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THE
NATIONAL ALMANAC
AND
ANNUAL RECORD
FOR THE YEAR
1864.

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PREFACE.

As a companion-book of reference for facts, statistics, and other data, in constant demand, the National Almanac for 1863 took a long stride in advance of any preceding work of the same general description. It therefore proved to be a most acceptable and popular book, the sales amounting to fifteen thousand copies. But just as that volume surpassed its predecessors of the same type, as a source of popular information, the present volume is believed to be in advance of the first. It has been the subject of more labor and more care; its scope is much broader, and its statistics, to a very large extent, are much better and fresher. It is, therefore, anticipated with confidence that it will meet with a still more favorable reception by the public.

As examples of the freshness and value of the matter of this volume, the reader should turn to the tables, now first published, showing the operations of our Internal Revenue system; or to the pages exhibiting the condition of our Navy, and its captures during the war; or to the full and recent presentations of the affairs of the great Bureaus of the Interior Department. Referring to the first of these instances, the reader will find copious tables, showing the results of our system of Internal Taxation, still so new to the present generation of Americans. They exhibit in detail the amount of Internal Revenue paid during the last fiscal year by every article and class of articles subject to duty; they also show the amount contributed to the national Treasury by classes of individuals, as Bankers, Brokers, Doctors, Lawyers, Brewers, Distillers, Dealers, Peddlers, etc.; they exhibit, further, the proportions of taxes paid by the great interests of the country, Manufactures, Agriculture, Railroads, Banks, etc.; and, still further, the proportions paid by the several States, and by the great geographical and political divisions of the country. The tables on these subjects are not only important and valuable to all citizens, from the tax-payer to the law-maker, but they are exceedingly curious and instructive in their relation to the resources of the United States. They are, moreover, so recent that, at the date when this is written, they have never been made public in any form, not even for the purposes of the Government.

With regard to the second instance, turn for proof to the statements exhibiting the name, the description, the tonnage, the guns, and the whereabouts, of each of the ships of our magnificent Navy; the distribution of the fleet actively cruising; the condition of the vessels in course of construction; what the Navy is doing, and what it *has done*, in the way of captures. Pursuing the examination to the third instance, let the reader examine the details under the head of the "Interior Department;" the information concerning our rich inheritance of public lands; the progress of American genius, as shown in the tables concerning the Patent Office; the facts concerning the important and growing subject of Pensions; the interesting tables giving the numbers and location of the Indian tribes; and the valuable tables showing the nativities of the free population of the United States.

Let it be borne in mind that the examples here referred to are *examples only*; for the book is full of just such fresh, original, and valuable matter.

Another illustration of the value of the contents in this volume will be found in its ample information concerning the VOLUNTEERS of the Armies of the United States. Hitherto our Army Registers have been confined mainly to the Regular Army; but, by means of a large correspondence and careful compilations from voluminous official records, the National Almanac is enabled to present to the people of the country a mass of information relating to the Volunteer service which has never been approached in completeness by any single publication on the subject. The tables under this head (for which see the several States, and the title "Volunteers" in the Index) give the number and description; the arm of the service; term of service; the names of the original commanding officers; the number of men; the date of muster or departure, and other interesting details, of every regiment, or separate organization, of every loyal State and Territory, during the two memorable years of volunteering, 1861-63. Nowhere else can this magazine of information concerning the Volunteer Armies of the United States be found in one volume. As a permanent and compact record of the marvellous development of the military power and resources of the United States, it is worth more than the price of the whole volume.

An earnest and, to a large extent, successful effort has been made to give completeness and uniformity to the information concerning the governments and the supreme judiciary of the several States. Under each table of State officers, the time and manner of their election or appointment is given, from authentic sources; also, the numbers and constitution of the State Legislatures, with their time of meeting; and, with respect to the judiciary, the manner of selecting or appointing the judges, their tenure of office, and the times and places for holding terms of all the Supreme Courts.

The affairs of the organized Territories of the United States are treated with more than usual fulness, because they are objects of special interest at this time, and because recent legislation had so far obliterated old boundaries as to require an entirely new statement of their existing lines, present areas, population, and condition, for public information.

The financial affairs of a country at war being important topics of study and discussion, great attention has been given to that subject in this volume. In the case of the Treasury statistics, they are in all essential particulars brought down to a period one year later than any tabular matter hitherto attempted in a work of this kind. So, too, with regard to the financial affairs of the States. While in some of these the information furnished is no later than usual, the editor has succeeded in procuring from nearly all the great States either full particulars or abstracts of their revenues, expenditures, and debt, and of the condition of their banks, a year later than usual. The Bank returns of the States will be found, in all important cases, to be nearly a year later than the most recent returns published by the General Government.

Statistics are divisible into two principal classes: viz.: (1) those which exhibit the present condition and relations of the objects or affairs to which they refer, and (2) those which develop progress or movement. Holding this in view, the editor has been careful (wherever it could be done) to combine the two classes so as to show both the present condition and relations, and the progress or movement, of the subjects of which they treat. Thus, taking our State Prison statistics as an example, the figures given not only present the affairs of those establishments at the dates of the most recent published reports, but also show, comparing the second year of the present war with the first, that *crime has decreased everywhere throughout the United States to a very remarkable ex-*

tent. Similar data are furnished for comparisons of the progress of those unerring indices of thrift and comfort,—the savings-banks of the New England States. The additions to the number of depositors and to the amount of deposits during the war, are as extraordinary as they are gratifying to record. Data of the same kind are furnished for comparisons concerning our Public School systems, our great public charities, hospitals, correctional institutions, &c.

Several of the articles on special subjects, by contributors to this volume, are of a character to invite close attention. That on National Burdens and Resources is a mine of statistical wealth that will prove the richer the more it is explored; that on the Public Libraries of the United States is a very desirable exposition of a subject concerning which our bibliographical literature has been very deficient; that on Population as affected by Immigration presents some startling figures connected with our vital statistics; that on Agriculture will repay perusal by the laborers in the greatest of all the great interests of our country; and that on Mortality and Sickness in the Armies of the United States,* with its illustrative diagrams, is upon a subject of the deepest interest and importance.

The Record of the Events of the War during the past year is divided into two articles,—the first being a narrative of the operations of each Army or Military Department, and the second being a record of the prominent events of the year, both military and civil, in chronological order. These two, with the Record in the Almanac of 1863, make a full Diary of the events of the war from the beginning of the rebellion.

As the present year will be one of extraordinary political interest, there is added to the usual contents of the volume a very full and complete series of returns of the last General Elections in all the States and Territories, by counties and Congressional districts, and also of the Presidential elections from 1848 to 1860.

One of the most marked improvements in this issue of the National Almanac will be found under the head of "Foreign Countries," extending from page 552 to 627,—seventy-five pages, concerning the sovereigns, governments, ministries, areas, populations, finances, armies, navies, commerce, navigation, and affairs generally, of nearly all the countries of the world,—a volume of interesting and valuable matter, otherwise inaccessible to the great body of the public.

It is no part of the purpose of these remarks to attempt even a general outline of the contents of this volume: in a work of such multifarious details so compactly condensed, such an outline could not be drawn within the limits of any reasonable preface. The object is simply to present examples of the freshness and value of the mass of the matter, and of the improvements in and wider scope of the subjects introduced. Hence it is not at all improbable that the subjects not mentioned here are quite as important as those adduced as examples. Those who would get a fair idea of the extensive and varied character of the contents of this volume of the National Almanac must examine the body of the book, or, at least, carefully consult the Index. And those who would have a knowledge of the toil and of the vexatious cares of its preparation can reach it only through practical experience in making such a book. There are twelve pages in one set of tables, which involved the sending and receiving of nearly seven hundred letters,—the contents of about three hundred and fifty of which are condensed in the twelve pages referred to. In that case the postage alone cost nearly twenty-four dollars, or about two dollars a page. In the preparation of the whole work, about twelve hundred letters were sent, and about thirteen hundred letters and packets received; and from

* This was not prepared originally for the Almanac.

these letters and packets, and nearly four hundred official reports and state papers besides, in print and in manuscript, the mass of the information in the book has been compiled, condensed, and arranged.

As with the preceding volume, so in this, it has been a primary object to procure information from original and official sources, and to have the matter reviewed by official personages conversant with the particular subjects. This course has been pursued with success. The cases in which any thing has been taken at second-hand are very few indeed. No care, labor, or expense has been spared to make the work accurate and reliable and to give it a standard character.

It is a grateful duty to acknowledge the favors and courtesy of the many public and private gentlemen who have contributed the valuable materials out of which this work has been built. To the Heads of the Executive Departments and Bureaus at Washington and their assistants and clerks; to the Foreign Ministers, diplomatic agents, and consuls; to our own Ministers, diplomatic agents, and consuls abroad; to the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governors of the British North American Provinces, their secretaries and clerks; to the Governors, Secretaries of State, Executive and Military Secretaries, Adjutant-Generals, Treasurers, Comptrollers, Auditors, Bank Commissioners, School Superintendents, and other Executive officers of the several States and Territories; to the Judges, Clerks, &c. of the Supreme and other Courts of the States; to the officers of some of the State Legislatures; to the Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the National House of Representatives; to Captain Jas. M. Gilliss, Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Observatory to A. R. Spofford, Esq., of the Congressional Library; to Professor Gould, of Cambridge; to Hon. James Pollock and Dr. H. R. Linderman, of Philadelphia; to James S. Grinnell, Lewis Bollman, and Daniel Buck, Esqs., of Washington; to S. K. Hornbrook, Esq., of Wheeling; to Lockwood L. Doty, Esq., of Albany; to the correspondent of the Publishers' Circular at Paris; to Benjamin Moran, Esq., at London, and to many others, who are not forgotten though for the present mentioned only in this general way,—especial acknowledgments are due for documents, materials, and suggestions sent forward in the most prompt and kindly manner. The editor now sees that he should have made a formal list of these kind and esteemed auxiliaries, and regrets that such a list cannot be made in time for the present volume. It is hoped that they will be in part compensated by having at hand in the National Almanac a companion-book of reference, that will save them, one and all, a great deal of time-consuming labor that would otherwise be spent in searching through hundreds of other volumes for the names, events, statistics, and data collected in one compact body in the Almanac. In many cases the officers of Colleges, Seminaries, &c., the Superintendents of Hospitals, Asylums, and other Institutions for the Insane, Deaf-Mutes and Blind, Reform Schools, &c., the Wardens of Prisons, and other heads of Sanitary, Correctional, and Punitive institutions, favored the publisher and editor by the prompt and early transmission of reports, catalogues, and circulars.

Suggestions, corrections, contributions, reports, public papers and materials, for the volume for 1865, will be most acceptable, and are earnestly solicited.

The volume of the National Almanac for 1864 is thus committed to the just judgment of the public, with a parting remark, in the language of a distinguished American officer, that it is a little library in itself, and one which answers nearly all questions on public affairs in a most satisfactory manner.

WM. V. McKEAN, EDITOR,

February, 1864.

916 Clinton Street, PHILADELPHIA.

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THE

NATIONAL ALMANAC AND ANNUAL RECORD

FOR THE YEAR

1864,

Being the latter part of the 88th and the beginning of the 89th year of the Independence of the United States of America; also,

The year 6577 of the Julian Period;

“ 7372-73 of the Byzantine era;

“ 5624-25 of the Jewish era;

“ 2617 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro;

“ 2611 since the beginning of the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February, of the 3967th year of the Julian Period, corresponding, according to the chronologists, to the 747th, and, according to the astronomers, to the 746th year before the birth of Christ;

“ 2640 of the Olympiads, or the fourth year of the 660th Olympiad, commencing in July, 1861, if we fix the era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or near the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period;

“ 2176 of the Grecian era, or the era of the Seleucidæ;

“ 1580 of the era of Diocletian.

The year 1281 of the Mohammedan era, or the era of the Hegira, begins on the 6th of June, 1864.

The first day of January of the year 1864 is the 2,401,872d day since the commencement of the Julian Period.

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Seasons.

	H.	M.	
Spring begins.....	Mar. 20,	3	2 A.M.
Summer “	June 20,	11	44 P.M.
Autumn “	Sept. 22,	2	8 “
Winter “	Dec. 21,	7	55 A.M.

} Mean time at
Washington.

Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1864.

Septuagesima Sunday.....	Jan. 24.	Ascension Day	May 5.
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 10.	Whit Sunday.....	May 15.
Palm Sunday.....	Mar. 20.	Corpus Christi	May 26.
Easter Sunday.....	Mar. 27.	First Sunday in Advent	Nov. 27.

Eclipses.

There will be two eclipses this year,—both of the Sun.

I. A Central Eclipse of the Sun, May 5, visible as a partial eclipse in the eastern part of Asia, the northern part of Australia, and the northwestern part of North America. In the United States it will be visible as a partial one, just before sunset, west of the line passing from Galveston, Texas, to the western end of Lake Superior. This eclipse

Begins on the Earth, May 5, 4h. 22m. P.M. Washington time, in longitude $156^{\circ} 3' W.$ of Washington, and in latitude $1^{\circ} 25' S.$

Ends on the Earth, May 5, 9h. 55m., in longitude $53^{\circ} 25' W.$ of Washington, and in latitude $20^{\circ} 9' N.$

Central eclipse at noon, in longitude $109^{\circ} 28' W.$ of Washington, and in latitude $32^{\circ} 14' N.$

According to Hausen's Tables of the Sun and Moon at the instant of conjunction, the diameter of the Moon will be only $2''.4$ smaller than that of the Sun, and through the effect of parallax the eclipse may be total.

II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 30, visible in South America as an annular, and in the southern part of North America and southwestern part of Africa as a partial, eclipse. This eclipse

Begins on the Earth, October 30, 7h. 23m. A.M. Washington time, in longitude $23^{\circ} 6' W.$ of Washington, and in latitude $6^{\circ} 26' N.$

Ends on the Earth, October 30, 1h. 21m. P.M., in longitude $289^{\circ} 19' W.$ of Washington, and in latitude $19^{\circ} 24' S.$

Central eclipse at noon, in longitude $340^{\circ} 47' W.$ of Washington, and in latitude $24^{\circ} 57' S.$

In the United States this eclipse will be visible at sunrise as a small partial one in the southern parts of California and Texas. In the central part of South America this eclipse will be favorable for observation.

Morning and Evening Stars.

Venus will be morning star till July 18, then evening star the rest of the year. Mars will be morning star till December 1, then evening star the rest of the year. Jupiter will be morning star till May 13, then evening star till November 30, then morning star the rest of the year. Saturn will be morning star till April 4, then evening star till October 13, then morning star the rest of the year.

Visibility of Mercury.

This planet will attain its greatest elongations from the Sun on January 9, April 30, August 28, and December 22, when it will be east of the Sun; and on February 18, June 17, and October 9, when it will be west of the Sun.

Duration of Twilight.

The following table exhibits the duration of twilight, morning and evening. It is calculated for a north latitude of $40^{\circ} 20'$, with the Sun 18° below the horizon.

H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
Jan. 1.....	1 39	May 11.....	1 52	Sept. 18.....	1 33
11.....	38	21.....	1 56	28.....	32
21.....	36	31.....	2 1	Oct. 8.....	32
31.....	35	June 10.....	4	18.....	32
Feb. 10.....	33	20.....	6	28.....	33
20.....	32	30.....	4	Nov. 7.....	34
Mar. 2.....	32	July 10.....	2 2	17.....	36
12.....	32	20.....	1 57	27.....	38
22.....	33	30.....	52	Dec. 7.....	39
April 1.....	35	Aug. 9.....	46	17.....	40
11.....	37	19.....	42	27.....	1 40
21.....	41	29.....	38		
May 1.....	1 45	Sept. 8.....	1 35		

TABLE showing the Rise and Fall of the Tide, in Feet, at various Sea-Ports of the United States.

(From the "United States Coast Survey Report," 1859.)

Time of Moon's Southing.	Boston.	New York.	Phila.	Old Point Comfort.	Baltimore.	Smithville, N.C.	Charleston.	Tybee Ent. Ga.	Key West.	San Francisco.
0h.	11.2	4.9	6.3	2.9	1.5	5.2	6.0	7.8	1.6	4.5
1	11.3	4.9	6.4	3.0	1.5	5.1	5.9	7.9	1.6	3.9
2	11.2	4.7	6.6	2.9	1.5	5.0	5.7	7.6	1.5	3.7
3	10.6	4.3	6.6	2.6	1.4	4.6	5.3	7.1	1.4	3.5
4	10.0	3.8	6.4	2.3	1.3	4.3	4.7	6.5	1.2	3.1
5	9.2	3.5	6.1	2.1	1.1	4.0	4.4	6.1	1.0	2.8
6	8.8	3.3	5.7	2.0	0.9	3.8	4.2	5.8	1.0	2.7
7	8.6	3.3	5.4	2.0	0.9	3.8	4.3	6.0	1.0	3.0
8	8.9	3.6	5.2	2.2	1.0	4.0	4.5	6.4	1.1	3.4
9	9.4	4.0	5.4	2.5	1.1	4.3	5.0	6.9	1.3	3.8
10	10.1	4.5	5.7	2.8	1.3	4.7	5.5	7.4	1.4	4.0
11	10.7	4.8	6.0	3.0	1.4	5.0	5.9	7.8	1.6	4.2

EXPLANATION OF THE FOLLOWING TABLES.

The times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon have been calculated for four points,—viz. Boston, New York, Washington, and San Francisco. They will serve, however, for other points which do not differ much in latitude,—though for the moon's rising and setting we should add as we go west, and subtract as we go east, about one minute and a half for every ten degrees of longitude.

The time of high water has been calculated for only one of the two daily tides; the other will be half-way between the two given in the table, on each side of it. Thus, we have the evening high tide at New York, March 7, 9h. 14m.; the morning tide occurs half-way between 9h. 14m. and 10h. 1m., or at 9h. 37m.

The letters *m.* and *e.* in the tables for the rising and setting of the planets, and for the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, signify morning and evening.

The times given for the rising and setting of the planets, and for the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, are computed for the meridian of Washington. The times of the southing of the sun and moon are also given for the meridian of that observatory: the former is sufficiently accurate for any place in the United States; but to the latter we should add as we go west, and subtract as we go east, about one minute and a half for each ten degrees of longitude, as is directed for the rising and setting, above.

The following signs are used in the column of Phenomena:—

PLANETS.	
☉	..... The Sun.
☾	..... The Moon.
☿	..... Mercury.
♀	..... Venus.
♂	..... Mars.
♃	..... Jupiter.
♄	..... Saturn.
♅	..... Uranus.
♆	..... Neptune.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC, ASPECTS, ETC.	
♈	..... Aries.
♋	..... Cancer.
♎	..... Libra.
♏	..... Capricornus.
♌	..... Conjunction.
☊	..... Quadrature.
♍	..... Opposition.
♊	..... Ascending Node.
♋	..... Descending Node.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..... 2d. 2h. 31m. A.M.
New Moon..... 9d. 2h. 37m. "
First Quarter..... 15d. 5h. 58m. P.M.
Full Moon..... 23d. 4h. 54m. "
Last Quarter..... 31d. 7h. 9m. "

Perigee..... 9d. 9h. P.M.
Apogee..... 24d. 4h. "

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston. Sun		N. York. Sun		Wash. Sun		S. Fr'cisco. Sun		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.			Sun's Dec. South.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N. Yk.	Wash.	
1	Frid.	H. M. 7 30	H. M. 4 39	H. M. 7 25	H. M. 4 43	H. M. 7 19	H. M. 4 48	H. M. 7 16	H. M. 4 51	H. M. 0 3.7	H. M. 9 9	H. M. 9 18	H. M. 9 29	° / 23 2
2	Sat.	30	39	25	44	19	49	16	52	4.2	9	19	30	22 57
3	Sun.	30	40	25	45	19	50	16	53	4.7	10	20	31	22 51
4	Mon.	30	41	25	46	19	51	16	54	5.1	11	21	32	22 45
5	Tues.	30	42	25	47	19	52	16	55	5.6	12	22	33	22 39
6	Wed.	30	43	25	48	19	53	16	56	6.0	13	23	34	22 32
7	Th.	30	44	25	49	19	54	16	57	6.5	14	24	35	22 24
8	Frid.	29	45	25	50	19	55	16	58	6.9	16	25	36	22 17
9	Sat.	29	46	24	51	19	56	16	4 59	7.3	17	27	37	22 8
10	Sun.	29	47	24	52	19	57	16	5 0	7.7	18	28	38	22 0
11	Mon.	29	48	24	53	19	58	16	1	8.1	19	29	39	21 51
12	Tues.	28	49	24	54	18	4 59	15	2	8.5	21	30	41	21 41
13	Wed.	28	50	23	55	18	5 0	15	3	8.9	22	32	42	21 31
14	Th.	28	51	23	56	18	1	15	4	9.3	23	33	43	21 21
15	Frid.	27	52	23	57	18	2	15	5	9.6	25	34	44	21 10
16	Sat.	27	54	22	58	17	3	14	6	10.0	27	36	46	20 59
17	Sun.	26	55	22	4 59	17	4	14	7	10.3	29	37	47	20 47
18	Mon.	26	56	21	5 0	17	5	13	8	10.7	30	39	48	20 35
19	Tues.	25	57	21	1	16	6	13	9	11.0	32	40	50	20 23
20	Wed.	25	4 59	20	2	16	7	12	10	11.3	34	42	51	20 10
21	Th.	24	5 0	20	3	15	8	12	11	11.6	36	43	53	19 57
22	Frid.	23	1	19	4	14	10	11	13	11.8	38	45	56	19 43
23	Sat.	23	2	18	5	14	11	11	14	12.1	39	47	57	19 30
24	Sun.	22	3	17	6	13	12	10	15	12.3	41	49	9 59	19 15
25	Mon.	22	4	17	8	13	13	10	16	12.6	42	51	10 0	19 1
26	Tues.	21	6	16	9	12	14	9	17	12.8	45	53	2	18 46
27	Wed.	20	7	15	10	11	15	8	18	13.0	47	55	4	18 31
28	Th.	19	8	14	11	10	16	7	19	13.2	49	57	6	18 15
29	Frid.	18	10	14	12	10	17	7	20	13.4	52	9 58	7	17 59
30	Sat.	17	11	13	14	9	19	6	22	13.6	54	10 1	10	17 43
31	Sun.	7 16	5 13	7 12	5 15	7 8	5 20	7 5	5 23	0 13.7	9 57	10 3	10 12	17 26

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
Jan. 3	H. M. S. 4 59 49 m.	I. Disapp.	Jan. 7	H. M. S. 1 50 35 e.	II. Disapp.
4	0 34 3 m.	II. "	8	0 24 58 e.	I. "
6	11 28 11 e.	I. "	10	6 53 25 m.	I. "
4	5 56 38 e.	I. "	11	3 7 3 m.	II. "
7	11 16 45 m.	III. "	12	1 21 47 m.	I. "
7	1 11 19 e.	III. Reapp.	13	7 50 13 e.	I. "

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. M. 3 47 m.	H. M. 1 55 e.	H. M. 5 11 m.	H. M. 2 39 e.	H. M. 3 27 m.	H. M. 1 35 e.	H. M. 0 42 m.	H. M. 0 12 e.
11	4 3 m.	1 55 e.	5 6 m.	2 26 e.	2 55 m.	0 57 e.	0 1 m.	11 29 m.
21	4 21 m.	1 57 e.	5 1 m.	2 15 e.	2 22 m.	0 22 e.	11 22 e.	10 50 m.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles-ton.	
1	H. M. morn	H. M. morn	H. M. morn	H. M. morn	H. M. 5 13	H. M. 4 20	H. M. 1 7	H. M. 6 13	H. M. 11 24	H. M. 0 13	♂ ♀ ♄. ♀ N. 5° 59'. 2d Sund. after Christmas.
2	0 15	0 14	0 13	0 19	5 57	5 10	1 56	6 56	0 16	1 9	
3	1 17	1 15	1 13	1 18	6 43	6 5	2 51	7 47	1 11	2 4	
4	2 22	2 18	2 15	2 21	7 33	7 5	3 50	8 48	2 12	3 5	♂ ♀ ♄. ♀ N. 1° 31'. Epiphany. □ ♀ ☉.
5	3 27	3 22	3 18	3 25	8 27	8 9	4 54	9 54	3 16	4 12	
6	4 34	4 29	4 25	4 31	9 25	9 13	5 59	11 3	4 19	5 15	
7	5 37	5 32	5 27	5 33	10 25	10 13	6 59	0 8	5 17	6 12	♂ greatest elong. E. 19 3. 1st Sund. after Epiphany.
8	6 34	6 30	6 27	6 30	11 27	11 10	7 52	1 4	6 15	7 8	
9	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 29	morn	8 47	1 57	7 11	8 2	
10	6 52	6 57	7 1	7 11	1 28	0 2	9 38	2 49	7 59	8 49	♂ ♀ ♄. ♀ S. 5° 51'. ♂ stationary. 2d Sund. after Epiphany.
11	8 9	8 11	8 14	8 22	2 25	0 52	10 26	3 40	8 47	9 38	
12	9 22	9 24	9 25	9 32	3 18	1 42	11 11	4 27	9 32	10 24	
13	10 34	10 33	10 33	10 41	4 10	2 29	morn	5 15	10 21	11 12	♂ ♀ ♄. ♀ S. 5° 51'. ♂ stationary. 2d Sund. after Epiphany.
14	11 43	11 41	11 40	11 42	5 0	3 17	0 2	6 0	11 10	morn	
15	morn	morn	morn	morn	5 50	4 6	0 53	6 49	morn	0 3	
16	0 51	0 48	0 44	0 49	6 40	5 1	1 48	7 43	0 7	1 0	♂ ☿ ♄. ☿ N. 2° 21'. Septuagesima Sunday. h stationary.
17	1 55	1 51	1 46	1 51	7 30	6 1	2 47	8 45	1 8	2 1	
18	2 56	2 51	2 46	2 52	8 21	7 2	3 47	9 48	2 9	3 2	
19	3 54	3 49	3 44	3 48	9 11	8 2	4 47	10 47	3 8	4 4	♂ ♀ ♄. ♀ N. 5° 49'. 3d Sund. after Epiphany.
20	4 46	4 41	4 36	4 39	10 1	8 58	5 43	11 43	4 4	5 0	
21	5 32	5 28	5 23	5 26	10 49	9 50	6 36	morn	4 54	5 51	
22	6 13	6 9	6 4	6 8	11 36	10 36	7 20	0 31	5 40	6 34	♂ ♀ ♄. ♀ N. 5° 49'. 3d Sund. after Epiphany.
23	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 19	8 1	1 13	6 24	7 17	
24	6 11	6 15	6 19	6 26	0 21	11 55	8 40	1 50	7 5	7 56	
25	7 10	7 11	7 13	7 21	1 5	0 33	9 20	2 30	7 42	8 32	♂ ♀ ♄. ♀ N. 5° 49'. 3d Sund. after Epiphany.
26	8 8	8 9	8 10	8 16	1 47	1 9	9 55	3 6	8 15	9 5	
27	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 10	2 29	1 45	10 29	3 43	8 50	9 41	
28	10 6	10 5	10 4	10 10	3 11	2 23	11 5	4 21	9 27	10 18	♂ ♀ ♄. ♀ N. 5° 49'. 3d Sund. after Epiphany.
29	11 7	11 1	10 55	11 9	3 54	3 1	11 46	5 0	10 5	10 56	
30	morn	morn	morn	morn	4 38	3 44	0 30	5 40	10 48	11 40	
31	0 9	0 4	0 2	0 8	5 25	4 33	1 20	6 24	11 37	0 31	

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
Jan. 14	H. M. S. 3 14 10 e.	III. Disapp.	Jan. 18	H. M. S. 5 40 0 m.	II. Disapp.
14	4 23 33 e.	II. "	19	3 15 19 m.	I. "
14	5 8 27 e.	III. Reapp.	20	9 43 46 e.	I. "
15	2 18 32 e.	I. Disapp.	21	6 56 26 e.	II. "
17	8 46 59 m.	I. "	21	7 11 31 e.	III. "

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon..... 7d. 1h. 2m. P.M.
 First Quarter..... 14d. 8h. 16m. A.M.
 Full Moon..... 22d. 11h. 53m. "

Perigee..... 7d. 9h. A.M.
 Apogee..... 20d. 4h. P.M.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston. Sun		N. York. Sun		Wash. Sun		S. Fr'cisco. Sun		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.				Sun's Dec. South.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.		
1	Mon.	H. M. 7 15	H. M. 5 14	H. M. 7 11	H. M. 5 17	H. M. 7 7	H. M. 5 21	H. M. 7 4	H. M. 5 24	H. M. 0 13.9	H. M. 9 59	H. M. 10 6	H. M. 10 14	° / 17 9	
2	Tues.	14 15	10 18	6 23	3 25	14.0	10 1	8 17	16 52					16 52	
3	Wed.	13 16	9 20	5 23	2 26	14.1	3 11	18 35						18 35	
4	Th.	11 18	8 21	5 24	2 27	14.2	7 13	19 16 17						19 16 17	
5	Frid.	10 19	7 22	4 26	1 29	14.3	9 15	22 15 59						22 15 59	
6	Sat.	9 20	6 23	3 27	7 0	14.4	11 17	24 41						24 41	
7	Sun.	8 21	5 25	2 28	6 59	14.4	13 20	26 22						26 22	
8	Mon.	7 23	4 26	7 1	58	14.5	16 22	28 15 3						28 15 3	
9	Tues.	6 24	3 27	6 59	30	14.5	18 24	31 14 44						31 14 44	
10	Wed.	4 25	1 28	58	31	14.5	21 27	33 25						33 25	
11	Th.	3 27	7 0	57	32	14.5	24 29	35 14 5						35 14 5	
12	Frid.	2 28	6 59	30	56	14.5	26 31	38 13 45						38 13 45	
13	Sat.	7 0	58	32	55	14.5	29 33	40 25						40 25	
14	Sun.	6 58	31	56	33	14.5	33 37	43 13 5						43 13 5	
15	Mon.	57 32	55	34	52	14.4	35 39	45 12 45						45 12 45	
16	Tues.	56 33	54	36	51	14.4	37 42	47 24						47 24	
17	Wed.	55 34	53	37	50	14.3	39 44	49 12 3						49 12 3	
18	Th.	54 36	51	38	49	14.2	42 47	51 11 42						51 11 42	
19	Frid.	52 37	50	39	47	14.1	45 49	55 11 21						55 11 21	
20	Sat.	51 38	48	40	46	14.0	47 52	57 10 59						57 10 59	
21	Sun.	49 39	47	42	45	13.9	50 55	10 59 38						10 59 38	
22	Mon.	48 41	45	43	43	13.8	53 10 58	11 2 10 16						11 2 10 16	
23	Tues.	46 42	44	44	42	13.7	56 11 0	4 9 54						4 9 54	
24	Wed.	45 43	43	45	41	13.5	10 58	2 6 32						2 6 32	
25	Th.	43 44	41	46	39	13.4	11 1	5 9 10						5 9 10	
26	Frid.	42 46	40	48	38	13.2	4 8	11 8 48						11 8 48	
27	Sat.	40 47	38	49	37	13.0	7 11	13 8 25						13 8 25	
28	Sun.	38 48	37	50	35	12.8	10 13	16 8 2						16 8 2	
29	Mon.	6 37	5 49	6 35	5 51	6 34	5 52	6 32	5 54	0 12.6	11 12	11 16	11 18	7 40	

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
	H. M. S.			H. M. S.	
Jan. 21	9 5 33 e.	III. Reapp.	Jan. 27	11 37 16 e.	I. Disapp.
22	4 12 4 e.	I. Disapp.	28	9 29 18 e.	II. "
24	10 40 30 m.	I. "	28	11 9 12 e.	III. "
25	8 12 52 m.	II. "	28	11 44 12 e.	II. Reapp.
25	10 27 49 m.	II. Reapp.	29	1 3 0 m.	III. "
26	5 8 50 m.	I. Disapp.	29	6 5 33 e.	I. Disapp.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. M. 4 37 m.	H. M. 2 5 e.	H. M. 4 54 m.	H. M. 2 6 e.	H. M. 1 46 m.	H. M. 11 44 m.	H. M. 10 39 e.	H. M. 10 7 m.
11	4 48 m.	2 18 e.	4 44 m.	2 0 e.	1 12 m.	11 8 m.	9 58 e.	9 28 m.
21	4 54 m.	2 36 e.	4 35 m.	1 55 e.	0 35 m.	10 31 m.	9 18 e.	8 48 m.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	San Francisco.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Phila.	Balt.	Charleston.	
1	H. M. 1 12	H. M. 1 8	H. M. 1 4	H. M. 1 9	H. M. 6 16	H. M. 5 32	H. M. 2 18	H. M. 7 16	H. M. 0 38	H. M. 1 32	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ N. 0° 58'.
2	2 15	2 10	2 6	2 9	7 9	6 36	3 22	8 19	1 43	2 36	
3	3 18	3 12	3 7	3 13	8 7	7 47	4 31	9 31	2 52	3 47	
4	4 16	4 11	4 7	4 12	9 6	8 53	5 38	10 41	3 58	4 54	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 1° 49'.
5	5 9	5 5	5 2	5 6	10 7	9 56	6 42	11 49	5 0	5 57	♂ stationary.
6	5 57	5 53	5 50	5 56	11 7	10 53	7 37	0 47	5 57	6 50	♂ ♀ ♂. ♀ N. 1° 57'.
7	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 6	11 43	8 26	1 37	6 53	7 44	Shrove Sunday.
8	6 58	6 59	6 59	7 12	1 3	morn	9 18	2 28	7 40	8 30	
9	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 21	1 57	0 31	10 3	3 15	8 23	9 13	
10	9 25	9 24	9 23	9 30	2 50	1 17	10 47	4 2	9 8	9 59	Ash Wednesday.
11	10 37	10 34	10 31	10 38	3 42	2 3	11 34	4 49	9 54	10 46	
12	11 45	11 41	11 37	11 42	4 34	2 51	morn	5 37	10 44	11 36	
13	morn	morn	morn	morn	5 25	3 40	0 26	6 24	11 38	morn	
14	0 47	0 42	0 38	0 43	6 17	4 34	1 21	7 17	morn	0 32	1st Sunday in Lent.
15	1 47	1 42	1 38	1 42	7 8	5 33	2 19	8 17	0 39	1 33	☐ ♀ ☉.
16	2 41	2 36	2 32	2 36	7 58	6 35	3 21	9 21	1 42	2 29	♂ ☉ ☾. ☉ N. 2° 31'.
17	3 28	3 24	3 20	3 21	8 46	7 36	4 21	10 20	2 42	3 36	
18	4 12	4 7	4 2	4 5	9 33	8 31	5 16	11 12	3 37	4 33	♂ grt. elong. W. 26 31.
19	4 49	4 44	4 40	4 44	10 19	9 21	6 7	morn	4 27	5 23	
20	5 23	5 19	5 16	5 20	11 3	10 7	6 53	0 2	5 11	6 7	
21	5 51	5 46	5 41	5 52	11 46	10 50	7 34	0 44	5 53	6 47	2d Sunday in Lent.
22	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 26	8 8	1 20	6 33	7 25	
23	6 59	6 58	6 58	7 4	0 23	0 1	8 46	1 56	7 10	8 1	
24	8 0	7 59	7 58	8 4	1 10	0 37	9 24	2 34	7 47	8 36	
25	8 59	8 57	8 56	9 1	1 53	1 14	10 0	3 12	8 20	9 3	
26	10 0	9 58	9 56	10 2	2 37	1 52	10 36	3 50	8 57	9 48	
27	11 2	10 59	10 56	11 1	3 23	2 34	11 16	4 32	9 37	10 29	☉ stationary.
28	morn	morn	11 58	morn	4 11	3 18	0 3	5 16	10 22	11 19	3d Sunday in Lent.
29	0 5	0 2	morn	0 1	5 3	4 9	0 56	6 3	11 14	0 7	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ N. 0° 33'.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
Jan. 31	H. M. S. 0 33 59 e.	I. Disapp.	Feb. 5	H. M. S. 2 16 58 m.	II. Reapp.
Feb. 1	10 45 43 m.	II. "	5	3 6 49 m.	III. Disapp.
1	1 0 36 e.	II. Reapp.	5	5 0 25 m.	III. Reapp.
2	7 2 19 m.	I. Disapp.	5	7 59 2 e.	I. Disapp.
4	1 30 44 m.	I. "	7	2 27 27 e.	I. "
5	0 2 7 m.	II. "	8	1 18 33 e.	II. "

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....	1d. 8h. 4m. A.M.
New Moon.....	7d. 10h. 51m. P.M.
First Quarter.....	15d. 0h. 59m. A.M.
Full Moon	23d. 5h. 16m. A.M.
Last Quarter.....	30d. 5h. 12m. P.M.

Perigee.....	6d. 9h. P.M.
Apogee.....	19d. 3h. A.M.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston. Sun		N. York. Sun		Wash. Sun		S. Fr'cisco. Sun		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.			Sun's Dec. South.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	
1	Tues.	6 35	5 51	6 34	5 52	6 32	5 53	6 30	5 55	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	° /
2	Wed.	34	52	32	53	31	54	29	56	0 12.4	11 16	11 18	11 21	7 17
3	Th.	32	53	31	54	29	55	27	57	12.0	21	23	26	6 54
4	Frid.	30	54	29	55	28	56	26	58	11.8	24	26	28	6 31
5	Sat.	28	55	28	56	27	57	25	5 59	11.6	27	28	30	6 8
6	Sun.	27	57	26	57	25	58	23	6 0	11.3	30	31	33	5 45
7	Mon.	25	58	24	5 59	24	5 59	22	1	11.1	33	35	35	5 21
8	Tues.	24	5 59	23	6 0	22	6 1	20	3	10.8	35	37	39	4 58
9	Wed.	22	6 0	21	1	21	2	19	4	10.6	38	40	41	4 35
10	Th.	20	1	19	2	19	3	17	5	10.3	41	43	44	4 11
11	Frid.	18	2	18	3	17	4	15	6	10.0	44	45	47	3 48
12	Sat.	17	4	16	4	16	5	14	7	9.8	47	48	49	3 24
13	Sun.	15	6	15	5	14	6	12	8	9.5	51	50	52	3 0
14	Mon.	13	7	13	6	13	7	11	9	9.2	54	53	54	2 37
15	Tues.	12	8	11	7	11	8	9	10	8.9	56	56	57	2 13
16	Wed.	10	9	10	8	10	9	8	11	8.6	59	58	59	1 50
17	Th.	8	10	8	9	8	10	6	12	8.3	11 59	11 58	11 59	1 26
18	Frid.	6	11	6	11	6	10	4	12	8.0	12 2	12 1	12 2	1 2
19	Sat.	5	12	5	12	5	11	3	13	7.7	5	5	6	0 38
20	Sun.	3	13	3	13	3	12	2	13	7.4	7	7	6	S. 15
21	Mon.	6 1	14	1	14	2	13	6 1	14	7.1	10	10	9	N. 9
22	Tues.	5 59	15	6 0	15	6 0	14	5 59	15	6.8	13	13	11	0 33
23	Wed.	58	16	5 58	16	5 58	15	58	16	6.5	16	15	14	0 56
24	Th.	56	17	56	17	57	16	56	17	6.2	18	18	17	1 20
25	Frid.	55	18	55	18	55	17	54	18	5.9	21	21	19	1 43
26	Sat.	53	19	53	19	54	18	53	19	5.6	23	23	22	2 7
27	Sun.	51	20	51	20	52	19	51	20	5.3	26	26	24	2 31
28	Mon.	49	22	50	21	51	20	50	21	5.0	29	29	27	2 54
29	Tues.	47	23	48	22	49	21	48	22	4.7	33	31	29	3 17
30	Wed.	46	24	46	23	47	22	47	23	4.4	36	34	32	3 41
31	Th.	5 44	6 25	5 45	6 24	5 46	6 23	5 45	6 24	0 4.1	38	37	35	4 4
											12 41	12 39	12 37	4 27

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
Feb. 8	H. M. S.		Feb. 12	H. M. S.	
9	3 33 22 e.	II. Reapp.	12	8 58 27 m.	III. Reapp.
11	8 55 46 m.	I. Disapp.	12	9 52 29 e.	I. Disapp.
12	3 24 12 m.	I. "	14	4 20 53 e.	I. "
12	2 34 58 m.	II. "	15	3 51 25 e.	II. "
12	4 49 45 m.	II. Reapp.	15	6 6 10 e.	II. Reapp.
12	7 5 1 m.	III. Disapp.	16	10 49 13 m.	I. Disapp.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. M. 4 59 m.	H. M. 2 53 e.	H. M. 4 24 m.	H. M. 1 52 e.	H. M. 0 2 m.	H. M. 9 58 m.	H. M. 8 40 e.	H. M. 8 12 m.
11	4 59 m.	3 13 e.	4 10 m.	1 50 e.	11 23 e.	9 19 m.	7 57 e.	7 31 m.
21	4 53 m.	3 35 e.	3 54 m.	1 48 e.	10 43 e.	8 39 m.	7 14 e.	6 50 m.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles-ton.	
1	H. M. 1 4	H. M. 1 0	H. M. 0 57	H. M. 1 1	H. M. 5 57	H. M. 5 10	H. M. 1 56	H. M. 6 56	H. M. 0 16	H. M. 1 9	<i>St. David.</i> ♂ ♀ ☾. ♂ S. 50° 38'. ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 50° 21'. <i>4th Sunday in Lent.</i>
2	4	1 59	1 55	2 0	6 53	6 17	3 3	7 59	1 24	2 16	
3	2 58	2 54	2 50	2 53	7 51	7 27	4 12	9 11	2 33	3 27	
4	3 47	3 43	3 39	3 43	8 50	8 36	5 21	10 22	3 41	4 37	
5	4 29	4 26	4 24	4 28	9 47	9 36	6 22	11 28	4 40	5 37	☐ ☉ ☽. ☿ stationary. ♂ ☉ ☾. ☉ S. 20° 47'. <i>St. Patrick.</i> <i>Palm Sunday.</i> ♂ ♀ ☾ h S. 50° 52'. <i>Annunciation. Lady Day.</i> <i>[Good Friday.</i> <i>Easter Sunday. ☉ ☾ ☽.</i>
6	5 7	5 5	5 4	5 8	10 44	10 32	7 17	0 26	5 35	6 29	
7	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 39	11 20	8 3	1 14	6 27	7 19	
8	6 58	6 57	6 57	7 5	0 34	morn	8 52	2 2	7 16	8 7	
9	8 11	8 9	8 8	8 15	1 28	0 7	9 35	2 50	7 59	8 49	♂ h ☾ h S. 50° 52'. <i>Annunciation. Lady Day.</i> <i>[Good Friday.</i> <i>Easter Sunday. ☉ ☾ ☽.</i>
10	9 22	9 19	9 16	9 22	2 21	0 52	10 23	3 36	8 43	9 34	
11	10 29	10 26	10 23	10 27	3 14	1 38	11 7	4 24	9 29	10 21	
12	11 34	11 29	11 25	11 31	4 8	2 26	morn	5 14	10 19	11 10	
13	morn	morn	morn	morn	5 0	3 15	0 0	6 0	11 10	morn	♂ h ☾ h S. 50° 52'. <i>Annunciation. Lady Day.</i> <i>[Good Friday.</i> <i>Easter Sunday. ☉ ☾ ☽.</i>
14	0 32	0 27	0 23	0 26	5 52	4 6	0 53	6 51	morn	0 3	
15	1 22	1 17	1 13	1 17	6 41	5 4	1 50	7 44	0 10	1 3	
16	2 6	2 2	1 58	2 1	7 29	6 2	2 48	8 44	1 9	2 2	
17	2 43	2 41	2 39	2 43	8 16	7 1	3 46	9 42	2 8	3 1	♂ h ☾ h S. 50° 52'. <i>Annunciation. Lady Day.</i> <i>[Good Friday.</i> <i>Easter Sunday. ☉ ☾ ☽.</i>
18	3 23	3 20	3 17	3 19	9 0	7 56	4 41	10 34	3 2	3 57	
19	3 55	3 52	3 49	3 53	9 43	8 47	5 32	11 23	3 52	4 48	
20	4 20	4 19	4 19	4 22	10 26	9 31	6 17	morn	4 37	5 33	
21	4 48	4 47	4 47	4 52	11 8	10 14	7 0	0 9	5 18	6 13	♂ h ☾ h S. 50° 52'. <i>Annunciation. Lady Day.</i> <i>[Good Friday.</i> <i>Easter Sunday. ☉ ☾ ☽.</i>
22	5 15	5 16	5 16	5 21	11 51	10 54	7 41	0 51	5 59	6 54	
23	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 30	8 13	1 24	6 38	7 30	
24	7 54	7 48	7 43	7 52	0 35	0 7	8 52	2 2	7 16	7 55	
25	8 58	8 54	8 50	8 54	1 21	0 45	9 33	2 43	7 53	8 44	♂ h ☾ h S. 50° 52'. <i>Annunciation. Lady Day.</i> <i>[Good Friday.</i> <i>Easter Sunday. ☉ ☾ ☽.</i>
26	9 57	9 53	9 50	9 54	2 9	1 28	10 14	3 27	8 33	9 24	
27	10 55	10 53	10 51	10 54	3 0	2 13	10 55	4 11	9 17	10 8	
28	11 53	11 50	11 48	11 52	3 53	3 1	11 45	5 0	10 4	10 55	
29	morn	morn	morn	morn	4 48	3 54	0 41	5 49	10 58	11 51	♂ h ☾ h S. 50° 52'. <i>Annunciation. Lady Day.</i> <i>[Good Friday.</i> <i>Easter Sunday. ☉ ☾ ☽.</i>
30	0 52	0 48	0 44	0 48	5 44	4 55	1 42	6 43	0 11	0 54	
31	1 40	1 36	1 33	1 41	6 40	6 1	2 42	7 40	1 1	1 49	

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
Feb. 18	H. M. S. 5 17 38 m.	I. Disapp.	Feb. 21	H. M. S. 6 14 19 e.	I. Disapp.
19	5 7 50 m.	II. "	22	6 24 19 e.	II. "
19	7 22 34 m.	II. Reapp.	22	8 39 1 e.	II. Reapp.
19	11 2 36 m.	III. Disapp.	23	0 42 39 e.	I. Disapp.
19	0 55 53 e.	III. Reapp.	25	7 11 4 m.	I. "
19	11 45 55 e.	I. Disapp.	26	7 40 46 m.	II. "

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon..... 6d. 8h. 41m. A.M.
 First Quarter..... 13d. 7h. 0m. P.M.
 Full Moon..... 21d. 8h. 10m. "
 Last Quarter..... 28d. 11h. 26m. "

Perigee..... 4d. 0h. A.M.
 Apogee..... 15d. 9h. P.M.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston. Sun		N. York. Sun		Wash. Sun		S. Fr'isco. Sun		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.			Sun's Dec. North.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	
1	Frid.	5 42	6 26	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 24	5 43	6 25	0 3.8	12 44	12 42	12 40	4 50
2	Sat.	40	27	41	26	43	25	42	26	3.5	47	45	42	5 13
3	Sun.	39	28	40	27	41	26	40	27	3.2	49	47	45	5 36
4	Mon.	37	30	38	28	40	27	39	28	2.9	53	50	47	5 59
5	Tues.	35	31	36	29	38	28	37	29	2.6	56	53	50	6 22
6	Wed.	33	32	35	30	37	29	36	30	2.3	12 59	55	52	6 44
7	Th.	32	33	33	31	35	30	34	31	2.0	13 1	12 58	55	7 7
8	Frid.	30	34	32	32	34	31	33	32	1.7	4	13 0	12 57	7 29
9	Sat.	28	35	30	33	32	32	31	33	1.4	7	3	13 0	7 52
10	Sun.	27	36	28	34	30	33	29	34	1.2	9	6	3	8 14
11	Mon.	25	37	27	36	29	33	28	34	0.9	12	9	4	8 36
12	Tues.	23	38	25	37	27	34	27	35	0.6	15	12	7	8 58
13	Wed.	21	40	24	38	26	35	26	35	0.4	19	14	9	9 19
14	Th.	20	41	22	39	24	36	24	36	0 0.1	21	17	12	9 41
15	Frid.	19	42	21	40	23	37	23	37	11 59.9	23	19	14	10 2
16	Sat.	17	43	19	41	22	38	22	38	59.7	26	22	16	10 23
17	Sun.	15	44	18	42	20	39	20	39	59.4	29	24	19	10 45
18	Mon.	14	45	16	43	19	40	19	40	59.2	31	27	21	11 5
19	Tues.	12	46	15	44	17	41	17	41	59.0	34	29	24	11 26
20	Wed.	11	47	13	45	16	42	16	42	58.7	36	32	26	11 47
21	Th.	9	48	12	46	15	43	15	43	58.5	39	34	28	12 7
22	Frid.	8	50	10	47	13	44	13	44	58.3	42	37	31	12 27
23	Sat.	6	51	9	48	12	45	12	45	58.1	45	39	33	12 47
24	Sun.	5	52	8	49	11	46	11	46	57.9	47	41	35	13 7
25	Mon.	3	53	6	50	9	47	9	47	57.8	50	44	38	13 26
26	Tues.	2	54	5	51	8	48	8	48	57.6	52	46	40	13 45
27	Wed.	5 0	55	3	52	7	49	8	49	57.4	55	49	42	14 4
28	Th.	4 59	57	2	53	6	50	7	49	57.3	13 58	51	44	14 23
29	Frid.	58	58	5 1	54	4	51	5	50	57.1	14 0	53	47	14 42
30	Sat.	4 56	6 59	4 59	6 55	5 3	6 52	5 4	6 51	11 57.0	14 2	13 56	13 49	15 0

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
Feb. 26	H. M. S. 9 55 28 m.	II. Reapp.	Feb. 29	H. M. S. 11 11 58 e.	II. Reapp.
26	3 0 13 e.	III. Disapp.	Mar. 1	2 36 5 e.	I. Disapp.
26	4 53 22 e.	III. Reapp.	3	9 4 31 m.	I. "
27	1 39 21 m.	I. Disapp.	4	10 13 48 m.	II. "
28	8 7 46 e.	I. "	4	0 28 27 e.	II. Reapp.
29	8 57 17 e.	II. "	4	6 57 27 e.	III. Disapp.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. M. 4 47 m.	H. M. 3 57 e.	H. M. 3 36 m.	H. M. 1 46 e.	H. M. 9 58 e.	H. M. 7 54 m.	H. M. 6 26 e.	H. M. 6 6 m.
11	4 37 m.	4 19 e.	3 18 m.	1 44 e.	9 15 e.	7 13 m.	5 43 e.	5 25 m.
21	4 28 m.	4 40 e.	2 59 m.	1 43 e.	8 32 e.	6 30 m.	5 0 e.	4 44 m.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles-ton.	
1	H. M. 2 24	H. M. 2 20	H. M. 2 17	H. M. 2 21	H. M. 7 36	H. M. 7 9	H. M. 3 54	H. M. 8 52	H. M. 2 16	H. M. 3 9	♂ ♂ ☾. ♂ S. 6° 45'. <i>Low Sunday.</i> ♂ ♀ ☉. ♀ in aphelion. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 3° 1'.
2	3 2	3 0	2 58	3 3	8 31	8 12	4 58	10 0	3 20	4 16	
3	3 38	3 37	3 36	3 40	9 25	9 13	5 59	11 3	4 19	5 15	
4	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 18	10 19	10 7	6 53	0 2	5 11	6 6	
5	4 46	4 47	4 48	4 54	11 12	10 57	7 41	0 52	6 1	6 57	
6	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 5	11 43	8 25	1 36	6 52	7 43	
7	8 9	8 7	8 5	8 8	0 59	morn	9 14	2 24	7 36	8 26	<i>2d Sunday after Easter.</i> ♂ ☉ ☾. ☉ N. 3° 1'.
8	9 15	9 12	9 9	9 12	1 54	0 27	10 1	3 12	8 21	9 11	
9	10 17	10 12	10 8	10 13	2 48	1 15	10 45	4 0	9 7	9 58	
10	11 13	11 8	11 4	11 7	3 41	2 2	11 33	4 48	9 53	10 45	
11	morn	11 58	11 53	11 56	4 33	2 50	morn	5 36	10 43	11 35	
12	0 1	morn	morn	morn	5 23	3 39	0 25	6 22	11 35	morn	
13	0 45	0 41	0 37	0 38	6 10	4 31	1 18	7 10	morn	0 29	<i>3d Sunday after Easter.</i> ♂ ♀ ☿. ♀ S. 0° 9'. ♂ ♀ ☾. <i>St. George.</i> <i>4th Sunday after Easter.</i>
14	1 20	1 16	1 12	1 16	6 55	5 25	2 11	8 1	0 31	1 23	
15	1 54	1 51	1 48	1 51	7 39	6 19	3 5	8 56	1 26	2 18	
16	2 22	2 20	2 19	2 23	8 22	7 13	3 58	9 50	2 20	3 13	
17	2 50	2 47	2 45	2 53	9 4	8 3	4 48	10 38	3 9	4 5	
18	3 16	3 17	3 17	3 21	9 47	8 51	5 36	11 28	3 56	4 52	
19	3 44	3 44	3 45	3 51	10 30	9 36	6 22	morn	4 40	5 37	♂ ♀ ☿. ♀ S. 0° 9'. ♂ ♀ ☾.
20	4 10	4 12	4 14	4 20	11 16	10 18	7 4	0 13	5 20	6 17	
21	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 1	7 42	0 55	6 5	6 58	
22	7 46	7 43	7 41	7 47	0 4	11 43	8 24	1 35	6 51	7 42	
23	8 51	8 47	8 43	8 47	0 55	0 24	9 10	2 20	7 33	8 23	
24	9 52	9 47	9 43	9 45	1 48	1 10	9 56	3 7	8 16	9 6	
25	10 49	10 45	10 41	10 44	2 43	1 58	10 41	3 56	9 2	9 53	♂ grt. elong. E. 20 53.
26	11 39	11 34	11 30	11 35	3 40	2 49	11 32	4 47	9 52	10 44	
27	morn	morn	morn	morn	4 36	3 42	0 28	5 38	10 46	11 38	
28	0 24	0 20	0 17	0 22	5 32	4 41	1 28	6 31	11 45	0 39	
29	1 1	0 59	0 57	1 2	6 26	5 44	2 30	7 26	0 50	1 44	
30	1 37	1 36	1 35	1 41	7 19	6 48	3 34	8 34	1 55	2 48	

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
Mar. 4	H. M. S. 8 50 31 e.	III. Reapp.	Mar. 10	10 57 58 m.	I. Disapp.
5	3 32 48 m.	I. Disapp.	11	0 46 55 e.	II. "
6	10 1 13 e.	I. "	11	3 1 34 e.	II. Reapp.
7	11 30 21 e.	II. "	11	10 54 42 e.	III. Disapp.
8	1 45 0 m.	II. Reapp.	12	0 47 42 m.	III. Reapp.
8	4 29 32 e.	I. Disapp.	12	5 26 16 m.	I. Disapp.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	5d.	7h.	6m. P.M.
First Quarter.....	13d.	1h.	12m. "
Full Moon.....	20d.	8h.	16m. A.M.
Last Quarter.....	28d.	4h.	13m. "

Perigee.....	1d.	6h. A.M.
Apogee.....	13d.	4h. P.M.
Perigee.....	26d.	7h. A.M.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston. Sun		N. York. Sun		Wash. Sun		S. Fr'isco. Sun		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.			Sun's Dec. North.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	
1	Sun.	4 55	6 59	4 58	6 56	5 2	6 52	5 3	6 51	11 56.9	14 4	13 58	13 50	15 18
2	Mon.	53	7 1	57	57	5 1	53	5 2	52	56.8	8	14 0	52	15 36
3	Tues.	52	2	56	58	4 59	54	5 0	53	56.7	10	2	55	15 54
4	Wed.	51	3	54	59	58	55	4 59	54	56.4	12	5	57	16 11
5	Th.	49	4	53	7 0	57	56	58	55	56.5	15	7	13 59	16 28
6	Frid.	48	5	52	2	56	57	57	56	56.4	17	10	14 1	16 45
7	Sat.	47	6	51	3	55	58	56	57	56.3	19	12	3	17 1
8	Sun.	46	7	50	4	54	6 59	55	58	56.3	21	14	5	17 17
9	Mon.	45	8	49	5	53	7 0	54	6 59	56.2	23	16	7	17 33
10	Tues.	43	9	47	6	52	1	53	7 0	56.2	26	19	9	17 49
11	Wed.	42	10	46	7	51	2	52	1	56.2	28	21	11	18 4
12	Th.	41	12	45	8	50	3	52	1	56.1	31	23	13	18 19
13	Frid.	40	13	44	9	49	4	51	2	56.1	33	25	15	18 34
14	Sat.	39	14	43	9	48	5	50	3	56.1	35	26	17	18 49
15	Sun.	38	15	42	10	47	6	49	4	56.1	37	28	19	19 3
16	Mon.	37	16	42	11	46	7	48	5	56.2	39	29	21	19 16
17	Tues.	36	17	41	12	45	7	47	5	56.2	41	31	22	19 30
18	Wed.	35	18	40	13	44	8	46	6	56.2	43	33	24	19 43
19	Th.	34	19	39	14	44	9	46	7	56.3	45	35	25	19 56
20	Frid.	33	20	38	15	43	10	45	8	56.3	47	37	27	20 8
21	Sat.	32	21	37	16	42	11	44	9	56.4	49	39	29	20 20
22	Sun.	32	22	36	17	41	12	43	10	56.4	50	41	31	20 32
23	Mon.	31	23	36	18	41	13	43	10	56.5	52	42	32	20 43
24	Tues.	30	24	35	18	40	13	42	11	56.6	54	43	33	20 54
25	Wed.	29	25	34	19	40	14	42	12	56.7	56	45	34	21 5
26	Th.	28	25	34	20	39	15	41	13	56.8	57	46	36	21 15
27	Frid.	28	26	33	21	38	16	40	14	56.9	14 58	48	38	21 25
28	Sat.	27	27	33	22	38	16	40	15	57.0	15 0	49	38	21 35
29	Sun.	27	28	32	23	37	17	40	15	57.2	1	51	40	21 44
30	Mon.	26	29	32	23	37	18	39	16	57.3	3	51	41	21 53
31	Tues.	4 26	7 30	4 31	7 24	4 36	7 19	4 39	7 16	11 57.5	15 4	14 53	14 43	22 2

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
Mar. 13	H. M. S.	I. Disapp.	Mar. 19	H. M. S.	III. Reapp.
15	11 54 41 e.	II. "	19	4 45 19 m.	I. Disapp.
15	2 3 32 m.	I. "	21	7 19 46 m.	I. "
17	6 23 2 e.	I. "	22	1 48 11 m.	II. "
17	0 51 28 e.	II. "	22	4 36 52 m.	I. "
18	3 20 11 e.	III. "	22	8 16 32 m.	I. "
19	2 52 21 m.		24	2 44 59 e.	I. "

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 17 m.	5 1 e.	2 39 m.	1 41 e.	7 47 e.	5 47 m.	4 17 e.	4 3 m.
11	4 10 m.	5 22 e.	2 19 m.	1 39 e.	7 0 e.	5 4 m.	3 35 e.	3 21 m.
21	4 4 m.	5 44 e.	1 58 m.	1 36 e.	6 15 e.	4 21 m.	2 54 e.	2 40 m.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	San Francisco.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles-ton.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	2 12	2 11	2 11	2 17	8 11	7 53	4 35	9 36	2 57	3 52	<i>Rogation Sunday.</i> $\odot \Psi \Delta$. Ψ S. $5^{\circ} 13'$. $\odot \varphi \Delta$. φ S. $3^{\circ} 51'$.
2	2 44	2 45	2 46	2 52	9 2	8 49	5 34	10 36	3 54	4 50	
3	3 17	3 19	3 21	3 28	9 54	9 43	6 29	11 35	4 47	5 44	
4	3 51	3 54	3 57	4 4	10 46	10 33	7 18	0 28	5 36	6 31	<i>Ascension Day.—Holy Thursday.</i> $\odot \odot \Delta$. \odot N. $3^{\circ} 49'$. $\odot \odot \Delta$. \odot N. $3^{\circ} 9'$.
5	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 40	11 20	8 3	1 15	6 28	7 20	
6	8 2	7 56	7 57	7 56	0 34	morn	8 52	2 2	7 16	8 7	
7	9 0	8 55	8 51	8 55	1 28	0 7	9 38	2 49	7 59	8 49	$\odot \odot \Delta$. \odot N. $3^{\circ} 49'$. $\odot \odot \Delta$. \odot N. $3^{\circ} 9'$.
8	9 52	9 47	9 43	9 47	2 22	0 52	10 24	3 37	8 45	9 35	
9	10 37	10 33	10 29	10 34	3 13	1 39	11 7	4 23	9 29	10 20	
10	11 19	11 14	11 10	11 16	4 2	2 25	11 56	5 8	10 13	11 4	\odot stationary. $\odot \Psi \odot$.
11	11 53	11 48	11 43	11 52	4 49	3 9	morn	5 50	10 59	11 52	
12	morn	morn	morn	morn	5 34	3 55	0 42	6 33	11 48	morn	
13	0 25	0 22	0 20	0 24	6 17	4 44	1 30	7 17	morn	0 42	<i>Pentecost.—Whit Sunday.</i> $\odot \hbar \Delta$. \hbar N. $6^{\circ} 8'$. $\odot \Psi \Delta$. Ψ N. $0^{\circ} 52'$.
14	0 52	0 51	0 50	0 54	6 59	5 31	2 19	8 6	0 33	1 22	
15	1 18	1 17	1 17	1 23	7 41	6 24	3 10	8 59	1 31	2 23	
16	1 44	1 45	1 46	1 51	8 24	7 17	4 1	9 52	2 22	3 16	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i> <i>Corpus Christi.</i> \odot in aphelion. <i>1st Sunday after Trinity.</i> $\odot \odot \Delta$. \odot S. $5^{\circ} 58'$.
17	2 12	2 14	2 15	2 20	9 8	8 6	4 50	10 40	3 12	4 8	
18	2 40	2 43	2 45	2 52	9 55	8 55	5 41	11 36	4 1	4 57	
19	3 12	3 16	3 19	3 26	10 45	9 44	6 30	morn	4 48	5 45	$\odot \Psi \Delta$. Ψ N. $0^{\circ} 52'$.
20	3 49	3 54	3 59	4 6	11 38	10 33	7 18	0 27	5 36	6 30	
21	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 30	8 2	1 14	6 26	7 18	
22	8 43	8 37	8 32	8 37	0 34	0 7	8 52	2 2	7 16	8 7	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i> <i>Corpus Christi.</i> \odot in aphelion. <i>1st Sunday after Trinity.</i> $\odot \odot \Delta$. \odot S. $5^{\circ} 58'$.
23	9 37	9 32	9 27	9 31	1 32	0 56	9 42	2 53	8 3	8 53	
24	10 25	10 19	10 14	10 19	2 30	1 46	10 30	3 44	8 51	9 42	
25	11 5	11 2	11 0	11 3	3 27	2 37	11 19	4 35	9 40	10 32	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i> <i>Corpus Christi.</i> \odot in aphelion. <i>1st Sunday after Trinity.</i> $\odot \odot \Delta$. \odot S. $5^{\circ} 58'$.
26	11 40	11 39	11 38	11 41	4 22	3 28	0 14	5 26	10 32	11 24	
27	morn	morn	morn	morn	5 16	4 24	1 11	6 15	11 28	0 21	
28	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 19	6 8	5 22	2 9	7 8	0 29	1 23	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i> <i>Corpus Christi.</i> \odot in aphelion. <i>1st Sunday after Trinity.</i> $\odot \odot \Delta$. \odot S. $5^{\circ} 58'$.
29	0 46	0 47	0 47	0 54	6 58	6 23	3 9	8 5	1 30	2 22	
30	1 18	1 20	1 21	1 28	7 49	7 25	4 10	9 9	2 31	3 25	
31	1 51	1 54	1 56	2 3	8 40	8 25	5 9	10 11	3 30	4 26	

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
Mar. 25	H. M. S. 5 53 37 e.	II. Disapp.	Mar. 29	H. M. S. 10 10 6 e.	I. Disapp.
26	6 50 0 m.	III. "	31	4 38 33 e.	I. "
26	8 42 59 m.	III. Reapp.	Apr. 1	8 27 14 e.	II. "
26	9 13 19 m.	I. Disapp.	2	10 48 20 m.	III. "
28	3 41 44 m.	I. "	2	11 6 54 m.	I. "
29	7 10 22 m.	II. "	2	0 41 19 e.	III. Reapp.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	4d. 6h. 32m. A.M.
First Quarter.....	12d. 6h. 40m. "
Full Moon.....	19d. 5h. 46m. P.M.
Last Quarter.....	26d. 9h. 7m. A.M.

Apogee.....	10d. 10h. A.M.
Perigee.....	22d. 9h. "

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston.		N. York.		Wash.		S. Fr'cisco.		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.			Sun's Dec. North.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	
1	Wed.	4 25	7 30	4 31	7 25	4 36	7 19	4 39	7 16	11 57.6	15 5	14 54	14 43	22 10
2	Th.	25	31	30	26	36	20	39	17	57.8	6	56	44	17
3	Frid.	25	32	30	27	35	21	38	17	57.9	7	57	46	25
4	Sat.	24	32	29	27	35	21	38	18	58.1	8	58	46	31
5	Sun.	24	33	29	28	35	22	38	19	58.3	9	59	47	38
6	Mon.	24	34	29	28	35	23	37	19	58.5	10	14 59	48	44
7	Tues.	23	34	29	29	34	23	37	20	58.6	11	15 0	49	50
8	Wed.	23	35	28	29	34	24	37	20	58.3	12	1	50	22 55
9	Th.	23	35	28	30	34	24	37	21	59.0	12	2	50	23 0
10	Frid.	22	36	28	30	34	25	37	21	59.2	14	2	51	5
11	Sat.	22	36	28	31	34	25	37	22	59.5	14	3	51	9
12	Sun.	22	37	28	31	34	26	37	23	59.6	15	3	52	12
13	Mon.	22	37	28	32	34	26	37	23	11 59.8	15	4	52	16
14	Tues.	22	38	28	32	34	26	37	24	0 0.0	16	4	52	19
15	Wed.	22	38	28	33	34	27	37	24	0.3	16	5	53	21
16	Th.	22	38	28	33	34	27	37	24	0.5	16	5	53	23
17	Frid.	23	39	28	33	34	27	37	25	0.7	16	5	53	25
18	Sat.	23	39	28	34	34	28	38	25	0.9	16	6	54	26
19	Sun.	23	39	28	34	34	28	38	25	1.1	16	6	54	27
20	Mon.	23	40	28	34	34	28	38	25	1.3	17	6	54	27
21	Tues.	23	40	29	34	34	28	38	26	1.5	17	5	54	27
22	Wed.	23	40	29	35	35	28	39	26	1.8	17	6	53	27
23	Th.	24	40	29	35	35	29	39	26	2.0	16	6	54	26
24	Frid.	24	40	29	35	35	29	39	26	2.2	16	5	54	25
25	Sat.	24	40	30	35	35	29	40	26	2.4	16	5	54	23
26	Sun.	25	40	30	35	36	29	40	26	2.6	15	5	53	21
27	Mon.	25	40	30	35	36	29	40	26	2.8	15	5	53	19
28	Tues.	25	40	31	35	36	29	41	26	3.0	15	4	53	16
29	Wed.	26	40	31	35	37	29	41	26	3.2	14	4	52	12
30	Th.	4 26	7 40	4 32	7 35	4 37	7 29	4 42	7 26	0 3.4	15 14	15 3	14 52	23 9

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.			Time.	Phenom.	Day.			Time.	Phenom.
			H. M. S.					H. M. S.	
Apr.	4		5 35 20 m.	I. Disapp.	Apr.	9		2 46 6 e.	III. Disapp.
	5		9 44 4 m.	II. "		9		4 39 8 e.	III. Reapp.
	6		0 3 43 m.	I. "		11		7 29 0 m.	I. Disapp.
	7		6 32 11 e.	I. "		12		0 17 58 e.	II. "
	8		11 1 3 e.	II. "		13		1 57 24 m.	I. "
	9		1 0 33 e.	I. "		14		8 25 53 e.	I. "

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. M. 4 0 m.	H. M. 6 8 e.	H. M. 1 33 m.	H. M. 1 33 e.	H. M. 5 26 e.	H. M. 3 52 m.	H. M. 2 9 e.	H. M. 1 57 m.
11	4 2 m.	6 30 e.	1 12 m.	1 30 e.	4 41 e.	2 51 m.	1 29 e.	1 17 m.
21	4 8 m.	6 50 e.	0 50 m.	1 26 e.	3 58 e.	2 8 m.	0 51 e.	0 37 m.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles-ton.	
1	H. M. 2 28	H. M. 2 32	H. M. 2 35	H. M. 2 43	H. M. 9 32	H. M. 9 20	H. M. 6 6	H. M. 11 11	H. M. 4 28	H. M. 5 22	♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 2° 56'.
2	3 6	3 10	3 14	3 22	10 24	10 12	6 58	0 17	5 16	6 12	
3	3 51	3 56	4 1	4 9	11 18	11 3	7 47	0 57	6 7	7 0	♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 2° 59'.
4	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 11	11 51	8 30	1 41	6 56	7 47	♀ stationary.
5	8 31	8 27	8 23	8 27	1 4	morn	9 19	2 29	7 40	8 30	2d Sunday after Trinity.
6	9 14	9 10	9 7	9 12	1 54	0 31	10 1	3 12	8 21	9 11	♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ S. 0° 28'.
7	9 53	9 48	9 46	9 50	2 42	1 15	10 40	3 55	9 1	9 52	
8	10 24	10 21	10 19	10 24	3 28	1 57	11 20	4 36	9 43	10 33	
9	10 52	10 51	10 50	10 55	4 12	2 38	morn	5 17	10 23	11 14	
10	11 19	11 18	11 18	11 23	4 54	3 19	0 4	5 54	11 4	11 57	
11	11 46	11 45	11 45	11 51	5 36	4 0	0 47	6 35	11 50	morn	3d Sunday after Trinity.
12	morn	morn	morn	morn	6 18	4 46	1 33	7 18	morn	0 44	
13	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 21	7 1	5 35	2 21	8 8	0 41	1 29	
14	0 40	0 42	0 44	0 52	7 46	6 26	3 12	9 5	1 33	2 25	♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ N. 5° 59'.
15	1 9	1 12	1 15	1 25	8 34	7 21	4 6	10 4	2 28	3 21	♀ stationary.
16	1 44	1 48	1 51	2 0	9 25	8 18	5 2	11 4	3 23	4 19	♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ N. 1° 0'.
17	2 23	2 27	2 31	2 41	10 20	9 13	5 59	morn	4 19	5 15	♂ grt. elong. W. 22 50.
18	3 12	3 17	3 22	3 32	11 18	10 8	6 54	0 3	5 12	6 8	
19	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 3	7 46	0 57	6 7	7 0	4th Sunday after Trinity.
20	8 14	8 11	8	8 13	0 17	11 52	8 36	1 46	7 1	7 52	☉ enters ♄. Summer be-
21	8 59	8 56	8 54	8 59	1 16	0 42	9 28	2 39	7 50	8 40	♂ in perihelion. [gins.
22	9 41	9 38	9 35	9 42	2 14	1 32	10 17	3 30	8 38	9 28	
23	10 15	10 14	10 14	10 20	3 10	2 22	11 4	4 20	9 25	10 17	♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 0° 1'.
24	10 50	10 49	10 49	10 56	4 4	3 11	11 58	5 10	10 15	11 6	St. John. Midsummer Day.
25	11 21	11 23	11 24	11 31	4 56	4 2	0 49	5 56	11 6	11 59	
26	11 55	11 57	11 58	morn	5 47	4 59	1 45	6 46	0 3	0 57	5th Sunday after Trinity.
27	morn	morn	morn	0 2	6 37	5 58	2 44	7 40	1 4	1 58	♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ S. 4° 16'.
28	0 28	0 31	0 34	0 43	7 28	7 0	3 45	8 43	2 7	2 59	
29	1 7	1 11	1 14	1 23	8 20	8 2	4 46	9 47	3 7	4 3	☐ ♀ ♀.
30	1 47	1 52	1 57	2 8	9 12	8 59	5 45	10 48	4 5	5 1	

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
Apr. 16	H. M. S. 1 35 6 m.	II. Disapp.	Apr. 20	H. M. S. 3 51 9 m.	I. Disapp.
16	2 54 16 e.	I. "	21	10 19 40 e.	I. "
16	6 43 58 e.	III. "	23	4 19 23 m.	II. "
16	8 37 5 e.	III. Reapp.	23	4 48 4 e.	I. "
18	9 22 44 m.	I. Disapp.	23	10 41 34 e.	III. "
19	2 52 7 e.	II. "	24	0 34 47 m.	III. Reapp.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	3d. 7h. 15m. P.M.
First Quarter.....	11d. 10h. 42m. "
Full Moon.....	19d. 1h. 28m. A.M.
Last Quarter.....	25d. 3h. 38m. P.M.

Apogee.....	8d. 3h. A.M.
Perigee.....	20d. 9h. "

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston. Sun		N. York. Sun		Wash. Sun		S. Fr'isco. Sun		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.			Sun's Dec. North.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Doston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	
1	Frid.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	° ' "
2	Sat.	4 27	7 40	4 32	7 35	4 38	7 29	4 42	7 26	0 3.6	15 13	15 3	14 51	23 5
3	Sun.	27	40	33	34	38	29	43	26	3.8	13	1	51	23 0
4	Mon.	28	40	33	34	39	29	43	26	4.0	12	1	50	22 55
5	Tues.	29	39	35	34	41	28	44	25	4.2	12	15 0	48	50
6	Wed.	29	39	35	33	41	28	45	25	4.3	10	14 59	47	44
7	Th.	30	39	36	33	42	28	45	25	4.5	10	58	47	38
8	Frid.	31	38	37	33	43	27	46	24	4.7	9	57	46	31
9	Sat.	32	38	38	32	43	27	47	24	4.8	7	56	44	25
10	Sun.	33	37	38	32	44	27	47	24	5.0	6	54	44	17
11	Mon.	33	37	39	32	45	26	48	23	5.1	4	54	43	10
12	Tues.	34	36	40	31	45	26	49	23	5.2	4	53	41	22 2
13	Wed.	35	36	41	31	46	25	49	23	5.4	2	51	41	21 53
14	Th.	36	35	41	30	47	25	50	22	5.5	15 1	50	33	44
15	Frid.	36	34	42	30	47	24	51	21	5.6	14 59	49	38	35
16	Sat.	37	34	43	29	48	24	51	21	5.7	58	48	37	26
17	Sun.	38	33	44	28	49	23	52	20	5.8	57	46	36	16
18	Mon.	39	32	45	28	50	22	53	19	5.9	55	44	34	21 6
19	Tues.	40	32	46	27	51	22	54	19	5.9	53	43	32	20 55
20	Wed.	41	31	46	26	51	21	55	18	6.0	52	41	31	44
21	Th.	42	30	47	25	52	20	55	17	6.1	50	40	30	33
22	Frid.	43	29	48	25	53	20	56	17	6.1	48	38	28	21
23	Sat.	44	28	49	24	54	19	57	16	6.1	47	37	27	20 9
24	Sun.	44	28	50	23	55	18	58	15	6.2	44	35	25	19 57
25	Mon.	45	27	51	22	56	17	58	15	6.2	44	33	23	44
26	Tues.	46	26	52	21	56	16	5 59	14	6.2	42	31	21	31
27	Wed.	47	25	53	20	57	16	5 0	13	6.2	40	29	20	18
28	Th.	48	23	54	19	58	15	1	12	6.2	38	27	19	19 4
29	Frid.	49	22	55	18	58	14	2	11	6.2	35	25	17	18 50
30	Sat.	50	21	55	17	4 59	13	3	10	6.1	33	23	16	36
31	Sun.	4 51	7 20	4 56	7 16	5 0	7 12	5 4	7 9	6.1	31	22	14	21
										0 6.1	14 29	14 20	14 12	18 6

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
Apr. 25	H. M. S.			H. M. S.	
26	11 16 34 m.	I. Disapp.	May 1	2 39 16 m.	III. Disapp.
27	5 26 30 c.	II. "	2	1 10 28 c.	I. "
28	5 45 0 m.	I. "	3	8 1 8 c.	II. "
29	0 13 32 m.	I. "	4	7 38 56 m.	I. "
30	6 43 56 m.	II. "	6	2 7 29 m.	I. "
30	6 41 57 c.	I. "	7	9 18 44 m.	II. "

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. N. 4 19 m.	H. M. 7 7 e.	H. M. 0 29 m.	H. M. 1 21 e.	H. M. 3 17 e.	H. M. 1 27 m.	H. M. 0 13 e.	H. M. 11 59 e.
11	4 38 m.	7 18 e.	0 8 m.	1 16 e.	2 37 e.	0 47 m.	11 35 m.	11 21 e.
21	4 59 m.	7 23 e.	11 46 e.	1 10 e.	1 57 e.	0 7 m.	10 58 m.	10 42 e.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles-ton.	
1	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	[in apogee. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ N. 2° 19'. 6th Sunday after Trinity.
2	2 36	2 41	2 45	2 54	10 5	9 54	6 40	11 47	4 58	5 54	
3	3 24	3 29	3 34	3 44	10 57	10 44	7 28	0 38	5 47	6 43	
4	4 17	4 23	4 28	4 37	11 47	11 27	8 9	1 21	6 34	7 26	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ N. 2° 19'. 6th Sunday after Trinity.
5	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 36	morn	8 53	2 3	7 17	8 8	
6	8 24	8 21	8 18	8 22	1 23	0 8	9 35	2 45	7 56	8 46	
7	8 54	8 52	8 51	8 55	2 8	0 49	10 14	3 25	8 33	9 23	7th Sunday after Trinity. ♄ stationary.
8	9 22	9 21	9 21	9 25	2 51	1 27	10 48	4 3	9 9	10 1	
9	9 50	9 49	9 49	9 52	3 33	2 5	11 25	4 41	9 46	10 38	
10	10 17	10 17	10 17	10 22	4 15	2 43	morn	5 20	10 26	11 17	7th Sunday after Trinity. ♄ stationary.
11	10 42	10 44	10 45	10 51	4 57	3 22	0 7	5 57	11 7	morn	
12	11 10	11 13	11 16	11 21	5 40	4 3	0 50	6 39	11 55	0 0	
13	11 43	11 47	11 50	11 56	6 26	4 50	1 37	7 27	morn	0 49	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ N. 0° 50'. ♄ stationary. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ N. 0° 40'. 8th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♀ ☽ superior.
14	morn	morn	morn	morn	7 14	5 44	2 30	8 25	0 50	1 44	
15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 33	8 6	6 42	3 28	9 31	1 49	2 42	
16	1 1	1 5	1 9	1 19	9 1	7 45	4 30	10 35	2 51	3 45	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ N. 0° 50'. ♄ stationary. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ N. 0° 40'. 8th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♀ ☽ superior.
17	1 51	1 56	2 1	2 11	9 59	8 48	5 33	11 41	3 53	4 49	
18	2 50	2 56	3 2	3 12	10 59	9 48	6 34	morn	4 52	5 49	
19	3 58	4 3	4 7	4 18	11 59	10 46	7 30	0 40	5 49	6 43	9th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 2° 12'. ♀ in perihelion.
20	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 37	8 19	1 30	6 46	7 37	
21	8 13	8 11	8 10	8 16	0 57	0 25	9 12	2 22	7 34	8 25	
22	8 49	8 48	8 48	8 54	1 54	1 15	10 1	3 12	8 21	9 11	9th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 2° 12'. ♀ in perihelion.
23	9 23	9 24	9 25	9 30	2 48	2 2	10 43	4 0	9 7	9 58	
24	9 56	9 59	10 1	10 16	3 41	2 50	11 33	4 48	9 53	10 44	
25	10 30	10 34	10 38	10 43	4 33	3 39	0 25	5 36	10 43	11 35	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 2° 12'. ♀ in perihelion.
26	11 5	11 11	11 17	11 23	5 25	4 33	1 20	6 24	11 38	0 31	
27	11 47	11 53	11 58	morn	6 17	5 34	2 19	7 17	0 39	1 33	
28	morn	morn	morn	0 5	7 9	6 36	3 22	8 19	1 43	2 37	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 2° 12'. ♀ in perihelion.
29	0 33	0 38	0 43	0 52	8 2	7 40	4 25	9 25	2 46	3 40	
30	1 20	1 26	1 32	1 41	8 53	8 40	5 24	10 26	3 44	4 40	
31	2 15	2 20	2 24	2 34	9 44	9 32	6 18	11 24	4 38	5 34	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 2° 12'. ♀ in perihelion.
	3 8	3 13	3 18	3 28	10 33	10 21	7 7	0 16	5 25	6 20	

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
	H. M. S.			H. M. S.	
May 7	8 35 56 e.	I. Disapp.	May 15	0 37 29 m.	I. Reapp.
8	6 37 29 m.	III. "	15	0 29 25 e.	III. "
9	3 4 28 e.	I. "	16	7 6 2 e.	I. "
10	10 36 3 e.	II. "	18	3 26 17 m.	II. "
11	9 32 57 m.	I. "	18	1 34 32 e.	I. "
14	2 8 50 e.	II. "	20	8 3 8 m.	I. "

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	2d.	9h. 25m. A.M.
First Quarter.....	10d.	0h. 49m. P.M.
Full Moon.....	17d.	8h. 28m. A.M.
Last Quarter.....	24d.	0h. 56m. "

Apogee.....	4d.	3h. P.M.
Perigee.....	17d.	5h. "
Apogee.....	31d.	6h. "

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston. Sun		N. York. Sun		Wash. Sun		S. Fr'isco. Sun		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.			Sun's Dec. North.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	
1	Mon.	H. M. 4 52	H. M. 7 19	H. M. 4 57	H. M. 7 15	H. M. 5 1	H. M. 7 11	H. M. 5 5	H. M. 7 7	H. M. 0	H. M. 14 27	H. M. 14 18	H. M. 14 10	° ' 17 51
2	Tues.	53	18	58	14	2	10	6	6	5.9	25	16	8	37
3	Wed.	54	17	58	13	3	9	7	5	5.9	23	15	6	20
4	Th.	55	15	4 59	12	4	8	8	4	5.8	20	13	4	17 4
5	Frid.	57	14	5 0	10	4	6	8	2	5.7	17	10	2	16 48
6	Sat.	58	13	1	9	5	5	9	1	5.6	15	8	14 0	31
7	Sun.	4 59	12	2	8	6	4	9	1	5.4	13	6	13 58	16 14
8	Mon.	5 0	10	3	7	7	3	10	7 0	5.3	10	4	56	15 57
9	Tues.	1	9	4	5	8	2	11	6 59	5.2	8	14 1	54	40
10	Wed.	2	8	5	4	9	7 1	12	58	5.0	6	13 59	52	22
11	Th.	3	6	6	3	10	6 59	13	56	4.9	3	57	49	15 4
12	Frid.	4	5	7	1	11	58	14	55	4.7	14 1	54	47	14 46
13	Sat.	5	3	8	7 0	12	57	15	54	4.5	13 58	52	45	28
14	Sun.	6	2	9	6 59	13	55	16	52	4.3	56	50	42	14 9
15	Mon.	7	7 0	10	58	13	54	16	51	4.1	53	48	41	13 51
16	Tues.	8	6 59	11	56	14	53	17	50	3.9	51	45	39	32
17	Wed.	9	57	12	54	15	52	18	49	3.7	48	42	37	13 12
18	Th.	10	56	13	53	16	50	19	47	3.5	46	40	34	12 53
19	Frid.	11	54	14	52	17	49	20	46	3.3	43	38	32	12 33
20	Sat.	13	53	15	50	18	48	21	45	3.0	40	35	30	12 13
21	Sun.	14	51	16	49	19	46	22	43	2.8	37	33	27	11 53
22	Mon.	15	50	17	47	20	45	23	42	2.5	35	30	25	11 33
23	Tues.	16	48	18	46	21	43	24	40	2.3	32	28	22	11 13
24	Wed.	17	47	19	44	22	42	25	39	2.0	30	25	20	10 52
25	Th.	18	45	20	43	23	40	26	37	1.7	27	23	17	10 31
26	Frid.	19	43	21	41	24	39	27	36	1.4	24	20	15	10 11
27	Sat.	20	42	22	40	24	38	27	35	1.2	22	18	14	9 49
28	Sun.	21	40	23	38	25	36	28	33	0.9	19	15	11	9 28
29	Mon.	22	39	24	37	26	34	29	31	0.6	17	13	8	9 7
30	Tues.	23	37	25	35	27	33	30	30	0 0.3	14	10	6	8 45
31	Wed.	5 24	6 35	5 26	6 33	5 28	6 31	5 31	6 28	0 0.0	13 11	13 7	13 3	8 24

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
May 21	H. M. S. 4 44 17 e.	II. Reapp.	May 27	H. M. S. 9 57 20 m.	I. Reapp.
22	2 31 38 m.	I. "	28	7 20 0 e.	II. "
23	4 28 35 e.	III. "	29	4 25 52 m.	I. "
24	9 0 12 e.	I. "	30	8 27 16 e.	III. "
25	6 1 50 m.	II. "	31	10 54 28 e.	I. "
26	3 28 43 e.	I.	June 1	8 37 40 m.	II. "

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. M. 5 52 m.	H. M. 7 24 e.	H. M. 11 22 e.	H. M. 1 2 e.	H. M. 1 17 e.	H. M. 11 25 e.	H. M. 10 19 m.	H. M. 10 1 e.
11	5 46 m.	7 20 e.	11 1 e.	0 53 e.	0 40 e.	10 48 e.	9 43 m.	9 23 e.
21	6 9 m.	7 13 e.	10 40 e.	0 42 e.	0 6 e.	10 12 e.	9 9 m.	7 55 e.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles-ton.	
1	H. M. 4 8	H. M. 4 12	H. M. 4 15	H. M. 4 23	H. M. 11 20	H. M. 11 4	H. M. 7 47	H. M. 0 58	H. M. 6 9	H. M. 7 2	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ N. 6° 35'.
2	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 5	11 43	8 25	1 36	6 52	7 43	
3	7 27	7 25	7 24	7 28	0 49	morn	9 5	2 15	7 28	8 19	
4	7 53	7 52	7 52	7 57	1 31	0 19	9 41	2 52	8 2	8 52	♂ ☿ ☾. ☿ N. 6° 19'.
5	8 20	8 19	8 19	8 25	2 13	0 55	10 16	3 29	8 37	9 21	
6	8 47	8 48	8 48	8 53	2 55	1 31	10 51	4 7	9 13	10 4	
7	9 15	9 17	9 18	9 24	3 37	2 8	11 29	4 44	9 50	10 42	11th Sunday after Trinity.
8	9 43	9 46	9 49	9 55	4 21	2 46	morn	5 25	10 31	11 23	
9	10 17	10 21	10 25	10 32	5 7	3 27	0 13	6 7	11 18	morn	
10	10 54	10 59	11 4	11 9	5 56	4 14	1 1	6 55	morn	0 11	♂ ♃ ☾. ♃ N. 0° 22'. ☐ ♃ ☾.
11	11 40	11 45	11 49	11 58	6 48	5 8	1 55	7 52	0 14	1 7	
12	morn	morn	morn	morn	7 43	6 10	2 56	9 2	1 17	2 10	
13	0 33	0 38	0 43	0 52	8 41	7 18	4 3	10 12	2 24	3 19	12th Sunday after Trinity.
14	1 34	1 40	1 46	2 0	9 40	8 26	5 10	11 20	3 31	4 27	
15	2 44	2 49	2 54	3 4	10 39	9 28	6 14	morn	4 34	5 30	
16	3 56	4 0	4 3	4 15	11 37	10 27	7 12	0 21	5 30	6 25	☐ ♂ ☾.
17	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	morn	11 25	8 10	1 20	6 29	7 23	
18	7 21	7 21	7 21	7 27	0 33	0 6	8 51	2 1	7 14	8 6	
19	7 55	7 56	7 57	8 4	1 29	0 53	9 39	2 50	8 0	8 50	♂ ♃ ☾. ♃ S. 4° 37'. 13th Sunday after Trinity.
20	8 31	8 33	8 35	8 43	2 23	1 40	10 25	3 38	8 46	9 36	
21	9 8	9 12	9 16	9 23	3 17	2 28	11 10	4 26	9 32	10 23	
22	9 47	9 52	9 57	10 5	4 11	3 18	0 3	5 16	10 22	11 13	♂ ♂ ☾. ♂ S. 0° 8'.
23	10 33	10 38	10 43	10 51	5 4	4 10	0 57	6 4	11 14	0 7	
24	11 20	11 25	11 30	11 39	5 58	5 11	1 57	6 57	0 17	1 10	
25	morn	morn	morn	morn	6 50	6 13	2 59	7 55	1 20	2 12	♂ ☉ ☾. ☉ N. 3° 51'. 14th Sunday after Trinity.
26	0 12	0 17	0 21	0 29	7 41	7 16	4 1	8 59	2 22	3 15	
27	1 6	1 10	1 14	1 23	8 30	8 13	4 57	9 59	3 19	4 15	
28	2 0	2 5	2 9	2 17	9 18	9 6	5 51	10 55	4 11	5 5	
29	2 59	3 3	3 7	3 13	10 3	9 52	6 38	11 45	4 56	5 53	
30	3 54	3 58	4 1	4 9	10 47	10 34	7 19	0 29	5 38	6 29	
31	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 30	11 13	7 55	1 7	6 18	7 11	

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
June 1	H. M. S. 5 23 1 e.	I. Reapp.	June 7	H. M. S. 0 48 48 m.	I. Reapp.
3	11 51 38 m.	I. "	8	11 13 45 m.	II. "
4	9 56 0 e.	II. "	8	7 17 22 e.	I. "
5	6 20 12 m.	I. "	10	1 46 2 e.	II. "
5	10 31 40 e.	III. Disapp.	12	0 32 15 m.	II. "
6	0 26 3 m.	III. Reapp.	12	8 14 36 m.	I. "

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	1d.	1h. 0m. A.M.
First Quarter.....	9d.	0h. 42m. "
Full Moon.....	15d.	4h. 1m. P.M.
Last Quarter.....	22d.	1h. 46m. "
New Moon.....	30d.	5h. 35m. "

Perigee.....	15d.	3h. A.M.
Apogee.....	27d.	11h. P.M.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston. Sun		N. York. Sun		Wash. Sun		S. Fr'isco. Sun		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.			Sun's Dec. North.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	
1	Th.	5 25	6 33	5 27	6 32	5 29	6 30	5 32	6 27	11 59.7	13 8	13 5	13 1	8 2
2	Frid.	26	32	28	30	30	28	32	26	59.3	6	2	12 58	7 40
3	Sat.	27	30	29	29	31	27	33	25	59.0	3	13 0	55	7 18
4	Sun.	28	28	30	27	32	25	34	23	58.7	13 0	12 57	53	6 56
5	Mon.	29	27	31	25	33	24	35	22	58.4	12 58	54	51	6 33
6	Tues.	30	25	32	24	33	22	35	20	58.0	55	52	49	6 11
7	Wed.	32	23	33	22	34	20	36	18	57.7	51	49	46	5 48
8	Th.	33	22	34	20	35	19	37	17	57.4	49	46	44	5 26
9	Frid.	34	20	35	18	36	17	38	15	57.0	46	43	41	5 3
10	Sat.	35	18	36	17	37	16	39	14	56.7	43	41	39	4 40
11	Sun.	36	16	37	15	38	14	40	12	56.3	40	38	36	4 17
12	Mon.	37	14	38	14	39	13	41	11	56.0	37	36	34	3 54
13	Tues.	38	13	39	12	40	11	42	9	55.6	35	33	31	3 31
14	Wed.	39	11	40	10	41	10	43	8	55.3	32	30	29	3 8
15	Th.	40	9	41	9	41	8	43	6	54.9	29	28	27	2 45
16	Frid.	41	7	42	7	42	6	44	4	54.6	25	25	24	2 22
17	Sat.	42	6	43	5	43	5	45	3	54.2	24	22	22	1 59
18	Sun.	43	4	44	4	44	3	46	1	53.8	21	20	19	1 36
19	Mon.	44	2	45	2	45	1	47	59	53.5	18	17	16	1 12
20	Tues.	45	6 0	46	6 0	46	6 0	47	59	53.1	15	14	14	0 49
21	Wed.	46	5 59	47	5 59	47	5 58	48	57	52.8	13	12	11	0 26
22	Th.	47	57	48	57	48	57	49	56	52.4	10	9	9	N 2
23	Frid.	49	55	49	55	49	55	50	54	52.1	6	6	6	S 21
24	Sat.	50	53	50	54	50	53	51	52	51.8	3	4	3	0 45
25	Sun.	51	52	51	52	50	52	51	51	51.4	12 1	12 1	12 2	1 8
26	Mon.	52	50	52	50	51	50	52	49	51.1	11 58	11 58	11 59	1 31
27	Tues.	53	48	53	48	52	49	53	48	50.7	55	55	57	1 55
28	Wed.	54	46	54	47	53	47	54	46	50.4	52	53	54	2 18
29	Th.	55	45	55	45	54	45	55	44	50.1	50	50	51	2 42
30	Frid.	5 56	5 43	5 56	5 43	5 55	5 44	5 56	5 43	11 49.8	11 47	11 47	11 49	3 5

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
June 13	H. M. S.		June 19	H. M. S.	
13	2 29 57 m.	III. Disapp.	19	3 8 45 m.	II. Reapp.
14	4 24 37 m.	III. Reapp.	20	10 9 5 m.	I. "
15	2 43 14 m.	I. "	20	6 28 21 m.	III. Disapp.
15	1 50 6 e.	II. "	20	8 23 20 m.	III. Reapp.
15	9 11 49 e.	I. "	21	4 37 44 m.	I. "
17	3 40 29 e.	I. "	22	4 26 41 m.	II. "

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. M. 6 34 m.	H. M. 7 13 e.	H. M. 10 15 e.	H. M. 0 27 e.	H. M. 11 28 m.	H. M. 9 32 e.	H. M. 8 32 m.	H. M. 8 4 e.
11	6 55 m.	6 51 e.	9 52 e.	0 13 e.	10 57 m.	8 57 e.	7 58 m.	7 23 e.
21	7 18 m.	6 40 e.	9 26 e.	11 52 m.	10 35 m.	8 13 e.	7 24 m.	6 52 e.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N. Yk.	Wash.	San Francisco.		Boston.	N. Yk.	Phila.	Balt.	Charleston.	
1	H. M. 6 24	H. M. 6 24	H. M. 6 24	H. M. 6 27	H. M. 0 12	H. M. 11 48	H. M. 8 31	H. M. 1 42	H. M. 6 57	H. M. 7 48	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ N. 5° 25'. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 0° 24'. 15th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 0° 15'.
2	6 51	6 52	6 52	6 57	0 54	morn	9 10	2 20	7 32	8 22	
3	7 17	7 19	7 21	7 26	1 36	0 23	9 45	2 57	8 6	8 58	
4	7 47	7 50	7 53	7 59	2 20	0 59	10 22	3 35	8 43	9 33	
5	8 18	8 22	8 26	8 32	3 5	1 37	11 0	4 16	9 22	10 13	♂ stationary. 16th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 5° 36'. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 4° 34'. 17th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♂ ☾. ♂ N. 1° 41'. ☐ ☉ ☉. ☉ ent. ☐ ant. beg. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 1° 38'. 18th Sunday after Trinity. St. Michael.—Michaelmas [Day.
6	8 54	8 59	9 4	9 11	3 52	2 18	11 44	4 58	10 3	10 55	
7	9 38	9 43	9 47	9 55	4 42	3 0	morn	5 44	10 52	11 44	
8	10 25	10 30	10 35	10 44	5 34	3 48	0 34	6 33	11 47	morn	
9	11 22	11 27	11 32	11 43	6 29	4 43	1 30	7 30	morn	0 42	♂ stationary. 16th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 5° 36'. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 4° 34'. 17th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♂ ☾. ♂ N. 1° 41'. ☐ ☉ ☉. ☉ ent. ☐ ant. beg. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 1° 38'. 18th Sunday after Trinity. St. Michael.—Michaelmas [Day.
10	morn	morn	morn	morn	7 25	5 48	2 34	8 39	0 54	1 48	
11	0 24	0 29	0 34	0 43	8 22	6 56	3 41	9 49	2 3	2 56	
12	1 32	1 36	1 40	1 51	9 19	8 3	4 48	10 56	3 9	4 5	
13	2 45	2 48	2 51	3 2	10 15	9 7	5 52	11 57	4 12	5 8	♂ stationary. 16th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 5° 36'. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 4° 34'. 17th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♂ ☾. ♂ N. 1° 41'. ☐ ☉ ☉. ☉ ent. ☐ ant. beg. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 1° 38'. 18th Sunday after Trinity. St. Michael.—Michaelmas [Day.
14	3 59	4 1	4 3	4 12	11 11	10 4	6 40	morn	5 8	6 4	
15	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	10 56	7 39	0 50	6 0	6 54	
16	6 24	6 27	6 29	6 34	0 7	11 44	8 27	1 38	6 53	7 44	
17	7 1	7 5	7 9	7 15	1 2	0 30	9 17	2 27	7 39	8 29	♂ stationary. 16th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 5° 36'. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 4° 34'. 17th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♂ ☾. ♂ N. 1° 41'. ☐ ☉ ☉. ☉ ent. ☐ ant. beg. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 1° 38'. 18th Sunday after Trinity. St. Michael.—Michaelmas [Day.
18	7 41	7 45	7 49	7 57	1 58	1 18	10 4	3 16	8 24	9 14	
19	8 24	8 30	8 35	8 44	2 53	2 7	10 49	4 5	9 11	10 12	
20	9 15	9 20	9 24	9 34	3 48	2 56	11 40	4 55	10 0	10 51	
21	10 5	10 10	10 14	10 23	4 43	3 49	0 35	5 45	10 53	11 45	♂ stationary. 16th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 5° 36'. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 4° 34'. 17th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♂ ☾. ♂ N. 1° 41'. ☐ ☉ ☉. ☉ ent. ☐ ant. beg. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 1° 38'. 18th Sunday after Trinity. St. Michael.—Michaelmas [Day.
22	11 0	11 5	11 9	11 17	5 35	4 45	1 31	6 34	11 49	0 43	
23	morn	morn	morn	morn	6 26	5 44	2 30	7 27	0 50	1 44	
24	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 13	7 15	6 43	3 29	8 26	1 50	2 43	
25	0 56	0 59	1 1	1 8	8 1	7 39	4 24	9 24	2 45	3 39	♂ stationary. 16th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 5° 36'. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 4° 34'. 17th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♂ ☾. ♂ N. 1° 41'. ☐ ☉ ☉. ☉ ent. ☐ ant. beg. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 1° 38'. 18th Sunday after Trinity. St. Michael.—Michaelmas [Day.
26	1 50	1 53	1 56	2 3	8 45	8 30	5 14	10 16	3 35	4 31	
27	2 47	2 49	2 51	2 59	9 28	9 16	6 2	11 7	4 22	5 18	
28	3 45	3 46	3 47	3 54	10 11	10 0	6 46	11 53	5 4	6 0	
29	4 42	4 42	4 42	4 50	10 53	10 40	7 25	0 34	5 43	6 37	♂ stationary. 16th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 5° 36'. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 4° 34'. 17th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ♂ ☾. ♂ N. 1° 41'. ☐ ☉ ☉. ☉ ent. ☐ ant. beg. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ S. 1° 38'. 18th Sunday after Trinity. St. Michael.—Michaelmas [Day.
30	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 35	11 17	7 59	1 11	6 23	7 15	

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
June 22	H. M. S. 11 6 20 e.	I. Reapp.	June 28	H. M. S. 6 32 18 m.	I. Reapp.
24	5 35 2 e.	I. "	29	7 3 29 e.	II. "
26	5 45 28 m.	II. "	30	1 0 56 m.	I. "
26	0 3 39 e.	I. "	July 1	7 29 37 e.	I. "
27	10 27 15 m.	III. Disapp.	3	8 22 23 m.	II. "
27	0 22 35 e.	III. Reapp.	3	1 58 15 e.	I. "

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..... 8d. 10h. 29m. A.M.
 Full Moon..... 15d. 1h. 7m. "
 Last Quarter..... 22d. 6h. 19m. "
 New Moon..... 30d. 10h. 20m. "

Perigee..... 13d. 0h. P.M.
 Apogee..... 25d. 1h. "

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston. Sun		N. York. Sun		Wash. Sun		S. Fr'cisco. Sun		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.			Sun's Dec. South.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	
1	Sat.	5 57	5 41	5 57	5 42	5 56	5 42	5 57	5 41	11 49.5	11 41	11 45	11 48	0 23
2	Sun.	5 58	39	5 58	40	57	41	58	40	49.1	41	42	44	3 52
3	Mon.	6 0	38	5 59	38	58	39	5 59	38	48.8	38	39	41	4 15
4	Tues.	1 36	6 0	37	5 59	38	6 0	37	48.5	35	37	39	39	4 38
5	Wed.	2 34	1 35	6 0	36	1 35	2 33	3 32	47.7	27	29	31	5 47	5 1
6	Th.	3 33	2 33	3 32	2 33	3 32	2 33	3 32	47.7	27	29	31	5 47	5 1
7	Frid.	4 31	3 32	2 33	2 33	3 32	2 33	3 32	47.7	27	29	31	5 47	5 1
8	Sat.	5 29	4 30	3 32	2 33	3 32	2 33	3 32	47.7	27	29	31	5 47	5 1
9	Sun.	6 27	5 29	4 30	3 32	4 30	3 32	5 29	47.1	21	24	26	6 10	6 33
10	Mon.	8 26	6 27	5 29	4 30	6 27	5 29	8 26	46.9	18	21	24	6 56	7 18
11	Tues.	9 24	7 26	6 27	5 29	7 26	6 27	9 24	46.6	15	19	21	7 18	7 41
12	Wed.	10 23	8 24	7 26	6 27	8 24	7 26	10 23	46.4	13	16	19	7 41	8 3
13	Th.	11 21	9 23	8 24	7 26	9 23	8 24	11 21	46.1	10	14	16	8 3	8 26
14	Frid.	12 19	10 21	9 23	8 24	10 21	9 23	12 19	45.9	7	11	14	8 48	9 10
15	Sat.	14 18	11 20	10 21	9 23	12 19	10 21	14 18	45.7	4	9	11	9 10	9 32
16	Sun.	15 16	12 18	11 20	10 21	13 17	11 20	15 16	45.5	11 11	6	9	9 54	10 15
17	Mon.	16 15	13 17	12 18	11 20	14 16	12 18	16 15	45.3	10 59	2	6	10 58	11 19
18	Tues.	17 13	14 16	13 17	12 18	15 14	13 17	17 13	45.1	56	11 0	4	11 40	12 1
19	Wed.	18 11	15 16	14 16	13 17	16 14	14 16	18 11	44.9	53	10 57	11 2	12 42	13 3
20	Th.	19 10	16 15	15 16	14 16	17 13	15 16	19 10	44.8	51	55	10 59	13 43	14 2
21	Frid.	20 8	17 14	16 15	15 16	18 10	16 15	20 8	44.6	48	53	57	14 22	15 1
22	Sat.	22 7	19 9	17 12	16 13	19 9	17 12	22 7	44.5	45	50	55	15 19	16 1
23	Sun.	23 5	20 8	18 11	17 12	20 8	18 11	23 5	44.3	42	48	52	16 1	16 1
24	Mon.	24 4	21 6	19 9	18 11	21 6	19 9	24 4	44.2	40	45	50	16 1	16 1
25	Tues.	25 3	22 5	20 8	19 9	22 5	20 8	25 3	44.1	38	43	48	16 1	16 1
26	Wed.	26 1	24 4	21 6	20 8	23 5	21 6	26 1	44.0	35	40	45	16 1	16 1
27	Th.	28 5 0	25 2	22 5	21 6	24 4	22 5	28 5 0	43.9	32	37	43	16 1	16 1
28	Frid.	29 4 58	26 1	23 4	22 5	25 3	23 4	29 4 58	43.8	29	35	41	16 1	16 1
29	Sat.	30 57	27 5 0	24 4	23 4	26 2	24 4	30 57	43.8	27	33	38	16 1	16 1
30	Sun.	31 56	28 4 59	25 3	24 4	27 5 0	25 3	31 56	43.7	24	31	36	16 1	16 1
31	Mon.	6 33	4 54	6 30	4 57	6 27	5 0	6 26	43.7	11 43.7	10 21	10 27	10 33	14 22

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
July	H. M. S.		July	H. M. S.	
	4 2 26 8 e.	III. Disapp.		10 10 59 29 m.	II. Reapp.
	4 4 21 49 e.	III. Reapp.		10 3 52 55 e.	I. "
	5 8 26 55 m.	I. "		11 6 25 38 e.	III. Disapp.
	6 9 40 28 e.	II. "		11 8 21 43 e.	III. Reapp.
	7 2 55 34 m.	I. "		12 10 21 35 m.	I. "
8	9 24 16 e.	I. "	13	10 1 37 e.	II. Disapp.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. M. 7 41 m.	H. M. 6 31 e.	H. M. 8 57 e.	H. M. 11 29 m.	H. M. 9 54 m.	H. M. 7 50 e.	H. M. 6 51 m.	H. M. 6 15 e.
11	8 4 m.	6 24 e.	8 26 e.	11 0 m.	9 24 m.	7 16 e.	6 13 m.	5 35 e.
21	8 27 m.	6 19 e.	7 47 e.	10 27 m.	8 55 m.	6 43 e.	5 41 m.	4 59 e.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N. Yk.	Wash.	San Francisco.		Boston.	N. Yk.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles-ton.	
1	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	♂ h d. h N. 4° 13'.
2	5 51	5 54	5 56	6 1	0 18	11 53	8 37	1 47	7 2	7 53	19th Sunday after Trinity.
3	6 21	6 25	6 28	6 37	1 3	morn	9 18	2 28	7 40	8 30	
4	6 56	7 0	7 4	7 12	1 50	0 31	9 57	3 9	8 18	9 8	♂ 7 d. 7 S. 0° 52'.
5	7 37	7 41	7 45	7 53	2 39	1 11	10 37	3 52	8 59	9 50	
6	8 23	8 28	8 32	8 41	3 30	1 54	11 22	4 38	9 43	10 35	♀ in perihelion.
7	9 16	9 21	9 25	9 36	4 23	2 40	morn	5 27	10 33	11 25	♂ grt. elong. W. 18 2.
8	10 15	10 20	10 25	10 35	5 17	3 29	0 15	6 16	11 29	morn	20th Sunday after Trinity.
9	11 18	11 23	11 27	11 37	6 12	4 25	1 12	7 12	morn	0 22	
10	morn	morn	morn	morn	7 7	5 27	2 13	8 16	0 33	1 27	
11	0 27	0 31	0 34	0 42	8 2	6 33	3 19	9 25	1 41	2 33	♂ h d.
12	1 38	1 41	1 44	1 53	8 56	7 40	4 25	10 29	2 46	3 40	21st Sunday after Trinity.
13	2 49	2 51	2 53	3 3	9 50	8 43	5 27	11 31	3 48	4 44	
14	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 13	10 45	9 39	6 25	morn	4 43	5 40	♂ stationary.
15	5 19	5 16	5 14	5 25	11 40	10 33	7 18	0 27	5 36	6 31	22d Sunday after Trinity.
16	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 21	8 3	1 15	6 28	7 20	
17	6 15	6 20	6 25	6 32	0 36	0 8	8 53	2 4	7 17	8 8	♂ 8 d. ♂ N. 3° 10'.
18	7 3	7 8	7 13	7 20	1 33	0 57	9 43	2 54	8 4	8 54	
19	7 55	8 1	8 6	8 15	2 29	1 45	10 29	3 43	8 50	9 41	♂ 9 d. ♀ S. 1° 19'.
20	8 49	8 54	8 59	9 8	3 25	2 36	11 17	4 33	9 39	10 30	
21	9 46	9 51	9 55	10 4	4 18	3 24	0 10	5 22	10 28	11 20	♂ 10 d. ♀ S. 0° 44'.
22	10 42	10 47	10 51	11 0	5 8	4 15	1 2	6 8	11 19	0 12	♂ 11 d. ♀ S. 1° 19'.
23	11 42	11 46	11 49	11 57	5 56	5 9	1 55	6 55	0 15	1 8	♂ stationary.
24	morn	morn	morn	morn	6 42	6 4	2 50	7 46	1 10	2 3	22d Sunday after Trinity.
25	0 39	0 42	0 45	0 51	7 25	6 56	3 41	8 39	2 3	2 55	
26	1 36	1 38	1 40	1 47	8 8	7 48	4 32	9 33	2 53	3 48	♂ 12 d. ♀ S. 0° 44'.
27	2 33	2 34	2 35	2 43	8 50	8 36	5 20	10 22	3 41	4 37	♂ 13 d. ♀ S. 1° 19'.
28	3 31	3 31	3 31	3 37	9 32	9 20	6 6	11 11	4 26	5 22	
29	4 30	4 29	4 28	4 33	10 15	10 4	6 50	11 57	5 8	6 4	♂ 14 d. h N. 3° 55'.
30	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 31	10 59	10 46	7 30	0 40	5 49	6 45	23d Sunday after Trinity.
31	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 46	11 26	8 8	1 20	6 33	7 23	
	5 36	5 40	5 43	5 51	0 35	morn	8 53	2 3	7 16	8 7	

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
July 14	H. M. S. 0 17 37 m.	II. Reapp.	July 18	H. M. S. 10 24 34 e.	III. Disapp.
14	4 50 14 m.	I. "	19	0 21 3 m.	III. Reapp.
15	11 13 56 e.	I. "	19	0 16 17 e.	I. "
17	11 20 40 m.	II. Disapp.	21	0 38 47 m.	II. Disapp.
17	1 36 45 e.	II. Reapp.	21	2 54 56 m.	II. Reapp.
17	5 47 36 e.	I. "	21	6 44 57 m.	I. "

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....	6d.	6h. 45m. P.M.
Full Moon.....	13d.	0h. 25m. "
Last Quarter.....	21d.	2h. 8m. A.M.
New Moon.....	29d.	2h. 9m. "

Perigee.....	11d.	6h. P.M.
Apogee.....	22d.	8h. A.M.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston. Sun		N. York. Sun		Wash. Sun		S. Fr'cisco. Sun		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.			Sun's Dec. South.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	
1	Tues.	6 34	4 53	6 31	4 56	6 28	4 59	6 27	5 0	11 43.7	10 18	10 25	10 31	14 41
2	Wed.	35	52	32	55	29	58	28	4 59	43.7	17	23	29	15 0
3	Th.	36	51	33	54	30	57	29	58	43.7	15	21	27	19
4	Frid.	38	49	34	53	31	56	30	57	43.7	11	19	24	37
5	Sat.	39	48	36	52	32	55	31	56	43.8	9	16	23	15 55
6	Sun.	40	47	37	50	33	54	32	55	43.8	7	13	21	16 13
7	Mon.	41	46	38	49	34	53	33	54	43.9	5	11	19	31
8	Tues.	43	45	39	48	35	52	35	53	43.9	2	9	17	16 48
9	Wed.	44	44	41	47	37	51	36	52	44.0	10 0	5	14	17 5
10	Th.	45	43	42	46	38	50	37	51	44.1	9 58	4	12	22
11	Frid.	46	42	43	45	39	49	38	50	44.3	56	2	10	39
12	Sat.	48	41	44	44	40	48	39	49	44.4	53	10 0	8	17 55
13	Sun.	49	40	45	44	41	48	40	49	44.5	51	9 59	7	18 11
14	Mon.	50	39	46	43	42	47	41	48	44.7	49	57	5	26
15	Tues.	52	38	47	42	43	46	42	47	44.9	46	55	3	42
16	Wed.	53	37	49	41	44	45	43	47	45.1	44	52	1	18 56
17	Th.	54	36	50	40	45	45	44	46	45.3	42	50	10 0	19 11
18	Frid.	55	35	51	40	47	44	46	45	45.5	40	49	9 57	25
19	Sat.	56	34	52	39	48	43	47	45	45.7	38	47	55	39
20	Sun.	58	33	54	38	49	43	47	45	46.0	35	44	54	19 53
21	Mon.	6 59	33	55	38	50	42	48	44	46.2	34	43	52	20 6
22	Tues.	7 0	32	56	37	51	42	49	44	46.5	32	41	51	19
23	Wed.	1	32	57	37	52	41	50	43	46.8	31	40	49	31
24	Th.	2	31	58	36	53	41	51	43	47.1	29	38	48	43
25	Frid.	4	31	6 59	36	54	40	52	42	47.4	27	37	46	20 55
26	Sat.	5	30	7 0	36	55	40	53	42	47.7	25	36	45	21 6
27	Sun.	6	30	1	35	56	39	54	42	48.0	24	34	43	17
28	Mon.	7	30	2	35	57	39	55	41	48.4	23	33	42	27
29	Tues.	8	29	3	34	58	39	56	41	48.7	21	31	41	37
30	Wed.	7 9	4 29	7 4	4 34	6 59	4 39	6 57	4 41	11 49.1	9 20	9 30	9 40	21 47

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
July 23	H. M. S.		July 28	H. M. S.	
24	1 13 39 m.	I. Reapp.	28	5 32 23 m.	II. Reapp.
24	1 57 56 e.	II. Disapp.	28	8 39 41 m.	I. "
24	4 14 10 e.	II. Reapp.	30	3 8 23 m.	I. "
24	7 42 20 e.	I. "	31	4 35 19 e.	II. Disapp.
26	2 23 29 m.	III. Disapp.	31	6 51 41 e.	II. Reapp.
26	4 20 24 m.	III. Reapp.	31	9 37 4 e.	I. "
26	2 11 1 m.	I. "	Aug. 2	6 22 7 m.	III. Disapp.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. M. 8 54 m.	H. M. 6 18 e.	H. M. 7 0 e.	H. M. 9 42 m.	H. M. 8 23 m.	H. M. 6 7 e.	H. M. 5 4 m.	H. M. 4 18 e.
11	9 15 m.	6 25 e.	6 10 e.	8 54 m.	7 55 m.	5 35 e.	4 50 m.	3 42 e.
21	9 34 m.	6 36 e.	5 16 e.	8 2 m.	7 32 m.	4 58 e.	3 56 m.	3 6 e.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N. Yk.	Wash.	Sun Fr'isco.		Boston.	N. Yk.	Phila.	Balt.	Char- ton.	
1	H. M. 6 20	H. M. 6 25	H. M. 6 29	H. M. 6 39	H. M. 1 26	H. M. 0 7	H. M. 9 37	H. M. 2 48	H. M. 7 58	H. M. 8 48	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 3° 25'.
2	7 13	7 18	7 22	7 32	2 20	0 51	10 22	3 35	8 43	9 33	
3	8 10	8 15	8 20	8 28	3 14	1 37	11 8	4 24	9 29	10 21	
4	9 11	9 16	9 20	9 28	4 8	2 26	morn	5 13	10 19	11 10	
5	10 16	10 20	10 23	10 33	5 2	3 15	0 0	6 2	11 12	morn	
6	11 25	11 28	11 31	11 39	5 55	4 8	0 55	6 54	morn	0 5	24th Sunday after Trinity.
7	morn	morn	morn	morn	6 48	5 7	1 54	7 54	0 13	1 6	
8	0 35	0 37	0 38	0 46	7 40	6 10	2 56	8 59	1 17	2 10	
9	1 46	1 47	1 48	1 54	8 32	7 14	3 59	10 1	2 22	3 14	
10	2 56	2 55	2 55	3 3	9 26	8 15	4 59	11 4	3 21	4 17	♂ ☿ ☽ superior.
11	4 9	4 8	4 7	4 14	10 20	9 14	6 0	morn	4 20	5 16	
12	5 20	5 18	5 17	5 22	11 16	10 8	6 54	0 3	5 12	6 8	
13	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 1	7 44	0 55	6 5	6 55	25th Sunday after Trinity.
14	5 40	5 45	5 51	6 0	0 13	11 49	8 32	1 43	6 58	7 49	
15	6 33	6 38	6 43	6 52	1 9	0 36	9 23	2 33	7 45	8 35	♂ ☿ ☾. ♂ N. 4° 12'.
16	7 31	7 36	7 40	7 50	2 4	1 24	10 9	3 22	8 29	9 20	♀ in aphelion.
17	8 30	8 35	8 39	8 47	2 57	2 10	10 52	4 8	9 14	10 5	
18	9 30	9 33	9 36	9 45	3 48	2 56	11 40	4 55	10 0	10 51	
19	10 27	10 31	10 34	10 42	4 35	3 41	0 27	5 38	10 45	11 37	♂ in aphelion.
20	11 25	11 28	11 30	11 37	5 20	4 28	1 15	6 19	11 32	0 26	26th Sunday after Trinity.
21	morn	morn	morn	morn	6 3	5 16	2 2	7 2	0 22	1 5	♂ ♀ ☽. ☿ S. 1° 54'.
22	0 22	0 24	0 25	0 31	6 45	6 7	2 53	7 49	1 14	2 7	
23	1 19	1 20	1 20	1 27	7 27	6 59	3 44	8 41	2 5	2 58	
24	2 18	2 17	2 17	2 23	8 10	7 50	4 35	9 35	2 56	3 50	
25	3 16	3 14	3 13	3 19	8 53	8 39	5 24	10 26	3 44	4 40	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ N. 3° 38'.
26	4 16	4 14	4 12	4 17	9 39	9 27	6 13	11 19	4 34	5 29	1st Sunday in Advent.
27	5 18	5 15	5 12	5 17	10 28	10 16	7 2	0 11	5 20	6 15	
28	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 19	11 3	7 42	0 57	6 8	7 1	
29	5 4	5 9	5 13	5 22	0 12	11 48	8 31	1 42	6 57	7 48	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 1° 58'.
30	6 0	6 5	6 10	6 21	1 7	morn	9 21	2 31	7 43	8 33	St. Andrew. ♂ ♀ ☽.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
Aug. 2	H. M. S. 8 19 29 m.	III. Reapp.	Aug. 7	H. M. S. 9 29 18 e.	II. Reapp.
2	4 5 45 e.	I. "	9	10 20 48 m.	III. Disapp.
4	5 53 29 m.	II. Disapp.	9	0 18 38 e.	III. Reapp.
4	8 9 57 m.	II. Reapp.	11	8 30 57 m.	II. Disapp.
4	10 31 25 m.	I. "	11	10 47 34 m.	II. Reapp.
6	5 3 8 m.	I. "	14	9 50 15 e.	II. Disapp.
7	7 12 45 e.	II. Disapp.	15	0 6 58 m.	II. Reapp.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....	6d. 2h. 23m. A.M.
Full Moon.....	13d. 2h. 4m. "
Last Quarter.....	20d. 11h. 54m. "
New Moon.....	28d. 4h. 13m. P.M.

Perigee.....	6d. 5h. P.M.
Apogee.....	20d. 5h. A.M.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston. Sun		N. York. Sun		Wash. Sun		S. Fr'isco. Sun		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.			Sun's Dec. South.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	
1	Th.	7 10	4 29	7 5	4 34	7 0	4 39	6 58	4 41	11 49.5	9 19	9 29	9 39	21 56
2	Frid.	11	28	6	33	1	38	6 59	4 40	49.9	17	27	37	22 5
3	Sat.	12	28	7	33	2	38	7 0	4 40	50.3	16	26	36	13
4	Sun.	13	28	8	33	3	38	1	40	50.7	15	25	35	21
5	Mon.	14	28	9	33	4	38	2	40	51.1	14	24	34	29
6	Tues.	15	28	10	33	5	38	3	40	51.6	13	23	33	36
7	Wed.	16	28	11	33	6	38	4	40	52.0	12	22	32	43
8	Th.	17	28	12	33	7	38	5	40	52.4	11	21	31	49
9	Frid.	18	28	13	33	7	38	5	40	52.9	10	20	31	22 54
10	Sat.	19	28	14	33	8	38	6	41	53.3	9	19	30	23 0
11	Sun.	20	28	15	33	9	39	7	41	53.8	8	18	30	5
12	Mon.	20	28	15	33	10	39	8	41	54.3	8	18	29	9
13	Tues.	21	28	16	33	10	39	8	41	54.7	7	17	29	13
14	Wed.	22	29	17	34	11	39	9	41	55.2	7	17	28	16
15	Th.	23	29	18	34	12	40	9	42	55.7	6	16	28	19
16	Frid.	23	29	19	34	13	40	10	42	56.2	6	15	27	22
17	Sat.	24	29	20	34	13	40	10	43	56.7	5	14	27	24
18	Sun.	25	29	20	35	14	40	11	43	57.2	4	15	26	25
19	Mon.	25	30	21	35	14	41	11	44	57.7	5	14	27	26
20	Tues.	26	31	21	36	15	41	12	44	58.2	5	15	26	27
21	Wed.	26	31	21	36	15	42	12	45	58.7	5	15	27	27
22	Th.	27	32	22	37	16	42	13	45	59.2	5	15	26	27
23	Frid.	27	32	22	38	16	43	13	46	11 59.7	5	16	27	26
24	Sat.	28	33	23	38	17	43	14	47	0 0.2	5	15	26	25
25	Sun.	28	33	23	39	17	44	14	47	0.7	5	16	27	23
26	Mon.	28	34	23	39	18	45	15	48	1.2	6	16	27	21
27	Tues.	29	35	24	40	18	45	15	48	1.7	6	16	27	18
28	Wed.	29	35	24	41	18	46	15	49	2.2	6	17	28	15
29	Th.	29	36	24	42	19	46	16	49	2.7	7	18	27	12
30	Frid.	29	37	24	42	19	47	16	50	3.1	8	18	28	7
31	Sat.	7 30	4 38	7 24	4 43	7 19	4 48	7 16	4 51	0 3.6	9 8	9 19	9 29	23 3

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
Aug. 16	H. M. S. 2 19 55 e.	III. Disapp.	Aug. 22	H. M. S. 3 21 19 m.	I. Reapp.
16	4 18 16 e.	III. Reapp.	23	6 18 57 e.	III. Disapp.
18	11 8 27 m.	II. Disapp.	23	8 17 49 e.	III. Reapp.
18	1 25 15 e.	II. Reapp.	23	9 49 59 e.	I. "
22	0 27 47 m.	II. Disapp.	29	3 5 19 m.	II. Disapp.
22	2 41 39 m.	II. Reapp.	20	5 22 22 m.	II. Reapp.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	9 45 m.	6 53 e.	4 20 e.	7 6 m.	6 55 m.	4 29 e.	3 22 m.	2 30 e.
11	9 51 m.	7 15 e.	3 26 e.	6 10 m.	6 26 m.	3 58 e.	2 47 m.	1 53 e.
21	9 52 m.	7 36 e.	2 37 e.	5 19 m.	5 59 m.	3 27 e.	2 12 m.	1 16 e.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N. Y'k.	Wash.	San Francisco.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles-ton.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	7 4	7 9	7 13	7 22	2 3	0 34	10 9	3 21	8 29	9 19	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 6° 43'.
2	8 8	8 13	8 17	8 26	2 58	1 23	10 53	4 9	9 15	10 6	
3	9 15	9 18	9 21	9 31	3 52	2 11	11 44	4 59	10 4	10 55	
4	10 26	10 28	10 30	10 39	4 45	3 0	morn	5 46	10 55	11 48	2d Sunday in Advent.
5	11 36	11 37	11 38	11 46	5 37	3 51	0 38	6 36	11 51	morn	
6	morn	morn	morn	morn	6 28	4 47	1 34	7 29	morn	0 45	
7	0 45	0 45	0 45	0 52	7 19	5 47	2 33	8 31	0 53	1 47	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 4° 37'.
8	1 56	1 54	1 53	1 59	8 11	6 49	3 34	9 36	1 55	2 48	
9	3 6	3 3	3 0	3 7	9 5	7 51	4 35	10 39	2 57	3 51	
10	4 15	4 12	4 9	4 15	10 0	8 52	5 37	11 42	3 57	4 53	
11	5 22	5 18	5 14	5 18	10 55	9 49	6 35	morn	4 53	5 50	3d Sunday in Advent.
12	6 23	6 21	6 19	6 20	11 51	10 42	7 27	0 36	5 45	6 39	
13	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 31	8 13	1 24	6 38	7 30	♂ ☾ ☾. ☾ N. 4° 5'.
14	6 13	6 18	6 22	6 32	0 45	0 15	9 4	2 11	7 24	8 15	
15	7 12	7 17	7 22	7 31	1 37	1 0	9 46	2 57	8 7	8 57	
16	8 14	8 17	8 20	8 29	2 26	1 42	10 27	3 40	8 48	9 38	
17	9 13	9 15	9 17	9 24	3 13	2 25	11 7	4 23	9 28	10 20	
18	10 10	10 12	10 14	10 20	3 57	3 4	11 49	5 3	10 8	10 59	4th Sunday in Advent.
19	11 7	11 8	11 9	11 16	4 40	3 46	0 32	5 42	10 50	11 42	
20	morn	morn	morn	morn	5 22	4 30	1 17	6 21	11 34	0 23	☾ enters ♄. Winter be- St. Thomas. [gins.
21	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 10	6 4	5 20	2 4	7 3	0 24	1 17	
22	1 3	1 2	1 1	1 6	6 47	6 9	2 55	7 51	1 15	2 9	
23	2 2	2 0	1 58	2 4	7 31	7 3	3 48	8 46	2 10	3 3	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ N. 3° 20'.
24	3 2	3 0	2 58	3 2	8 18	8 0	4 43	9 44	3 5	4 0	
25	4 3	3 59	3 55	3 59	9 7	8 54	5 39	10 42	3 59	4 55	Christmas.
26	5 2	4 58	4 54	5 2	9 59	9 48	6 34	11 41	4 52	5 49	☐ ♀ ☾.
27	5 59	5 55	5 51	5 55	10 54	10 41	7 26	0 35	5 44	6 38	
28	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 51	11 30	8 12	1 23	6 38	7 30	
29	5 51	5 57	6 3	6 2	0 48	morn	9 4	2 14	7 27	8 18	♂ stationary.
30	7 0	7 6	7 11	7 17	1 45	0 18	9 53	3 5	8 17	9 9	
31	8 15	8 18	8 20	8 30	2 40	1 7	10 38	3 53	8 59	9 50	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ S. 7° 2'.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Time.	Phenom.	Day.	Time.	Phenom.
	H. M. S.			H. M. S.	
Sept. 1	4 23 31 e.	II. Disapp.	Oct. 3	6 30 7 e.	II. Reapp.
1	6 13 22 e.	I. Reapp.	5	6 12 8 e.	III. Disapp.
1	6 40 38 e.	II. "	5	8 14 31 e.	III. Reapp.
8	7 1 1 e.	II. Disapp.	10	9 7 21 e.	II. "
8	8 8 5 e.	I. Reapp.	12	10 10 53 e.	III. Disapp.
8	9 18 19 e.	II. "	13	0 13 55 m.	III. Reapp.
17	4 31 25 e.	I. "	17	6 33 19 e.	I. "

The satellites of Jupiter will not be visible during the months of November and December, Jupiter being too near the Sun

PROGRESS OF ASTRONOMY DURING THE YEAR TERMINATING WITH OCTOBER, 1863.

THE year has been fruitful in the investigations in Physical Astronomy, as well as in addition to the number of bodies belonging to our system.

Since the announcement in our volume for 1863, four asteroids have been discovered. They are as follows:—

⑦⑥ Freia; by Professor d'Arrest, at Copenhagen, October 21, 1862.

⑦⑦ Frigga; by Professor Peters, at Clinton, N.Y., November 12, 1862.

⑦⑧ Diana; by Dr. Luther, at Bilk, March 15, 1863.

⑦⑨ Eurynome; by Professor J. C. Watson, Ann Arbor, Mich., September 14, 1863.

⑦⑩ and ⑦⑪, mentioned by symbolic number only in the last volume, were subsequently named Galatea and Eurydice respectively. The complete list is as follows:—

1. Ceres.	17. Thetis.	33. Polyhymnia.	49. Pales.	65. Cybele.
2. Pallas.	18. Melpomene.	34. Circe.	50. Virginia.	66. Maia.
3. Juno.	19. Fortuna.	35. Leucothea.	51. Nemausa.	67. Asia.
4. Vesta.	20. Massilia.	36. Atalanta.	52. Europa.	68. Leto.
5. Astræa.	21. Lutetia.	37. Fides.	53. Calypso.	69. Hesperia.
6. Hebe.	22. Calliope.	38. Leda.	54. Alexandra.	70. Panopæa.
7. Iris.	23. Thalia.	39. Lætitia.	55. Pandora.	71. Niobe.
8. Flora.	24. Themis.	40. Harmonia.	56. Mæclo.	72. Feronia.
9. Metis.	25. Phoebe.	41. Daphne.	57. Mnemosyne.	73. Clytia.
10. Hygeia.	26. Proserpina.	42. Isis.	58. Concordia.	74. Galatea.
11. Parthenope.	27. Euterpe.	43. Ariadne.	59. Elpis.	75. Eurydice.
12. Victoria.	28. Bellona.	44. Nysa.	60. Danaë.	76. Freia.
13. Egeria.	29. Amphitrite.	45. Eugenia.	61. Echo.	77. Frigga.
14. Irene.	30. Urania.	46. Hestia.	62. Erato.	78. Diana.
15. Eunomia.	31. Euphrosyne.	47. Aglaia.	63. Ausonia.	79. Eurynome.
16. Psyche.	32. Pomona.	48. Doris.	64. Angelina.	

Comets.—Five comets have been discovered since making up the record for last year's Almanac.

I. By Professor Respighi, at Bologna, on the 28th of November, 1862. Its orbit is sensibly parabolic.

II. By Dr. Bruhns, at Leipsic, 2d of December, 1862. On account of its rapid motion towards the south, it appears to have been observed but a short time in the northern hemisphere, from which only we have results. The observations are satisfied by a parabola.

III. By Dr. Klinkerfues, at Göttingen, 11th of April, 1862. On the day following its discovery, its appearance was described at Paris as "very fine, the disc (nucleus) surrounded by a fan-shaped luminosity." It was observed at Washington, 4th of May, and appeared as a round nebulosity 5' or 6' in diameter. It was visible to the naked eye during the early part of May. The observations extend over an interval of about five months, and its orbit seems to be slightly elliptical.

IV. By Professor Respighi, at Bologna, 12th of April, 1862. On the 11th of April, its nucleus was as bright as a star of 6th magnitude, and its coma 40' long. Its orbit is parabolic.

V. By Mr. Bäcker, at Nauen, near Berlin, 9th of October. Its appearance was that of a faint nebula. It has been observed at Washington; and thus far a parabolic orbit satisfies the observations.

Probably because of its position in the morning twilight, the short period comet of Brorsen passed its perihelion unobserved in 1862-1863. That of Winnecke will pass its perihelion 23d of November, 1863, at which time its right ascension will be 17 hours, and its declination 21° south.

Companions to Sirius.—It was stated in the last volume that Mr. Alvan Clark, at Cambridge-

port, Mass., had discovered a companion to Sirius, with the great refractor of his construction. This instrument, unrivalled for its magnitude, is 216 lines in diameter. Mr. Goldschmidt has announced to the Academy of Sciences at Paris the discovery of *five* other companions, the diameter of his object-glass being only 46 lines! He has given a diagram showing their places.

Mr. Dawes appears to have been the second person to recognize any of the newly-discovered companions by Goldschmidt. He announces having found the minute star *d* some 54" to 57" east of the principal one.

Companion of Procyon.—Mr. Hermann Romberg, who has the care of the Observatory of J. Gurney Barclay, Esq., at Leyton, Essex (England), has given measures for angle of position (294° 54") and distance (45".8) of a 10½ mag. companion to Procyon made in March last. And thus the anomalous motions of Sirius and Procyon are in a fair way to be accounted for. Reasoning upon the observed character of their deviations, as deduced from a discussion of observations made by different astronomers since 1755, as far back as 1844 the illustrious Bessel predicted the presence of other bodies not very remote from them.

Variable Nebula.—The nebula near ζ Tauri was not noticed by Chacornac in observations between the 26th to 31st of January, 1854, nor even as late as 17th of December of the same year. It was first seen 19th of October, 1855; and there are strong reasons for believing that it must be numbered among the extraordinary and as yet inexplicable celestial phenomena.

Solar Parallax.—During the year 1862, a series of observations was made upon the planet Mars when near opposition, for the purpose of determining its parallax, and thence that of the sun. The series first proposed embraced differen-

tial measures in declination, to be made near the meridian. An ephemeris was prepared at the Washington Observatory, and distributed to astronomers in every part of the world. Corresponding observations, made at the observatory at Santiago, in Chile, have been received, and a discussion of the results will take place on arrival of those promised from Williamstown, Australia.

A second series of meridional observations was asked for by Dr. Winnecke, of the Pulkowa Observatory. A comparison of the results made there with those obtained from the Cape of Good Hope Observatory, indicates that the value ($8''.5776$) derived by Encke from computations of the transits of Venus must be increased about one-twenty-fourth part. A similar comparison of observations between Greenwich and Williamstown gives a value, $8''.932$, closely accordant with the former, and by the elaboration of his lunar tables, Professor Hansen finds a value $8''.97$. In a discussion of the theories of Venus, the Earth, and Mars, Le Verrier had previously found the necessity for adopting $8''.95$, a value intermediate between the two preceding, which is no little remarkable.

Sun's Heat.—For an interesting paper relative to the heat of the sun, the reader is referred to the June number of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine.

Light of the Sun.—Mr. Alvan Clark has instituted a series of experiments to determine the comparative light of the sun and stars, and finds that the former would be visible as a star of the sixth magnitude if it were removed to 1,200,000 times its present distance. If the distances ascribed to several of the stars from parallax be true, he thinks astronomers will find our glorious luminary only a very small star.

Movement of the Solar System in Space.—Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, has completed the computations for inferring the direction and amount of the movement of our system in space, from the observed proper motions of 1167 stars. The result is that the sun is moving towards a point in A. R. 261°, N. P. D. 65°; and at the distance of a star of the first magnitude, the annual motion subtends an angle of $0''.4$. But the comparison of the sum of the squares of apparent proper motions, uncorrected, with the sum of the squares of apparent proper motions corrected for motion of the sun, shows so small an advance in the explanation of the stars' apparent movements, as to throw great doubt on the certainty of results, the sum of the squares being diminished by only the twenty-fifth part. The Astronomer Royal states that the indicated point in space does not differ much from Sir William Herschel's, but depends much in N. P. D. on the accuracy of Bradley's quadrant observations.

Annual Parallax.—Mr. Krueger has published in the Comptes Rendus of the Royal Society of Finland the results of a series of observations made with the Heliometer at Rome to determine the parallaxes of 21258 Lalande, and 17415 of the Argelauder-Oeltzen Catalogue. The former has a proper motion of $4''.5$, and the latter of $1''.4$. Their computed parallaxes are $+0''.260 \pm 0''.020$, and $+0''.217 \pm 0''.021$ respectively, the former agreeing closely with the result previously obtained by M. Auwers, of Königsberg.

Zodiacal Light.—A new theory of this interesting phenomenon, by Professor Challis, of Cam-

bridge (Eng.), may be found in the January and February numbers of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine.

August Meteors.—On the nights of 9th and 10th they were extremely numerous during the early portions of each evening. The greater numbers on both nights radiated from a point below and eastward of the pole star, one portion passing to the east and the other westward of the meridian and very slightly inclined to the horizon. Their marked peculiarity was that almost without exception they left brilliant trains, visible 20° , and sometimes even 30° , in extent. The observers near New Haven have published their results in Silliman's Journal.

Celestial Photography.—Dr. Draper, of the University of New York, has made great improvements in this branch of astronomical investigation. He has perfected a picture of the moon, made under a magnifying power of 320, which represents our satellite on a scale of about 70 miles to the inch. His telescope has a silvered glass mirror, and is kept steady whilst motion is communicated to the sensitized photograph-plate by clockwork. An illustrated account of his operations will shortly be published by the Smithsonian Institution.

Lewis Rutherford, Esq., of New York, has continued experiments in stellar photography, for the purpose of obtaining magnified pictures from which angles of position and distance of double stars could be measured with greater satisfaction than the micrometer affords; but, for the want of a sufficiently sensitive process, the anticipations of great gains have not been realized. It has been found impossible to obtain impressions of the smaller stars, and thus the number of objects to which the process seems applicable becomes so reduced as to afford scant encouragement. An apparatus for the same purpose has been prepared at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, by the Astronomer Royal, and lines in the spectra of 19 stars have been measured. They are generally nebulous, resembling the solar line H.

Mr. Huggins and Dr. W. A. Miller, in England, and Rev. Professors Secchi and Donati, in Italy, are also experimenting on this subject.

Publications.—Among the valuable publications of the year, the following may be named:—*Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy*, by Professor William Chauvenet. Published by Lippincott & Co.

Positiones medice stellarum fixarum in zonis regionontanis a Bessellio inter $+15^\circ$ et $+45^\circ$ declinationis, by Professor Max Weiss. Published by the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg.

Annales de l'Observatoire de Paris. Observations: tomes III., IV., V., XVI., XVII. Published by the Imperial Observatory.

Atlas Ecliptique, par Chacornac: sheets 2, 2bis, 9, 15, 39, 46. Published by the Imperial Observatory.

Astronomical, Magnetical, and Meteorological Observations made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 1860. Published by the Admiralty.

Astronomical and Meteorological Observations made at the Naval Observatory, Washington, 1861. Published by the Navy Department.

The Greenwich Observations for 1861 have been published in England, but have not yet reached this country. The Washington observations for 1862 will be published in December.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY AT WASHINGTON.

IN our volume for 1863 we gave some account of the United States Coast Survey, the institution which has unquestionably done more hitherto than any other one in the land towards establishing on a firm basis the scientific reputation of the United States abroad, and probably more than any other also in disseminating scientific methods and stimulating to scientific progress at home in all directions within its scope and influence.

Immediately following was a similar account of the Smithsonian Institution, an organization aiming at a still wider range of influence,—namely, both the increase and the diffusion of knowledge; and these, too, with no restrictions of nationality, and no special devotion to any one department or class of departments in learning or science. Of the large and wise policy, and of the able administration which has characterized this magnificent trust, the nation to whom it was confided may well be proud.

We propose now to give some account of a third prominent American institution of science,—the Naval Observatory at Washington,—which has been equipped in a style worthy of a great government, and, until the outbreak of the present insurrection, furnished with larger means in men and money than any other Observatory in the world. If ample facilities in these respects had been in themselves sufficient, it would long since have taken rank with the noblest astronomical institutions in existence, eclipsing most of them, and vying with Pulkowa itself,—the noblest shrine ever reared to astronomy. Although it may not until recently have answered all the expectations of the nation, or indeed of astronomers anywhere, it has now earned a title to very prominent rank among observatories by the high degree of accuracy to which all its observations may lay claim, the system with which they are carried on with reference to definite ends, the regularity with which all its instruments are constantly employed each for that work to which it is best adapted, and for the promptness with which the observations are reduced and rendered available for use as fast as they are made. These are the characteristics of an Observatory of the first class.

It is somewhat remarkable, when we consider our national ambition and our aspirations for intellectual progress, that so long a time elapsed before the establishment of any institution in the United States claiming even the name of an astronomical observatory, if we except some temporary structures erected during colonial times for special purposes.

Prominent among those who early advocated and persistently urged the foundation of such an institution, was John Quincy Adams. As early as October, 1823, while Secretary of State, in a letter to one of the corporation of Harvard College, he urged the establishment of an Astronomical Observatory at Cambridge, and offered to contribute one thousand dollars personally towards this end in case the requisite sum should be raised within two years, the concealment of his name being, however, enjoined. At the expiration of that time, the amount not having been subscribed, Mr. Adams renewed the offer; but the spirit of liberality had not at that time been awakened among the friends of science, and his effort was in vain.

In 1825, in the first Message to Congress after his accession to the Presidency of the United States, he earnestly recommended the establishment of a National Observatory, as also of a Uniform Standard of Weights and Measures, of a Naval Academy, a Nautical Almanac, and a National University. But all these recommendations were treated with neglect by Congress; although time has written a sufficient commentary on their wisdom and foresight. An excellent report on the subject, advocating the views of the President, was made by Mr. C. F. Mercer, chairman of the committee of the House to whom, in the ordinary routine, the subject was referred; but the recommendations of the President and of the Committee were suffered to lie unnoticed on the tables of both Houses; and it was reserved for the Emperor Nicholas of Russia to follow those counsels which party rancor precluded the Congress of the United States from adopting on the recommendation of their President, and, by the establishment of the noblest Observatory of the world, to render the capital of his empire a capital of astronomical science.

The first structure in the United States claiming the name of a fixed astronomical observatory, was erected on Capitol Hill in Washington, in the year 1834, by Lieutenant Wilkes, for the Naval Depot of Charts. It was equipped with a three and three-quarter inch transit-instrument made for the Coast Survey in 1815 and loaned to the Navy Department on Lieutenant Wilkes's application, and some portable instruments made for use in an exploring expedition contemplated by the Government in 1828. It does not, however, appear that any observations were ever made by Lieutenant Wilkes other than those necessary for rating the chronometers. During the next year a five-inch telescope was placed in the steeple of one of the buildings of Yale College, by the aid of which Halley's comet was roughly observed by Professors Olmsted and Loomis. In 1838, another small astronomical structure was built at Hudson, Ohio, through the exertions of Professor Elias Loomis, and furnished with an English equatorial of four inches aperture and a three-inch transit-circle. Professor Loomis determined the longitude and latitude of his observatory, and made observations of five comets and sixteen occultations, although the duties of a professor engaged in constant tuition left him no opportunity for further astronomical research.

In June, 1838, information was sent by Mr. Rush, our minister in England, that he had received the money bequeathed by James Smithson for founding in Washington an institution, bearing his name, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. Mr. Adams again exerted his most strenuous efforts to secure the establishment of an Astronomical Observatory as a part of the institution. He immediately waited on President Van Buren, and in a long interview urged his views of the subject. A few months later, at the call of the Secretary of State, he reduced his views to writing, advocating the application of part of the fund to the establishment of a great Observatory and of a Nautical Almanac. Mr. Van Buren expressed his concurrence with the views, but never acted in the premises.

Indeed, so bitter was the rancor of political par-

tianship at this time, and so intense the hatred entertained by the then dominant section of the country against Mr. Adams, that, to use the language of his biographer, "opposition to the design became identified with party spirit, and to defeat it no language of contempt or of ridicule was omitted by the partisans of General Jackson. In every appropriation which it was apprehended might be converted to its accomplishment, the restriction 'and to no other' was carefully inserted." In the second section of an act passed on the 10th July, 1832, providing for the survey of the coasts of the United States, the following limitation was inserted by the Naval Committee, —Mr. M. Hoffman, Chairman,—"*Provided, That nothing in this act, or in the act hereby revived, shall be construed to authorize the construction or maintenance of a permanent Astronomical Observatory.*" Yet at the time of passing this act it was well understood that a part of the appropriation it contained was necessarily to be applied to astronomical observations; and subsequently Congress appropriated money to the erection of an Astronomical Observatory, under a fictitious name, in the city of Washington, to which subsequent appropriations were regularly granted in the annual bills providing for the Navy Department;—the authors of the laws intending an astronomical observatory, and being well aware that the funds would be so applied, but causing the insertion of the proviso in the one case and of the feigned name in the other, for the purpose of preventing the institution from being attributed to the influence of Mr. Adams.*

In August, 1838, the U.S. Exploring Expedition having been organized, Lieutenant Gilliss was directed by the Navy Department to take charge of the apparatus at the establishment constructed by Lieutenant Wilkes, and to observe moon culminations and transits of moon-culminating stars as often as possible, for use in determining differences of longitude in connection with the Expedition. Mr. Bond, of Boston, who possessed a small transit-instrument at Dorchester, Massachusetts, was also employed for the same purpose. The building, being found unsuitable for the purposes desired, was remodelled by Lieutenant Gilliss, who succeeded in obtaining two good clocks, one for mean and one for sidereal time; a three and a quarter inch achromatic; and the Meridian Circle by Ertel, now in use at the Naval Observatory. This was the first working Observatory in the United States; and the volume containing the observations during the five years 1838-42, with their reduced results, was the first American volume of astronomical observations. The resulting Catalogue of Right-Ascensions for 1840 is still of high value, and compares most favorably with the results obtained at institutions of historic eminence on the other side of the Atlantic. In his introduction to this volume of Observations, Lieutenant Gilliss states:—

"My attention was early arrested by discrepancies between the clock errors resulting from standard stars, and some of those comprised in the list of moon culminations; discrepancies amounting in several cases to more than two seconds of time, which, being confirmed by the observations of consecutive nights, were consequently altogether beyond the limits of probable errors. Receiving about this time a copy of the

'Catalogue of the Royal Astronomical Society,' it occurred to me that while carrying out the objects of the Exploring Expedition, the mites which I could add to the data for more correctly locating 'the landmarks of the universe,' would not be entirely unworthy of collection; and with this object in view I determined henceforward to increase the number of stars to be nightly observed, so as to embrace one in each three and a half to four minutes, between the times of transit of the first and last moon-culminating star, the interval fixed on being the time ordinarily occupied by the transit of one star over all the wires, and setting the finder for its successor. This was all I could hope to accomplish with the means in my power, unless careful estimations of the apparent magnitudes of each star observed should enable me to detect at the termination of the series variations in their brightness, or to confirm the degree of lustre already assigned to them. What has been accomplished in this respect is shown in the notes to the General Catalogue.

"All the observations in the volume, excluding a part of those of November 28, 1838, and all of May 3 and 4, 1841 (as stated in the foot-notes), were made by myself. Absence on the latter days was caused by illness; and it is proper to state that with the above exceptions there was not a visible culmination of the moon, which occurred when the sun was less than one hour above the horizon, during the entire period embraced by the observations, or an occultation after the 15th of June, 1839, except that of 139 Tauri, mentioned on page 502, which I did not personally observe.

"It remains but for me to express my gratitude that the prosecution of these observations should have resulted in the foundation of a permanent Naval Observatory, and have obtained for me, though for a brief period, the privilege of association with many of the most distinguished astronomers of the present century."

On March 5, 1840, Mr. Adams, being chairman of the select committee on the Smithsonian fund, made a second report, in which, after recounting all the principal facts connected with the bequest and its acceptance, he again advocated the views which he had so often urged. But, while the question was pending, a resolution was passed by the Senate appointing a joint committee on the subject of the Smithsonian bequest. The House in courtesy concurred, and appointed on its own part the members of the select committee of which Mr. Adams was chairman to be members of the joint committee. It may readily be imagined that the two portions of the committee were unable to agree; and it was finally decided that each of the two component parts should present its own report; and while Mr. Adams reported* a series of resolutions prescribing the investment and management of the fund, and directing that the first appropriation of interest-money should be "applied for the erection of an Astronomical Observatory, and for the various objects incident to such an establishment," Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, the chairman of the Senate Committee, presented counter-resolutions containing the provision that no part of the funds should be applied to the erection of an Astronomical Observatory. This report of Mr. Adams is well worthy the pe-

* Quincy, Memoir of the Life of J. Q. Adams.

* Twenty-Sixth Congress, 1st Session. Rep No. 277.

rusal of every lover of the glorious science of astronomy, both for the richness of its information and the beauty of its eloquence.

In 1840 and 1841, two observatories were established,—the first at Philadelphia, by the "High School" of that city, and the second at West Point, by the U.S. Military Academy. The former was placed under the direction of the late Sears C. Walker, the pioneer of practical astronomy in the United States, and of Professor E. O. Kendall; the latter under that of Professor Bartlett. To these astronomers we owe the first introduction into the country of German instruments which the combined genius of Bessel, Struve, and Argelander, the three leading practical astronomers of the century, and of Fraunhofer, with his gifted collaborators in the highest fields of optical and mechanical art, had rendered as far superior to the instruments of England and France as they were different in general design,—the German instruments being devised with a view to the greatest possible mobility of their several parts, that by use in different positions their errors might be measured and eradicated; and the English being constructed with a view to the greatest possible fixity, under the impression that errors might thus be avoided.

Neither of these Observatories had the advantage of thorough insulation from other buildings, or even of the supports of the instruments being near the ground; but to them, or rather to the ability and assiduity of their directors, working in the hours of relaxation from professional duties, we owe the first important series of astronomical observations made in the United States. It is to the stimulus given by their observations,—especially the admirable ones of Mr. Walker, rendered peculiarly valuable by his computations, for which they supplied the material,—and to their publications, particularly the able Report on European Observatories presented by Professor Bartlett to the Engineer Department on returning from a journey to Europe for the purpose of ordering instruments,—that we are doubtless indebted for much of that public sentiment which, combined with other influences, at last brought about the establishment of the Naval Observatory. Mr. Adams led the way, and his exertions probably secured the result; but any direct recommendation of his was sure to be treated with neglect. Lieutenant Gilliss had, by his diligent, careful, and successful observations, secured the all-essential confidence and co-operation of the Navy Department, and certainly stimulated the naval committees of Congress to action; but in shaping and confirming that public sentiment through which alone the favorable action by Congress became probable, the influence of the other astronomers bore no inconsiderable part.

On the 12th April, 1842, Mr. Adams, as chairman of the committee on the Smithsonian fund, presented a third report in form of a bill, providing for its administration on the same principles which he had advocated in former years, and directing that the income already accrued should be invested as a capital, and its interest applied to the construction and maintenance of an Astronomical Observatory. The bill failed; for, as Mr. Adams's biographer remarks, "there was no purpose on which the predominating party were more fixed than to prevent the gratification of Mr. Adams in this well-known cherished wish of his heart." Yet an Observatory, under a feigned name, was established by act of that very Congress at

that very session, without a division, or indeed any opposition, in either House; and four years later the Smithsonian Institution was organized essentially on the basis so often urged by him, although omitting the Observatory element, which was then no longer desirable, inasmuch as the end had been obtained by other means.

On the 15th March, 1842, the Committee on Naval Affairs reported to the House of Representatives a bill "to authorize the construction of a Depot for Charts and Instruments of the Navy of the United States," together with a written report,* in which occur the following passages:—

"In the summer of 1838 the honorable Secretary of the Navy directed the Superintendent to make a constant series of observations in astronomy, magnetism, and meteorology, ordering an additional number of assistants, and granting authority for the purchase of all necessary instruments.

"These observations are intended not only for the benefit of the Navy, but of the country and the world.

"The house now occupied, and the Observatory connected with it, are both private property. The former is inadequate to the purposes for which it is intended, from its possessing no accommodations for the officers in charge; and the latter is unfit from its size, and unsafe for the valuable instruments it contains.

"We are indebted to other nations for the data which enable our ships to cross the ocean. Not only has the Navy failed to contribute to the common stock from which all our navigators borrow, but our country has never yet published an observation of a celestial body, which bore the impress 'by authority,' and it is believed that until the observations before alluded to in this report, none have ever been directed by the Government which can be considered continuous.

"That great errors exist in the tabulated places of the heavenly bodies, the labors of astronomers of the present day sufficiently prove. Indeed, all who were at all curious in such matters could not have failed to remark how great a difference there was between the observed and computed times of the last annular eclipse visible in the United States.

"Observatories, though not expensive, cannot prosper in our country until we can obtain rest from the pursuit of mercantile affairs, or their charge is undertaken by the Government. The duties are confining; if properly executed, arduous; and but few are qualified by experience or habits to undertake them. If officers can be found with taste for such duties, an Observatory will give more information to the world under a military organization, in one year, than under any other direction in two.

"A small Observatory is absolutely essential to the depot; without it the duties cannot be performed. The present tenement was erected at private expense, of slight materials, and is entirely unsuited to the wants of the Navy or the protection of the instruments. From defects in its original construction, a considerable portion of the heavens is entirely obscured to the observer; nor can these defects be remedied, even were the building worthy alteration.

"The magnetic observatories which were established by the European Governments two years since, and which have a location in almost every

* Twenty-Seventh Congress, 2d Session. H. R. Rep. No. 449.

part of the world, were earnestly recommended to us by the learned men of England. Active and extensive co-operation, they say, will be the only mode of setting at rest the conflicting theories of this most important branch of science. Simultaneous observations over three-fourths of the globe may be taken as satisfactory evidence that the whole world would present similar results. At some of the observatories it is intended to continue the observations uninterruptedly as in astronomy; but in others they probably will not be continued beyond 1846, when their results will be given to the world.

"Whatever these results may be, the Navy is deeply interested in them,—more so than any other branch of society; and shall it be said that we have appropriated the hard-earned labors of others to benefit our Navy, without compelling it to bear its portion?

"Deeming an establishment of this description essential to the welfare of the Navy, the committee report the accompanying bill."

The bill was identical with the one which subsequently became a law. It was read twice, and disposed of in the House by reference to the "Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union."

On the 23d June, a bill identical with the one thus laid to rest in the House, was introduced in the Senate by the Naval Committee of that body. It passed through the several stages of legislation in due order, without hindrance or objection; went to the House on the 30th July; was referred to the same committee as before; but as a Senate bill was treated with courtesy. It was reported back without discussion, passed by the House without debate, and on the 31st August, 1842, became a law, as follows:—

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to contract for the building of a suitable house for a depot of charts and instruments of the Navy of the United States, on a plan not exceeding in cost the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

"And be it further enacted, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated towards carrying this law into effect.

"And be it further enacted, That the said establishment may be located on any portion of the public land in the District of Columbia which the President of the United States may deem suited to the purpose."

On the 9th September, nine days after the passage of the law, the Secretary of the Navy, "taking the report of the Naval Committee, which accompanied the [House] bill as the exponent of the will of Congress," confided the preparation of the plans to Lieutenant Gilliss, the present Superintendent. After consulting those Americans most conversant with astronomical subjects, he visited Europe to obtain the counsel of foreign astronomers, and to make himself acquainted by personal inspection with the latest improvements in the construction of astronomical and magnetic implements. In March, 1843, he returned home, having ordered the instruments under authority from the Secretary of the Navy, and began the erection of the Observatory. The building was completed, the instruments mounted and essentially adjusted, and a library procured within eighteen months.

On the 7th February, 1845, Lieutenant Gilliss

presented a very detailed report of his labors,—taking due care, of course, to designate the institution by the name which Congress had seen fit to confer upon it. This report is published as Senate Document No. 114, 28th Congress, Second Session. It contains a careful description, with minute drawings, of the instruments, which are in the main the same that, after the lapse of eighteen years, are still in active and successful employment. Indeed, we make use of the report for our present description of the institution.

In the letter accompanying the report, Lieutenant Gilliss says,—

"I have the honor to transmit herewith a report detailing the plan and construction of the Depot of Charts and Instruments, with an outline of its astronomical instruments, library, &c.

"In preparing this account I have been influenced by a paragraph in a report from the Council to the members of the Royal Astronomical Society, in which they state:—

"The Council are of opinion that it would tend materially to the advancement of astronomy if an accurate description of every principal Observatory could be obtained, accompanied with a ground-plan and elevation of the building; together with a description of the instruments employed, and drawings of such as are remarkable either for their novelty or peculiar interest."

And in the report itself he continues:—

"It being evident, from the report of the committee of Congress before named, that it was intended to establish a Naval Observatory in connection with the Depot of Charts and Instruments, it became an object of great importance to obtain instruments of such character in the various departments of astronomy, terrestrial magnetism, and meteorology (designated by them to be pursued) as would render the most efficient service during the longest portion of time. To this end, eminent advice was sought, and a list prepared for the approval of the honorable Secretary, which, regarding their ultimate usefulness as paramount, still kept economy in view. The list embraced,—

- 1st. Achromatic refractor.
- 2d. Meridian transit.
- 3d. Prime-vertical transit.
- 4th. Mural circle.
- 5th. Comet-searcher.
- 6th. Magnetic instruments.
- 7th. Meteorological instruments.
- 8th. Books.

"In addition to these to be purchased, there belong to the Navy a portable forty-two inches transit instrument and two clocks purchased by Lieutenant Wilkes for the Exploring Expedition, and a thirty-inches transit circle and two clocks ordered for the Depot by myself, all which, with a number of mathematical, astronomical, and other scientific books, could be rendered useful in the new establishment."

The site selected for the building is on a hill—then known as Camp Hill—in the southwestern part of the city, on the north bank of the Potomac, and ninety-five feet above high-water mark, having a horizontal range of a mile and a quarter to the north and of eight miles southward. This hill is of gravel formation, covered with a stratum of dry, brittle, clayey soil, through which water filters freely; and the grounds assigned comprise about seventeen acres.

The building consists of a central portion fifty feet square, which contains a basement and two

stories, each with four rooms, and is surmounted by a revolving dome, twenty-three feet in diameter, for the Equatorial. On the east, west, and south are wings twenty-one feet wide and eighteen feet high, the two former being twenty-six and a half feet long, and the latter originally twenty-one feet, but extended twenty feet more in 1849 by the addition of another apartment. In these the other instruments are situated, leaving the central building for official purposes. To guard against changes of temperature arising from the influence of its heated rooms upon the observing apartments in the east and west wings, thick double walls are interposed with a space of six inches between them. The south wing is insulated by a passage-way.

The astronomical instruments provided by Lieutenant Gilliss are still in use. They have been already enumerated, and we will shortly describe them in detail. In addition to the astronomical observatory, a subterranean magnetic observatory was constructed on the most approved principles, and furnished with the best instruments which could be procured.

At the close of September, 1844, Lieutenant Gilliss reported the Observatory ready for occupation. The instruments had been mounted and adjusted, and an excellent library provided.

On the 1st of October, Lieutenant M. F. Maury was assigned to the charge of the institution, and directed to remove to it the nautical books, charts, and instruments of the then existing depot. A corps of three lieutenants, six midshipmen, and a machinist, was assigned him; and soon after, four more lieutenants were ordered to the Observatory. Among their names may be recognized some which have already become national, and associated with memories of a nation's gratitude earned by gallant naval service in the present struggle for the preservation of our country and her liberties.

Within the year, three professors were added to the corps, and the all-important assistance of Mr. Sears C. Walker secured, doubtless at that time by far the most eminent practical astronomer whom our country had produced. To the ability and high attainments of Mr. Walker, in connection with Professors Coffin, Keith, and the lamented Hubbard,—all of whom soon took high rank among astronomers, and whose patriotism and love of science led them to regard no personal sacrifices as too great,—astronomy owes far more than will probably ever be put on record. In the following year Mr. Ferguson was added to the astronomical corps, and the zeal and ability with which he has employed the Equatorial are well known. It is probably far within bounds to say that more careful observations have been made by him with this instrument, than have been ever made with all the other equatorial telescopes in the country combined.

Mr. Walker remained but fourteen months at the Observatory. Circumstances which it is needless to recount, but which can easily be imagined by any one, at all conversant with astronomy, who will read the introduction and appendix to either of the two earlier volumes of Washington Observations, made his continuance at the Observatory impossible, and in March, 1847, he resigned his position. But his teachings and influence remained; and an increased number of able professors and astronomical assistants promised great scientific progress.

A large scheme of operations had been planned

for the institution. Continual observations of the sun, moon, and fundamental stars were to be kept up by each of the three meridian instruments, and observations of all the moon-culminating stars of the Nautical Almanac by the Transit Instrument. The Prime-Vertical instrument was to be constantly employed in observations of certain special stars; for the measurement of parallax if possible; to observe as many stars of the first and second magnitude as might be; and to form a catalogue of declinations of stars passing near the zenith. The Equatorial was to furnish full observations of the relative positions, color, and magnitude of double stars, as Struve had already done in a much less favorable geographical position; of clusters and nebulæ; of occultations; of comets and newly-discovered planetary bodies. And, besides these, the three Meridian Instruments were to be actively engaged in zone observations, systematically organized, and extending as far as 45° S., at which parallel the observations were to begin.

At the close of 1845 the first volume of Washington Observations was published, bearing the date September 1, and under the name "Astronomical Observations made at the U.S. Naval Observatory." It was on the whole a very creditable work for American astronomy. Besides a fair amount of observations with the two transit instruments, in the meridian and the prime vertical and with the Mural Circle, it contained various important investigations of the errors and corrections peculiar to the several instruments,—investigations which must necessarily be made as preliminary to the successful employment of astronomical instruments, but which—especially the discussion of the various peculiarities of the Mural Circle—were carried out with remarkable ability. Mr. Walker's investigation of the latitude (which he fixed as $38^{\circ} 53' 39''.25$ for the centre of the dome, a value which there has thus far seemed no occasion for modifying);—Professor Coffin's masterly discussion of the adjustments of the Mural Circle, a model dissertation of its kind; his expansion of Bessel's Refraction tables;—Mr. Walker's Comparison of the Standard Thermometers,—are all of great value. The instruments are re-described and refigured; but all this material was so extraordinarily combined, was cemented with such unscientific phraseology, and interspersed with such unscientific ideas, that the volume seems not to have received the credit, nor its results the confidence, to which they are fairly entitled.

In 1851, the second volume of Observations appeared, the name of the institution being changed upon the title-page to "National Observatory." This volume comprised all the observations of the year 1846, excepting the zones, and contained numerous observations of sun, moon, planets, and comets, together with the observed positions of nearly six hundred stars. The volume for 1847, which was published in 1853, contains nearly the same amount of results as its predecessor, but, like that, omits the zone observations. The volume for 1848 was issued in 1856, the name of the institution being again changed to "U.S.N. Observatory,"—the Secretary of the Navy having in 1854 directed the discontinuance of the word "National," inasmuch as it was in no strict sense a national institution, though pre-eminently a naval one,—the expenses being defrayed entirely through the Navy Department, and a clause appended by Congress to one of the annual appro-

priations having provided that its Superintendent shall be an officer of the Navy, not below the grade of lieutenant. This volume contained none but astronomical matter, and not far from the same amount as the other. Finally, the fifth volume was issued in 1859, and contains the observations of 1849 and 1850 combined; in which years, besides observations of the wandering bodies, the places of four hundred and four fixed stars were determined.

No other observations than these were published during the Superintendency of Commander Maury; but the zones observed by the Meridian Circle in 1846 were reduced under the direction of Mr. Ferguson, and published at the close of 1860.

During the memorable days of April, 1861, Commander Maury fled from the Observatory under the mistaken apprehension that sundry treasonable acts of his had already been discovered. Only two hours previous to his flight he had waited upon the Secretary of the Navy at his office, and given no intimation of any desire to resign, or of any disloyal sentiment. It was subsequently found that the preparations for his departure had been for some time going on; but at the last his haste was so great that sundry documents were left behind which completely disclosed the fact that, although an officer of the U.S. Navy, he had been engaged in treasonable correspondence with the enemy. As soon as the facts became known to the Department, he was by order of the President formally dismissed from the service of the United States, and Commander (now Captain) J. M. Gilliss, the original builder of the Observatory, was appointed to his place.

During the sixteen and a half years of Commander Maury's superintendence, very large sums were annually voted to the Observatory, for various purposes connected with its hydrographical and astronomical operations, and for the reduction of observations. A large corps of assistants, both naval and astronomical, were constantly on duty, and much hard work was unquestionably done. The series of admirable observations made with the Mural Circle by Professor Coffin, until his eyesight failed under the labor; his able discussions of results and management of reductions until his separation from the Observatory in 1856; the elegant investigations and refined methods of Professor Hubbard, until his health, too, gave way under the task; and the sound judgment and learning with which he enriched and assisted the Observatory, until his death in the summer of 1863 deprived American science of a bright ornament; the very extensive series of observations of planets and comets which Mr. Ferguson carried on with the Equatorial, with remarkable skill and rare assiduity, for some fifteen years; the ingenuity of Professor Keith; the unwearied devotion and accurate observation of Professor Yarnall;—these, and the exertions of other able and zealous men, all contributed towards the value of the results. But interspersed with these were the observations of many others, who had neither taste for astronomy, knowledge of its simplest laws, nor acquaintance with the nature of instruments. When ordered to the Observatory by the Navy Department, they obeyed the order; when directed by the Superintendent to observe, they observed as well as they could; nor are they to be blamed if their observations are not of high value. Only the mode of administration can be censured, which called on those neither fitted for the task by taste or education, to perform duties entirely

out of the line of their profession, and which by its total lack of system failed to provide the requisite instruction, or even so to arrange the work that its value should not be entirely dependent on the ability and conscientiousness of the observer. And it is, moreover, a flagrant ground for censure that the observations of an institution claiming to rank in the first class should remain unreduced for ten, twelve, and even fifteen years, while hundreds of thousands of dollars appropriated by Congress and available for the purpose were expended in performing work of very questionable value and of very certain inaccuracy.

The present Superintendent of the Observatory took charge of the institution at the close of April, 1861, and in February, 1862, the volume of observations for the year 1861 was sent to the printer. In the prefatory notice, Captain Gilliss says:—

"On taking charge of this establishment at the close of April last, I found that the following observations, made prior to the 1st of January, 1861, had not been prepared for the press, though considerable progress had been made in the reduction of the Mural Circle and Equatorial Observations:—

Transit Instrument, 1851–1860, both inclusive.

Mural Circle, " "

Meridian Circle, " "

Equatorial, " "

Zone Observations, 1846–1851.

Magnetical Observations with Declinometer, Vertical Force, Instrument and Dip Circle, from July, 1842, to October, 1844.

Meteorological Observations, from July, 1842, to December, 1860.

"The zone and magnetical observations were discontinued at the dates last named for each, and the Magnetical Instruments were never mounted after their removal from the building formerly occupied near Georgetown.

"It being physically impossible for the small corps of observers to compute their current observations and prepare this mass of work for printing within any reasonable period, a proposition was submitted to Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, for authority to place the astronomical portion in charge of a competent astronomer not connected with the Observatory. Appreciating the fact that early publication measurably enhances the value of observations, the honorable Secretary recommended the measure to the favorable consideration of Congress; and, the necessary authority having been granted by that honorable body, a corps of copyists was at once employed to transcribe on properly ruled forms all the observations contained in the record-books.

"The progress already made in the computations secures the publication of a volume immediately after the present one can be passed through the press. After the copyists shall have completed the zone sheets, they will be employed in reducing the magnetical and meteorological observations; and should no unforeseen event occur to cause delay, the whole of the observations will be presented to the public within three years.

"Commencing with the year 1861, it is designed that the meteorological observations shall constitute part of each annual volume."

The zone observations here referred to were made with each of three meridian instruments; and only those made with one instrument—the Meridian Circle, in the year 1846—had been re-

duced. But nearly one-half the work of reduction for the zones observed with other instruments in that year had also been completed, and as it will probably be within bounds to estimate the labor required for completing the reduction of these eighteen sets of zones as being equal to that of reducing twelve volumes of the other current observations, it will be safe to say, that, while but six out of the sixteen years' current observations had been reduced, only one-ninth part of the zone reductions had been completed, although these observations were not continued after the year 1851. None of the meteorological or magnetic observations had been prepared at all.

A careful examination of the data upon which the zone reductions must be based, led to the rejection of the zones for 1850 and 1851 in total, as not possessing the requisites for successful computation. The amount of computation to be done was thus very much reduced, and the entire mass of remaining observations is now ready for the printer,—with the exception of those zones which, although not containing within themselves all the elements required, can yet be provided with them by observations now making for the purpose.

It would be unjust not to mention in this connection that the Equatorial observations of Mr. Ferguson had for the most part already undergone a preliminary reduction by that gentleman himself; and that Professor Yarnall had in like manner, of his own accord, done much towards preparing his own observations with the Mural. Still, at least five-sevenths of all the astronomical work of the Observatory remained unreduced in April, 1861, as well as the whole of the meteorological observations. The magnetic instruments were not employed, as has been stated.

The volume for 1862 was ready for the printer on the 1st of January, 1863; and but for the difficulty of obtaining promptness from the Government printing-office under the present circumstances, not only this but all the observations of the omitted years would long since have been published. The observations in 1861 give the observed positions of the sun, moon, planets, and about 1680 fixed stars. Those in 1862 embrace the positions of the moon at all hours, the sun, three comets, sixteen asteroids, all the large planets, many double stars, and 2267 fixed stars. And it is believed that these observations are inferior in accuracy and correctness of reduction to none made at any Observatory existing. There is also an elaborate discussion of the longitude of the Observatory, as deduced from all the moon-culminations observed since 1845, and a series of *correct* illustrations of the aspects of Mars and of one of the comets as seen with the Equatorial.

Among the important duties of the institution is that of furnishing to all Government vessels the requisite charts and instruments for navigation,—chronometers, sextants, compasses, spy-glasses, log and sounding apparatus, &c. The balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, which remained unexpended when the present Superintendent took charge at the end of April, sufficed to procure the reduction of all the observations, and to equip all the vessels called into service by the emergencies of the war. During the past year the establishment has kept five hundred vessels supplied with charts and instruments, being ten times the number which the whole Navy counted before the war; and, best of all, this has been done under the now established policy (for which we may thank the zeal of the

Superintendent and the enlightened views of the Navy Department) that the productions of American artists shall always be preferred, that the best mechanical talent in the country shall be stimulated to the construction of the instruments, until we may now proudly say that better nautical instruments are made at home, and for a less price, than ever came to us from Europe.

The amount expended upon the "Wind and Current Charts" by the Observatory under its late Superintendent was about \$330,000. If they were accurately prepared, and only proper material used, three times the amount would not have been too much to pay. But the Navy Department has recently referred the subject of their continuance to a committee of the National Academy; and, if rumor speaks true as to the result at which they have arrived, it may well be doubted whether science, navigation, or American reputation abroad have been advanced by the charts alluded to.

Such has been the history of the Naval Observatory. While on the one hand it may, perhaps, be questioned whether the advancement of science and the intellectual progress of the United States might not have been better subserved by an institution on a less restricted basis, by a truly national Observatory, whose officers should be appointed solely with reference to their scientific attainments without regard to naval commissions, we may find much cause for satisfaction that it is at present under the charge of an experienced observer, and that its present astronomical assistants are fitted for their positions both by taste and education. It is probably at this moment making a larger amount of good observations than any observatory in existence, the quality of the work as well as its quantity being carefully regarded, and the constant aim being to direct the energies of the institution to such objects as the present condition of astronomy most distinctly indicates to be desirable. The number of assistants is less by more than fourteen than the average number employed by the late Superintendent.

During the year 1847, a dwelling for the Superintendent was erected immediately east of the Observatory; and in the following year the east wing was extended twenty-four feet, so as to connect it with the former building. The room thus added is used for the chronometers and other instruments belonging to the Navy. Of the four rooms on each floor of the central building, one is occupied as a library-room and office for the Superintendent: two are filled with charts properly arranged for distribution to ships of the Navy, and the remainder on the first and second floors are assigned to the assistants. A standard clock by Kessels, and a standard barometer by Green, are mounted in the office of the Superintendent. One room of the basement has been fitted as a workshop for the machinist; instruments returned from ships and needing repairs are temporarily placed in a second one; and the other two are used for store-rooms. All of them, together with the separating halls, are heated by iron pipes through which hot water circulates from a boiler under the residence of the Superintendent.

The present instruments of the Observatory are those with which it was originally provided, although most of them have since undergone some mechanical or optical modification, in every case by an American mechanic. With a short

description of these, drawn from the Introduction to the Observations for 1861, and with an account of the routine and *personnel* of the Observatory, we will close this sketch.

"The Meridian Transit Instrument is in the west wing. It has an object glass of 5.3 inches diameter, with a focal length of eighty-six inches and an axis forty-two inches long between the bearing points of its pivots. It was made by Ertel & Son, of Munich, and is mounted on monoliths of granite split from the same block, and which are wholly isolated from the floors and building.

"There are two clocks at present in this room. The one in use was made by Parkinson & Frodsham for the old Naval Observatory, and is supported by wood clamps to a granite pier, south and east of the Transit Instrument. It has Graham's dead-beat escapement, with jewelled pallets and mercurial compensation-pendulum, the usual means for altering the length of the rod and putting it in beat, and an index attached to the base of the stirrup that supports the mercurial cylinder, which indicates the arc of vibration upon a divided scale secured to the back of the case. Its pendulum index has been wrought to a delicate knife-edge, which at every vibration passes, as suggested by Saxton, through a globule of mercury supported on a slender bracket projecting from the divided scale. There are wires leading to a galvanic battery and register, for the record of observations upon a Morse fillet.

"The other clock was designed by Dr. Locke, made by Messrs. Howard & Davis, and put up in 1850. It is secured to the west face of the pier originally intended for the Mural Circle.

"The Mural Circle is in the east wing. It is five feet in diameter, and is mounted upon the east face of a sandstone pier. It has a conical axis three feet long, with friction-rollers under the eastern end, connected with rods which pass between the circle and face of the pier, and thence over the top to counterpoises within the cavity of the pier.

"The circle and radial bars, twelve in number, are part of the same casting. The latter are strengthened on their backs by edge bars, and united midway by a second concentric circle. It is divided into 5' spaces upon a band of gold, inlaid upon the rim perpendicular to its plane, and into whole degrees upon a platina band near the gold one. Each of the latter is numbered. The reading is by six equidistant microscopes secured to the face of the pier, and illuminated through apertures in the same by a gas lamp west of it.

"The telescope is a cylinder, secured to the circle both at the centre and at the extremities. Its object-glass is four inches in diameter and five feet in focal length. Troughton & Simms were the makers.

"In the same room, and east of the Mural Circle, is the Meridian Circle, an instrument originally made by Ertel & Son, and remodelled and furnished with new circles by Mr. Wm. J. Young, of Philadelphia. The material changes, from the description of it given in the volume of Observations for 1846, are the substitution of circles forty inches in diameter for the defective ones of thirty inches, and the removal of the clamp from one of the circles to the axis.

"The clock in this room is placed south of, and equidistant from, the two circles. It was made by Mr. Chas. Frodsham, of London, and is similar in its construction to that of the west wing. But, instead of the single knife-edge, its pendulum

index carries a small crutch with two knife-edges, which at each vibration impinge simultaneously upon globules of mercury in separate receptacles of the bracket, whereby the galvanic circuit is closed without passing it through the pendulum. A recording apparatus has been arranged for the instruments of this room.

"The other room of the east wing is wholly devoted to nautical and other instruments for naval purposes. Cases to contain the chronometers, and shelves, &c., are so disposed as to accommodate the largest number and facilitate their examination or distribution. The clock used in rating the chronometers was made for the old Depot of Charts and Instruments by Messrs. Parkinson & Frodsham, and is similar to that of the west wing. It is mounted upon a granite pier, in the southwest corner of the room, and, except the Kessels' clock, its performance is more satisfactory than that of any other one belonging to the establishment. To facilitate and render more certain the comparison of chronometers when noise renders the beat inaudible, it is provided with an electro-magnetic battery, connected by wires with a heavy-sounding tilt-hammer placed near the chronometer cases, which strikes seconds audibly at each impact of its pendulum index with the mercury globule.

"The Transit in the prime vertical is in the north room of the south wing. The telescope has an aperture of 4.85 inches, and a focal length of seventy-eight inches. It is attached to one extremity of an axis forty-two inches long, the other extremity carrying a counterpoise. The pivots of the axis are of fine steel, 3.5 inches in diameter, and are hollow. The telescope and its counterpoise are outside of the supporting pier, but their weights are transferred to the bearing points of the Ys by levers and other counterpoises within the pivots and axis. Its pier is a wide monolith, whose central portion has been cut out for the accommodation of a reversing apparatus of special construction.

"The instrument has not been in use for several years, and such had been its neglect that it was necessary to dismount and grind out the oxidation of its pivots and make other extensive repairs. These were very successfully performed by Mr. William Wurdemann and the machinist of the Observatory, and observations in the prime vertical are now made.

"The clock was made by Charles Frodsham, and is mounted against a granite pier placed east of the prime vertical transit instrument. Instead of glass, it has a steel cylinder for the mercury of its pendulum, and the pendulum-rod screws into a cap covering the upper part of it. The pendulum index has a single knife-edge, like the clock of the west wing.

"The other room of the south wing is in use for library purposes, the piers erected in 1846 for an instrument of unsuccessful design having been removed.

"The Equatorial Instrument under the dome is mounted upon a massive granite pedestal, which rests upon a hollow conical pier whose foundation is nine feet below the ground-line. The instrument was made by Messrs. Merz & Mahler, with an object-glass of 9.6 inches, and focal length of fourteen feet three inches. The finder has an object-glass of 2.6 inches diameter, and focal length of thirty-two inches. The hour and declination circles are, respectively, fifteen and twenty-one inches in diameter. The telescope may be kept

In motion by clock-work, and differential measures are made with a micrometer microscope, constructed from a design by the same distinguished optician. The instants of observation are recorded by chronographic apparatus connected with the clock in the south wing.

"A comet-seeker, made by Messrs. Merz & Mahler, stands within the rotunda when not in use. It has an object glass of 3.9 inches aperture, and thirty-two inches focal length, and eye-pieces with magnifying powers ranging from twelve to fifty times. It is equatorially mounted on a shaft of brass supported upon a tripod having the ordinary adjusting screws, and has hour and declination circles each of five inches diameter, whose divisions read by means of verniers to 1'. Its telescope is of deal, with a veneering of mahogany. It is accurately balanced in every position.

"There are substantial supports outside the rotunda, from one or the other of which all portions of the heavens may be seen, and a level platform covers the roof of the building for the greater convenience of the observer with the comet-seeker.

"For the purpose of giving correct time to the city, a staff has been placed on top of the dome, and a large but light ball is hoisted ten minutes before twelve o'clock of each day except Sunday. The pulley is connected with an electro-magnetic battery after the ball is up, and the circuit is broken by the assistant in the chronometer-room at the instant of noon."

The charts and nautical books are arranged in two rooms and the hall of the second story. They are under charge of Commander Whiting and

Professor Pendleton, U.S.N. Each chart has its number, and all are arranged so as to promote the most expeditious and safe selection. More than 20,000 sheets per year have been distributed since 1861.

The chronometers and nautical instruments are in the east room of the east wing. They are under charge of Mr. John R. Eastman, Aid, who compares all chronometers at noon with the standard clock, makes up rates of those on hand at the end of each month, and selects the instruments for vessels to be equipped. He is responsible for the workshop, where all instruments returned from vessels and needing repairs are put in order, and thus a great saving to the Government is annually effected. Mr. Clark, a most thorough mechanic, is kept constantly employed on these repairs and incidental injuries to the astronomical instruments. He has one laborer to assist him.

The officers of the Observatory are:—

James M. Gilliss, Captain U.S.N., Superintendent.			
William B. Whiting, Commander, U.S.N.			
James Ferguson, Assistant Observer.			
A. G. Pendleton, Professor of Mathematics, U.S.N.			
M. Yarnall,	"	"	"
Asaph Hall,	"	"	"
Simon Newcomb,	"	"	"
William Harkness,	"	"	"
Moses Springer, Aid.			
John R. Eastman, Aid.			
Joseph A. Rogers, Aid.			
Thomas Harrison, Clerk.			
John Clark, Instrument-Maker.			

Measuring the Hundredth Part of a Second.

As a matter of popular information for the benefit of those who read and wonder at the accounts of astronomical observations which record the movements of the heavenly bodies to the *hundredth part of a second* of time, we extract from a pamphlet issued by one of our colleges the following description of the instrument and the method by which that wonder is performed.

The elegant instrument of Prof. W. C. Bond, known as the "Magnetic Register," or "Spring Governor," is one, by and upon which, through the influence of electro-magnetism, the *instant* of time at which an observation takes place can be precisely recorded. By means of very delicate machinery regulated by the "Spring Governor," a contrivance at once peculiar and beautiful, a horizontal cylinder, thirteen inches long and six in diameter, is made to revolve with great uniformity, precisely once per minute of sidereal time. Around this cylinder is clamped a sheet of paper; and upon this rests a glass pen filled with ink, which, as the cylinder turns from under it, marks a line from end to end of the sheet. This line, in length, is the exact measure of the *duration* of one minute of time. Upon the opposite end of a delicate lever, to which the glass pen is attached, is a small vertical iron bar, known as an "armature," resting close in front of, but not in contact with, the "poles" of a soft iron horseshoe magnet. This magnet is coiled with wire, and is in the circuit of a galvanic battery,

which circuit is also, by an ingenious arrangement, made to pass through a fine steel spring, dipping into a globule of quicksilver directly beneath the pendulum of a sidereal clock. Attached to the lower extremity of the pendulum is a small ivory index, which, at every vibration, drives the little spring out of the mercury, but instantly on passing, allows it to return. In this manner the circuit is almost instantaneously broken and closed, at the termination of each second of time; and this "break" and "make" of circuit are at once answered by the pen, in obedience to the action or rest of the magnet with which it is connected, thus dotting upon the sheet, as it revolves, the sixty seconds constituting the minute of its revolution. The movement of the "armature" from the magnet during the instantaneous release of the latter from the influence of the galvanic circuit, is effected by a little bow spring; and, in order that the pen shall not return upon the lines already described, the whole magnet is moved forward on a miniature railway, by means of a cord passing round the axle of one of the main wheels of the "Spring Governor." By means of this instrument and a "break circuit" key, always near his hand, the observer, by simply touching a delicate spring, is enabled to record with the utmost degree of precision in among the second marks of the clock, the *time* of any observation he may wish to obtain, to the hundredth part of a second.

Products of Agriculture in the Loyal States for 1859, '62 and '63.—The Frosts of the Summer and Fall of 1863.

IN the NATIONAL ALMANAC for 1863, we gave the tables from the Census Report of 1860, showing the amount of the agricultural products of 1859. In this article we shall briefly exhibit the progress of American Agriculture since that year.

As the crops of 1859 were not made known, by the publication of the Census returns, until about a year ago, no estimates of the crops of 1860, and 1861, have been made. But, upon data furnished by that publication, and by other means, the Department of Agriculture has formed an estimate of the principal crops of 1862, and, from information derived from its extensive correspondence among farmers, and taking the estimates for the crops of 1862 as a basis, that Department has calculated the leading crops of 1863.

In the following table, these crops, for the years 1859, 1862 and 1863, are given for the loyal States, and by them the progress of our agriculture, since the Census of 1860 was taken, will be seen.

For the purpose of exhibiting more clearly the injuries suffered from the extraordinary frosts of 1863, the table separates the crops into Summer, Fall, and Miscellaneous.

SUMMER CROPS.

	Wheat (bushels).	Rye (bushels).
1859	138,809,133.....	18,792,013
1862	189,993,500.....	21,254,953
1863	191,068,239.....	20,798,287

	Barley (bushels).	Oats (bushels).
1859	15,433,297.....	152,168,687
1862	17,781,464.....	172,520,997
1863	16,760,597.....	174,858,167

FALL CROPS.

	Corn (bushels).	Buckwheat (bushels).
1859	517,029,514.....	17,114,949
1862	586,704,474.....	18,722,995
1863	452,446,128.....	15,821,305

	Potatoes (bushels).	Tobacco (pounds).
1859.....	107,337,255.....	230,343,321
1862.....	114,533,118.....	208,807,078
1863.....	101,457,144.....	267,302,770

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

	Hay (tons).	Wool (pounds).	Sorghum Molasses, (gallons).
1859.....	19,073,726.....	50,183,626.....	5,860,801
1862.....	21,500,000.....	60,744,072.....	11,721,602
1863.....	20,000,000.....	79,405,215.....	7,700,000

A comparison between the years 1859 and 1862 exhibits a high state of agricultural prosperity. This, however, cannot be attributed altogether to a regular advance, but, to some extent, to the fact that the crop of 1859, of which the Census was taken, was below an average crop, whilst that of 1862 was the best ever before produced. The crop of Tobacco is the only one exhibiting a

decrease, and this was caused by the war in Kentucky and Missouri, which States, in 1859, produced 133,183,628 lbs. One-fourth of this was deducted in the estimates for 1862, on account of the war. The Tobacco crop, in 1859, of all the States, was 429,364,751 lbs., and that of the loyal States, in 1863, 267,302,770 lbs., a difference of 162,061,981 lbs., showing that, greatly as this crop has been increased, it may yet be further increased with profit.

The aggregate of the summer crops of 1863 surpasses that of 1862, large as it was. But the fall crops, with the exception of Tobacco, are less, and especially the national crop of Corn. This decrease is attributable to two causes, the *drought* of early summer in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and to the early and destructive *frosts* of August 30th and September 18th. The Tobacco crop, also, was much injured by the first of these frosts, but as much of it had been harvested before the frost, and the acreage planted much greater than that of 1862, the yield exceeded that of 1862.

The frosts in the Mississippi Valley, during the summer and fall of 1863, are so remarkable, and were so destructive, that a more particular reference to them is demanded.

Drought and cold seem to be associated. "The cold winter," says Mr. Flint, in his article on the climate of New England, "of 1697, resembling that of 1641, preceded a summer marked by a sore and long-continued drought" in July and August. In 1748 the drought was intense in New England; and this summer was followed by so hard a winter that "the suffering was intense." In 1749 there was another severe drought, and this summer was succeeded by a winter so hard "that it was difficult to keep cattle alive." In 1761 there was another "melancholy dry time;" the winter following "long and dreary;" and the summer of 1762 accompanied by a drought of "terrible severity." Without referring to any more instances during the earlier history of the country, we may cite the droughts of 1854 and 1856, and the winters following these years, as still fresh in the recollection of all, for their intense severity.

In the Mississippi Valley, the spring of 1863 was unfavorable generally, on account of severe drought in May and June, and, in extensive districts, continuing into July. The drought, in the Eastern States, gave way. In June, to favorable rains; but, in many parts of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Ohio, it continued in great severity during June, and part of July. When rain fell in these States, it was succeeded, about the middle of July, by an extensive frost in the west and north-western States, "sufficiently severe, in low situations, to injure corn, sorghum, and tomatoes."

Favorable weather followed this frost, during which the fall crops rapidly advanced, and promised a favorable yield. The weather, generally, was very warm. But, on the 22d of August, the thermometer rapidly fell in Minnesota, and, in less than a day, the change was twenty-three degrees. It continued to descend, and, on the morning of the 29th, ice formed, about an eighth of an inch in thickness, and corn was killed in

places. In Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin, the fall, during the same days, was more than thirty-two degrees. In Kansas and Missouri the change was as great, but took place between the night of the 23d and that of the 30th. In Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, the fall, in the thermometer, was to the same number of degrees, although the time was between the 24th and 31st. But the cold air was so far mitigated, when it had reached the middle of Ohio, as to be of little injury to the crops.

The atmospherical conditions, immediately preceding these changes, were strong winds, blowing from the south-west, veering to the west, then to the north-west, and settling due north. They blew with violence over Lake Superior, and exhibited all the characteristics of a cold storm. The destruction by this frost was very irregular; one field was destroyed, whilst an adjoining one was untouched, showing that warm and cold currents of air were in contact, but not blended in a uniform temperature. In low places, unprotected by fogs, the crops suffered most, because the cold air, being heaviest, flowed into low places, displacing but not mixing with the warm air over them. The uplands suffered least, for the warm air, elevated by the cold air underneath, spread over them. Hills protected crops lying immediately south of them, by checking the progress of the cold air coming from the north. All these phenomena indicate that the cold air came from the extreme north. But meteorology cannot satisfactorily determine the causes that brought it southwards. When general rains fall, the change from vapor to rain, in condensation, liberates an immense latent heat, which rapidly raises the temperature of the air into which it passes, causing its rapid ascension. The motion would extend to the air beneath, especially when warm, and the vacuum thus created would be filled by the cold air from the north. Again, when the atmosphere next to the earth is greatly heated, a similar ascension would be the result, producing a vacuum which would be filled in a like manner. In these changes, the surrounding atmosphere becomes implicated, resulting in the general displacement noticed. Or it may be that terrestrial magnetism and the electrical condition of the air and earth are the chief causes. In the Monthly Report of the Agricultural Department, it is said, that "changes, similar in kind, though less distinctly marked, so far from being unusual, are exhibited in the meteorological records of every season." This is true of the climate of the Mississippi Valley, which having no mountain range to intercept the north and north-west winds, or any warm air of ocean currents to mitigate them, is exposed to the greatest extremes of atmospheric changes. But frosts, so untimely and so severe, are, fortunately, seldom experienced there.

After the frost of the 30th of August, the weather continued cool for several days, during which the crops made but little progress in maturing, and the earth rapidly cooled. But on the 13th of September a rapid elevation of the temperature took place, reaching, in Nebraska, to eighty-three degrees. But, on the 16th, it rapidly fell, and, on the 18th, had fallen forty-six degrees below the temperature of the 13th. On the 18th, the frost was general throughout the West, and, on account of the cooling of the earth, far more destructive than the frost of August. It had a similar progress to that one: the winds were the same, occupying about two days in passing from the remote

western States to the eastern, and receiving the same modification of temperature in their passage. The causes producing these frosts were apparently the same. They were preceded by great heat, rains following, accompanied with high winds, which changed rapidly from the south to the north by the west.

On the 22d of October, a snow fell over nearly all of the West, commencing in Utah on the 18th, at Green Bay, in Wisconsin, on the 22d, at Fort Riley, Kansas, at St. Paul, Minnesota, in Illinois and Indiana on the same day, changing to rain in Ohio and eastward, and reaching the ocean about the 24th. This snow seems to have been attended with the same peculiarities as the frosts. At Green Bay, it fell to the depth of one foot, and in Indiana of about three inches.

Since then, the weather was favorable to the recently-sown crops for 1864, and for all farm-work. Pastures were in good condition, and farm-stock required no other food up to the middle of December.

RELATIVE PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE OF THE LOYAL AND DISLOYAL STATES, FROM 1850 TO 1860.—PROGRESS OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY FROM 1793 TO 1861.

From the Annual Report of the Agricultural Department for 1862, we take the following extract. It is from the report of Mr. Bollman, Chief Clerk of the Statistical Division of that Department, to the Commissioner of Agriculture, in which, from the Census statistics of 1850 and 1860, he comments on the great agricultural prosperity of the country during the decade between these years.

No one, he says, can examine the tables of these statistics without making a comparison between the progress of the sections of our country now known as the loyal and disloyal States, so that he may see the causes, if any exist, which have led to a rebellion now desolating so many portions of the South, and consigning to unknown and premature graves so many American citizens.

The following table will aid in instituting such comparison. It shows the per cent. increase, from 1850 to 1860, of the principal agricultural productions of both sections:

	Loyal States.	Disloyal States.
Live-stock.....	348 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	249 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Value of same.....	209 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	194 "
Corn.....	55 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	16 $\frac{4}{5}$ "
Wheat.....	67 "	91 "
Tobacco.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	118 "
Cotton.....	" "	213 "
Wool.....	131 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	17 "
Hay.....	36 "	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Value of farms...	93 "	136 "
Total increase.....	936 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	1,083 $\frac{4}{5}$ "

Great as has been the agricultural prosperity of the country during the last decennial period between 1850 and 1860, we see that the South has not only shared in it, but has outstripped the North. Such prosperity fully sustains the declarations of Mr. Stephens, in his reply to Mr. Toombs, when the former was opposing the secession of Georgia from the Union. He said;

"I notice, in the Comptroller General's Report,

that the taxable property of Georgia is \$670,000,000 and upwards, an amount not far from double what it was in 1850. I think I may venture to say that, for the last ten years, the material wealth of the people of Georgia has been nearly if not quite doubled. The same may be said of our advance in education, and everything that makes our civilization."

And, speaking more generally for the South, he asks:

"Have we not at the South, as well as at the North, grown great, prosperous, and happy under the operation of the general Government? Has any part of the world ever shown such rapid pro-

gress in the development of wealth, and all of the material resources of national power and greatness, as the Southern States have under the general Government, notwithstanding all its defects?"

In his oration, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Capitol extension, Mr. Webster gives a comparative table to exhibit our unexampled progress from 1793, when the corner-stone of the Capitol was laid by Washington, to 1851, when that of its extension was laid. We take a few of the matters from this table, and carry them up to 1861, the year of the rebellion:

	1793.	1851.	1861.
Population of the United States.....	3,929,328	23,267,498	31,448,322
Amount of imports (dollars).....	31,000,000	178,138,318	362,166,254
Amount of exports (dollars).....	26,109,000	151,898,720	400,122,296
Amount of tonnage.....	520,764	3,535,454	5,539,812
Number of miles of railroad.....	.....	10,287	31,196
Cost of the same (dollars).....	.....	306,607,954	1,166,422,729
Lines of telegraph in miles.....	.....	15,000	40,000

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, 1863.

The annexed statistics of the annual export of breadstuffs for a series of years is from the Circular of MR. EDWARD BILL. The export trade of this country, in breadstuffs, to Great Britain and Ireland for the past three years, has greatly exceeded that of any former period, and its importance is duly estimated by all reflecting minds. The tables are made up to the end of the cereal year, and may be relied on for their general accuracy. In addition to the English and continental shipments, the clearances to Mexico, Brazil, and other South American ports, the West Indies, British Provinces, etc., for the last year amount to 1,325,143 bbls. flour, 85,174 bush. wheat, 599,594 bush. corn, 283,598 bush. oats, 50,889 bush. barley, 15,374 bush. rye, 134,280 bbls. corn meal, 6364 bbls. rye flour, and 29,340 bush. peas.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1862, to Sept. 1, 1863.

From	Flour, Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.
New York.....	1,164,119...	20,471,460...	9,836,826
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	121,927...	1,134,318...	201,368
Baltimore.....	46,553...	306,105...	270,074
Boston.....	46,123...	.....	16,088
Other ports.....	100,690...	1,255,307...	10,000

Total, 1863	1,479,413...	23,107,190...	10,334,356
" 1862.....	2,672,515...	25,754,709...	14,084,168
" 1861.....	2,561,661...	25,553,370...	11,705,034
" 1860.....	717,156...	4,938,714...	2,221,857
" 1859.....	106,457...	439,010...	342,013
" 1858.....	1,295,430...	6,555,643...	3,317,802
" 1857.....	849,600...	7,479,401...	4,746,278
" 1856.....	1,641,275...	7,956,406...	6,731,161
" 1855.....	175,209...	324,427...	6,679,138
" 1854.....	1,846,920...	6,038,003...	6,049,371
" 1853.....	1,600,449...	4,823,519...	1,425,278
" 1852.....	1,427,142...	2,728,442...	1,487,398
" 1851.....	1,559,584...	1,496,355...	2,205,601
" 1850.....	574,757...	461,276...	4,753,358
" 1849.....	1,137,556...	1,140,194...	12,685,260
" 1848.....	182,583...	241,300...	4,300,226
" 1847.....	3,155,845...	4,009,359...	17,157,659

Total, 17 years.....22,982,842 123,098,318 110,315,958

To the Continent, from New York and other Ports, year ending September 1st.

	Flour, Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Rye, Bushels.
1863.....	213,579...	2,343,314...	68,957...	435,205
1862.....	626,672...	7,617,472...	332,074...	1,612,926
1861.....	142,129...	3,452,496...	101,145...	347,258
1860.....	49,243...	178,031...	19,358...	.....
1859.....	51,388...	58,845...	25,519...	.....
1858.....	303,100...	390,428...	16,848...	13,100
1857.....	483,344...	2,875,653...	543,590...	216,162
1856.....	748,408...	2,610,079...	282,083...	1,975,178
1855.....	7,763...	4,972...	308,428...	35,569

Total.....2,625,626 19,530,200 1,688,002 4,935,398

From Canada to Great Britain and Ireland, via St. Lawrence, years ending September 1st.

	1862.	1863.
Flour, bbls.	617,308.....	687,986
Wheat, bushels.....	6,376,905.....	5,272,377
Corn, bushels.....	2,016,040.....	1,578,458
Peas, bushels.....	822,060.....	694,999
Oats, bushels.....	780,756.....	9,024
Oat Meal, bbls.....	7,242.....	1,020

NATIONAL BURDENS

(Comparative Statement, with

STATEMENT showing the Population, Private Property, rate of Increase of Wealth, Annual Product, of Interest to Population, Proportion of Annual Interest of Debt to Annual Product of Industry, United States, at Ten Periods, from 1791 to 1863.

	Authority for Valuation of Property and Products.	Year.	Population.	Value of Real and Personal Property.	Increased Value per cent. in Periods.	Property to each Person.
Gr. Brit. and Ireland.	Joseph Lowe.....	1793	14,500,000	\$7,132,000,000	.....	\$491 86
United States.....	.....	1791	4,067,371	750,000,000	.....	187 00
Gr. Brit. and Ireland.	Sir W. Pulteney.....	1800	16,000,000	8,753,400,000	22.7	547 08
United States.....	.....	1800	5,305,925	1,072,500,000	43.0	202 13
Gr. Brit. and Ireland.	Colquhoun.....	1812	18,000,000	10,212,300,000	16.6	567 35
United States.....	.....	1810	7,239,810	1,500,000,000	39.8	207 20
Gr. Brit. and Ireland.	.....	1816	19,275,000	10,400,000,000	.....	539 56
United States.....	.....	1816	8,678,866	1,800,000,000	.....	207 40
Gr. Brit. and Ireland.	Joseph Lowe	1823	21,193,438	10,698,600,000	{ In 11 yrs. 4.7	504 80
United States.....	.....	1820	9,638,121	1,882,000,000	{ In 10 yrs. 25.4	195 00
Gr. Brit. and Ireland.	Pablo Pebrer.....	1833	24,304,799	17,199,458,400	60.7	707 62
United States.....	.....	1830	12,866,020	2,653,000,000	41.0	206 00
Gr. Brit. and Ireland.	G. R. Porter.....	1841	27,041,031	19,452,000,000	13.0	719 35
United States.....	George Tucker.....	1840	17,069,453	3,764,000,000	41.7	220 00
Gr. Brit. and Ireland.	.....	1850	27,300,000	22,564,320,000	16.0	826 53
United States.....	Tucker and Census.	1850	23,191,876	6,174,000,000	64.0	266 25
Gr. Brit. and Ireland.	Leone Levi.....	1858	29,000,000	29,178,000,000	29.3	1,006 14
United States.....	8th Census Tables..	1860	31,429,891	14,183,215,628	129.7	451 26
Gr. Brit. and Ireland.	.....	{ 31 Mar. 1861	29,334,788	31,512,000,000	8.0	1,074 22
Loyal States.....	.....	{ June, 1860	22,328,133	10,716,000,000	125.4	479 93
Gr. Brit. and Ireland.	Pub. Debt, 31 Mar.	1863	30,000,000	33,402,720,000	6.0	1,113 42
Loyal States.....	Pub. Debt on 1 Oct.	1863	24,000,000	13,930,000,000	30.0	580 41

Note.—The United States Mint value of the British pound sterling is \$4 86.3.

NOTES ON THE FOREGOING TABULAR STATEMENT.

1. Estimates of the property value of Great Britain and Ireland at the several periods stated, and the "authorities" responsible for them.

Colquhoun estimated the wealth of the United Kingdom in 1812 thus:—

Productive private property.. £2,250,640,000 = \$10,940,862,320
Unproductive 397,000,000 = 1,934,611,000

£2,647,640,000 = \$12,875,473,320

The public property—palaces, churches, hospitals, prisons, bridges, forts, arsenals, artillery, dock-yards, military, naval, and ordnance stores, ships of war, and the like—he valued at eighty-nine millions of pounds.

These aggregates are the results of the most comprehensive and carefully-made exploration, and the best thought-out array of the subjects of the calculation that have yet been made. The later and more fashionable "authorities," however, reject his method and his conclusions, hav-

AND RESOURCES.

notes by Dr. Wm. Elder.)

Public Debt, Annual Charge of Public Debt, Proportion of Debt to Property, Proportion of Debt and and relative BURDENS AND RESOURCES of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the

Product of the Year.	Product to Valuation per cent.	Product of the Year to each Person.	Increased Product per cent.	Public Debt.	Annual Interest and Charge of Public Debt.	Public Debt to Property per cent.	Public Debt per capita.	Annual Charge per capita.	Interest to Annual Product per cent.
\$1,069,800,000	15.	\$73 78	.....	\$1,205,413,372	\$47,225,750	16.91	\$83 46	\$3 27	4.41
187,500,000	25.	47 00	.....	75,463,476	3,201,628	10.06	18 55	0 78	1.71
1,313,000,000	15.	82 06	22.6	2,334,240,000	90,889,387	26.66	145 89	5 68	6.92
300,300,000	28.	56 65	60.0	82,976,294	4,439,231	7.73	15 63	0 83	1.47
1,531,845,000	15.	85 10	16.65	3,454,170,600	129,024,629	33.82	191 90	7 16	8.42
420,000,000	28.	58 00	39.8	53,173,217	2,845,427	3.54	7 34	0 39	0.67
1,560,000,000	15.	.....	.....	4,205,621,530	159,393,056	40.43	218 20	8 27	10.21
504,000,000	28.	.....	.....	127,334,933	7,822,923	7.07	14 67	0 90	1.55
1,702,050,000	16.	80 31	{ In 11 y'rs. 11.	3,948,796,000	146,891,778	36.90	186 32	6 93	8.63
526,960,000	28.	54 67	{ In 10 y'rs. 25.4	91,015,566	5,098,102	4.83	9 44	0 53	0.96
2,503,584,249	14.5	103 00	47.1	3,852,044,000	141,584,300	22.33	158 49	5 82	5.65
742,840,000	28.	57 72	41.0	48,565,406	2,147,105	1.83	3 77	0 17	0.29
2,188,350,000	11.25	80 92	{ Decrease 12.5	3,829,360,388	141,589,163	19.68	141 62	5 23	6.47
1,063,135,000	28.25	62 28	43.1	5,125,077	225,503	0.13	0 30	0 01	0.02
2,450,952,000	10.66	89 74	12.0	3,845,305,482	137,735,040	17.04	140 85	5 04	5.62
2,004,000,000	32.4	86 41	88.5	64,704,693	3,809,763	1.04	2 79	0 16	0.19
2,917,800,000	10.	100 61	19.04	3,915,097,008	137,045,472	13.42	135 00	4 72	4.69
3,804,000,000	26.8	121 03	89.08	76,159,667	4,188,781	0.53	2 42	0 13	0.11
3,151,200,000	10.0	107 42	8.0	3,899,195,267	130,734,314	12.43	133 56	4 45	4.15
2,870,000,000	26.8	128 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,340,272,000	10.0	111 34	6.0	3,914,051,084	127,564,548	11.71	130 47	4 25	3.82
3,719,000,000	26.7	155 00	29.5	*1,222,113,559	48,256,308	8.77	50 92	2 01	1.30

* Amount of interest-bearing debt on 1st Oct. 1863.	\$799,356,152	Average rate of interest,
Amount without interest on Oct. 1, 1863.....	422,757,407	6.0368 per cent.
Total debt, Oct. 1, 1863.....	\$1,222,113,559	Average rate on total debt,
		3.9485 per cent.

ing generally agreed to cut down his aggregate of the private property of the empire to twenty-one hundred millions of pounds,—a reduction of nearly twenty-five per cent.—at which sum we have felt compelled to state the wealth of the nation at the time, in order to keep it in some sort of harmony with the received estimates for earlier and later periods. McCulloch says of Colquhoun's "Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire," "This work enjoyed for a while a considerable degree of popularity, to which it certainly had very slender claims. It is, from beginning to end, a tissue of extravagant hypotheses and exaggerations;" and, accordingly, the author has gone into the biographical dictionaries with a badly-damaged reputation and out of credit with the more recent British writers and their copyists. Pablo Pebrer, the very best of them, indeed, takes Colquhoun's items and values for 1812 as a basis of his own for 1833, de

claring that the estimates are even too low; but, overborne by the prevailing doctrines of the "dismal school," he deserts his data and his convictions, and simply adds thirty-three and a third per cent. for the increase of twenty years, for no assignable reason except that McCulloch had said, "sixty years is the shortest time in which the capital of an old and densely-peopled country can be expected to be doubled." But, according to Lowe and Porter, the wealth of the kingdom nearly doubled in eighteen years—from 1823 to 1841; according to Porter and Levi, it increased 50 per cent. in seventeen years, at which rate it would double in about twenty-nine years. Porter's estimate for 1841 is an increase over the amount at which these people put the valuation in 1812, at a rate which would double in thirty-two years. Levi's £6,000,000,000 in 1858 is an increase of 185½ per cent. in forty-six years, and would be 126½ per cent. on Colquhoun's estimate, if his "extravagant hypotheses and exaggerations" were accepted as the true valuation of 1812. Nothing can save these calculators from still greater extravagance than they charge upon Colquhoun, but their admission that his statement is moderate and just. Thus McCulloch's sixty-year period of doubling is totally demolished, even by the showing of those who have permitted themselves to be overruled by it. Pebrer quotes a report of the House of Commons in 1830, which showed that in Ireland the increase of wealth was far greater than of population. He knew that this was also true of France. He even states the general opinion of all the economists of the productive school in confirmation; yet he submits so far to the "authorities" as to assign a much lower rate of increase in the wealth than in the population of the United Kingdom for the period from 1812 to 1833.

Leone Levi, one of the latest and most approved of this sect of economists, puts the increase of the nation's wealth at 122 per cent. in the period 1800 to 1841, and at 50 per cent. from 1841 to 1858, an accurately even rate of accumulation,—for as 41 is to 122, so is 17 to 50. This is arithmetic, not enumeration, estimation, or appraisement. A period, one-half of which elapsed before the modern improvements in manufactures and agriculture were fairly introduced, cannot approach such equality of wealth-producing power with that which covers all the productive agencies brought into service between 1841 and 1858.

The estimates which, for want of authorities, we have supplied, are made in conformity with the doctrines and data of those quoted in the table. The results show that no concordance can be effected, and help to expose the absence of theoretic and practical truth, in the principles and process which they adopt.

All the English statisticians exclude the British national stocks or funds, and all bonds, mortgages, acceptances, and other evidences of domestic debt, from their estimates of the people's wealth. Lowe rejects jewelry, household furniture, and ornaments; he admits the houses that twenty millions of people live in, and the lumber they are made of, but he excludes the wearing-apparel they live in, while he puts the ready-made manufactures at as high a figure as Colquhoun does. McCulloch's definition of capital excludes jewelry, but embraces race-horses; with him it is nothing but "that portion of the produce of industry which may be made directly available, either for the support of human existence, or the facilitating

of production." This is what capital means in the current language of tradesmen; but he gives it as the true definition in the science of political economy. Pebrer includes the industry of a nation in his definition as if he intended to capitalize it, but, of course, he gives only the value of implements and machinery, and not of the men and women that employ them in production.

Statisticians are generally held to be eminently practical people; on the contrary, they are more given to theorizing than any other class of writers, and are generally less expert in it.

2. The annual products of industry and capital, as stated in percentage of the capital-wealth of the British Empire, look as if they might be true, and might also afford a law of the relation. They hold a pretty regular proportion to the given capital through all the periods tabled, declining in *proportion* as capital increases, which is doubtless true; but, closely examined, these annual incomes appear to come by arithmetical rules, or are at least controlled by them. They decline from 15 to 10 per cent. of the capital in sixty-five years with tolerable regularity, but there is no law of the subject in them, for they are certainly not true facts. When the distributive share of each person in the product of the year is examined, it is manifestly inadequate at once to the current support of the people and the constant accumulation of wealth, though taken at its lowest statement.

We conclude that the authorized estimates of the capital and annual income of the British people need reformation, and, especially, that the doctrines of Malthus and Ricardo must be discarded by their statisticians if the facts and figures of universal experience are ever to get allowance.

3. Capital wealth and annual product of the United States and of the loyal States:—

The first attempt to obtain the data by actual investigation was made by the United States Marshals in 1810. Since that time we have official valuations more and more complete at the end of each census decade. That these three inventories of the property of the Union are all defective in the matters intended to be embraced, and understated also in valuation, is well known. There is not an item in which they are suspected of overstatement.

We are indebted to Professor Tucker for his digest of the Census of 1840, and to him and the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Guthrie) for the like service in 1850. The valuation of property in 1860 for the Union and for the loyal States, we have from the Census Bureau. From the official returns of both 1850 and 1860, we have subtracted the value of the slaves, which was included in the official aggregates, holding them, for all the purposes of our inquiry, as producers and consumers of wealth, and not as property, otherwise than the laborers of any other country are a part of their national wealth and resources.

The property value of the loyal States at midsummer, 1863, we have estimated by adding to its amount in 1860 the average increase of the decade ending that year, and not at the market-prices ruling in 1863.

The estimates for the other periods in the table for which no authority is quoted, are our own, under guidance of such data as we could command.

The value of the year's products in 1860 is obtained by taking the agricultural products of that

year (given in quantity in the preliminary report of the Bureau, but not priced) at 90 per cent. increase upon those of 1850; by subtracting from the value of the manufactures one-third for the raw materials, which are included in the estimate of the agricultural values; and by adding 400,000,000 for the profits of commerce.

We have not room, here, to describe the process by which we obtain the year's product for 1860 in the *loyal States*. No labor or care has been spared in obtaining it.

The annual product put down in the table to the United States in the several periods, is in all instances greatly below the truth. The share allowed to each person stands at \$62.28 in 1840, and at \$86.41 in 1850; but the expenditure or consumption per head, in these years, cannot be estimated at less than \$100; and the consumption per head in 1860 was at least equal to the amount allowed by the stated production of the year. Beside this deficiency of provision for the current subsistence of the people, there is the accumulation of capital wealth to be accounted for, amounting to 2,410,000,000 in the former period, and to the enormous sum of 8,009,000,000, or an increase of 130 per cent., in the latter.

We need not stop here to estimate the spontaneous growth of our national wealth, or that enhancement of value which occurs in real estate by the rapid settlement of our wild lands, and almost as rapid growth in the value of the fixed property in the older States, which, of course, would account for a very considerable part of the apparent disparity between the property value and the annual production, because an unquestionable deficiency in the reported products occurs in the following particulars, for which the Census-takers are not responsible:—

They take no account of the current consumption of our agriculturists and of their families and employees. In 1840, this class amounted to three-fourths of the total population, and approached the same proportion in 1850; nor are any manufacturing or mechanical products of the year returned whose annual value falls below \$500. Beside all this, which probably amounts to one-fourth of the total annual product, no account is taken of the labor employed in clearing and improving land, in building railroads, canals, houses, manufactories, steamships, and other vessels; nor of the labor employed in coal-mines; nothing of the products of the fine arts, nor of a large portion of the products of the useful arts; all of which may be very safely stated as equal to half the value of the agricultural and manufacturing products noticed by the Census-takers. Some of these appear in the valuation of the property of the country in the decennial Census appraisements, and help to swell the obvious disparity. The very considerable increase of the values of 1863 over those of 1860, is owing to the fact that the growth of wealth in the loyal States is so much greater than the average enhancement in the whole Union before the severance of the estimates given in the tabular statement. The most surprising of our statements are precisely those which have been most carefully considered and best verified.

4. Population column. No official enumeration of the people of England, Wales, and Scotland was made previous to the year 1801, and no complete enumeration in Ireland till 1821. The population of the United Kingdom for other years stated, is obtained by calculation.

The population of the United States for every Census-year, is the official return for the date. For other years it is estimated by Tucker's rule of 3 per cent. increase per annum, except for the loyal States in 1863, to which his rule does not apply. In time of peace, with immigration at its average rate, the loyal States would have had a population of 24,500,000 in June, 1863; but allowing half a million for loss by the casualties of war, deficiency of births, and of customary immigration,—considerably too large an allowance,—would leave 24,000,000 as we have stated it. In the number given to the loyal States in 1860, the Census returns for that year are exactly followed, the counties which now constitute West Virginia being included.

5. British debt. The authority for the amount of British debt and annual charge (interest and management), is the financial reports presented to Parliament and published by order of the House of Commons, except for the year ending March 31, 1863, which is taken from the Royal Almanac for 1864, in which, however, the capital of the unfunded debt is not given. We have calculated it from the rates of interest which its items severally bear.

It must be observed that the Exchequer bills required to meet deficiencies of the last quarter of the current year, and which are issued in the first quarter of the ensuing year, are not included in the first statement of the debt and interest. This deficiency was, in March, 1862, nearly 2,000,000 pounds sterling. Moreover, very considerable differences of the total amount of the debt and annual charge are met with in the best authorities. Some of them capitalize the terminable annuities, adding the amount to the "debt;" some charge them to the annual interest account, and some overlook them. Properly they have no principal, nor do they represent the interest of cash borrowed and paid into the Exchequer. They generally express the depreciation of loans, or part of the depreciation of loans sold at a nominal price above their market value. Generally, they are compensatory payments. Nevertheless their arithmetical principal is as much a part of the debt proper as are the consols, which are *perpetual* annuities, have no principal demandable by the holders, and whose capital is simply the market-price at which they sell at the broker's board. They differ from the United States debt in this, that the Exchequer is under no contract to pay or reimburse the capital of the debt at any time.

The very considerable variance of the debt and annual charge in 1858 and 1861, was occasioned by the expiry of terminable annuities in 1859 and 1860.

The increase of the capital of the debt in 1858 over its amount in 1850 was produced by a loan of £16,000,000 taken in April, 1855, by the Messrs. Rothschild at the rate of £100 in consols for every £100 cash subscribed, and a terminable annuity for thirty years of 14s. 6d. for every £100 of stock,—that is, at the rate of 3.725 per cent. for thirty years, and 3 per cent. thereafter. This is reckoned as equivalent to a loan in consols at 87½, which is the same thing as saying that the loan was contracted at 3.425 per cent. The increase of the debt in 1863 over the amount in 1860—1, may be accounted for by an excess of expenditure over ordinary revenue in 1861 and 1862, resulting, in 1863, in an increase of the total debt of about \$15,000,000.

The annual charge in 1863 was lessened as com-

pared with that of 1858 upon a nearly equal principal, in part by the expiry of terminable annuities, charged as interest, and in part by the reduced rate of interest on the floating debt in the latter year; bank interest ranging through the fiscal year 1858 at 5 to 10 per cent, and in the year ending March, 1863, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent., and in the money-market falling from 12 per cent. in the former to 6 and 5 in the latter; besides, 5,000,000 of Exchequer bonds outstanding in 1858 were reduced to £418,300 in 1863.

These statements are made to caution the reader against authors who report the debt and charge from official summaries. Upon turning from such tabular statements to the account of annual expenditure published under the same official sanction, it will be found that the amount of the annual charge sometimes varies as much as £2,000,000.

6. United States debt and interest. Our debt is official for every period stated. For 1863 it is given as it stood on the books of the Treasury on the 1st of October. It is treated in the other columns of the table as chargeable upon the people and property of the loyal States only. And the annual interest stated is the amount which the principal would carry for the year ending October 1, 1864, if the principal remained so long unchanged. The proportion of this interest to the annual income of the year, is stated at $1\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. This would be true if the annual income of the people were correctly given; but if, as we suppose, this is put down at two-thirds of its real amount, the burden of interest upon the people's income would be something less than nine-tenths of 1 per cent.

The proportion of the total debt of the United States to the private property of the loyal States, stated at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. nearly, means that the value of our property in 1863, at the prices ruling before the rebellion, if standing at the amount given in the property-column twenty years hence, or at

the maturity of the debt, would be as \$100 to \$8.77 of debt, and takes no account of the enhancement of our wealth in the mean time. What that shall be when the debt is to be reimbursed, cannot now be foretold or even imagined. If it shall increase during the two next decennial periods following the year 1863, at the rate of the period between 1850 and 1860, the sum will be above 70,000,000,000, or double the present computed value of Great Britain and Ireland; and a debt of 2,000,000,000 would then be less than 3 per cent. upon the principal of the wealth pledged for its ultimate discharge, while the burden of its interest upon the annual income of the country would be lessened in corresponding proportion.

If we take the estimated wealth of Great Britain to be equally underrated in 1816 and in 1858, we see how the burden of national debt declines relatively to the value of the property which must pay it. In these forty-two years the incumbrance fell from 40 to 13 per cent. of the national wealth, while the capital of the debt was reduced less than 3,000,000 on 4,200,000,000, or the burden fell from 40 to 13, while the debt fell only as from 40 to 37, or, in other words, the debt of 1858 would have been a charge of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the property of 1816, but was only 13.4 per cent. of the property of 1858. The debt of the United States in 1816 was a charge of 7 per cent. on the property of that day; in 1860 it would have been no more than nine-tenths of 1 per cent.; and a debt of 1,222,000,000, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the computed wealth of the loyal States in 1863, would, at a rate of increase in valuation in the next twenty years no greater than occurred in the last ten years, sink to $1\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.

Our tabular statement, with these hints, is submitted as a study in financial statistics. Exhaustive tabulation is a sort of cross-harrowing of the subject, which is its best and most searching exploration, and the best method of getting at the use and value of the data.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The increase of the total population of the United States in the ten years, 1850-60, was 35.52 per cent.—of the total population of the free States, 41.62 per cent.; of the loyal States, 40.22 per cent.; of the total population of the rebel States, 25.37 per cent.; of the free population of the rebel States, 26.32 per cent.; of the slave population of the rebel States, 23.5 per cent.; of the whole slave population of the Union, 23.38 per cent.; and of the total free colored population, 12.3 per cent.

The increased value of the property of the United States in the same period (1850-1860) was 129.7 per cent.—of the property of the free States, 124.52 per cent.; of the loyal slave States, 132.04 per cent.; of the rebel slave States, 139.76. (The value of the slaves in neither case included.) The greater increased per cent. of the wealth of the slave than of the free States, in the decade, is mainly attributable to the quantity of cotton produced in the period, and the price it commanded. From 1840 to 1850, the exports of cotton to foreign countries were valued at \$533,000,000, and at an average of 7.7 cents per pound; in the period 1850 to 1860, the exports amounted to \$1,236,000,000, at an average of $10\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound. To this must be added their exports of tobacco, rice, and breadstuffs and provisions, and the amount of all these articles sold to the Northern States. But to understand the value of this

greater increase as expressed in percentage, it must be recollected that the capital wealth of the rebel States in 1850 was but \$2,259,000,000, slaves included, while that of the loyal States was \$4,846,000,000,—the latter having increased their capital \$6,050,000,000, the former but \$2,913,000,000,—the Census valuation of the slaves being embraced in these aggregates. But the character of this enhanced wealth is also a matter of prime importance in estimating its worth as a measure and index of prosperity. The real estate of the rebel States, as reported by the marshals in 1860, was 43 per cent. and the personal 57 per cent. of their property; while in the loyal States the real was 66 per cent., and the personal but 34. The average ratio of real to personal estate in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, is 75 per cent. of the total, or $\frac{3}{4}$ against $\frac{1}{4}$, the average of the rebel States. South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina have but 30 per cent. of their wealth in real estate, and 70 in personal. The proportion of fixed to floating capital in a nation is the truest measure of its real wealth and of its grade of civilization. Among savages land is worth little, and its improvements nothing; real property scarcely exists. In the highest civilization and greatest prosperity, real estate preponderates, and its degree of excess over personal, measures and expresses the national welfare.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

SHORTLY after the commencement of the present war, a letter was addressed by the Acting Surgeon-General (Dr. R. C. Wood) to the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, asking for the appointment of "A Commission of Inquiry and Advice in respect to the Sanitary Interests of the United States Forces." Dr. Wood states that the sudden and large increase of the army has created an immense pressure upon the Medical Bureau, and the Commission is intended to act "in co-operation with the Bureau in elaborating and applying such facts as might be elicited from the experience and more extended observations of those connected with armies, with reference to the diet and hygiene of troops, and the organization of military hospitals, etc.;" that "this Commission is not intended to interfere with, but to strengthen the present organization, introducing and elaborating such improvements as the advanced stage of medical science might suggest, more particularly as regards the class of men who, in this war of sections, may be called to abandon the comforts of home, and be subjected to the privations and casualties of war." Five gentlemen were named as suitable members of the Commission.

Rev. H. W. Bellows, D.D., *President*,
A. D. Bache, LL.D., *Vice-President*,
J. Foster Jenkins, M.D., *Secretary*,
G. T. Strong, Esq., *Treasurer*.

Elisha Harris, M.D.,
W. H. Van Buren, M.D.,
G. W. Cullom, U. S.A.,
A. E. Shiras, U. S.A.,
R. C. Wood, U. S.A.,
W. Gibbs, M.D.,
S. G. Howe, M.D.,
C. R. Agnew, M.D.,
Prof. Fairman Rogers,

J. S. Newberry, M.D.,
J. H. Douglas, M.D.,
F. N. Knapp, Esq., } *Associate Secretaries*.

The energies of the Commission were first directed to a thorough inspection of the Camps and Hospitals of the Army. To this end a corps of medical experts was formed, composed of those who had devoted time to hygiene and other subjects bearing upon the well-being of troops. Regiments were not only visited on their entrance into service, but at stated periods afterwards; errors of diet, or treatment of the men, were pointed out to the officer, and assistance rendered in every way to enable the latter to obtain the greatest possible efficiency from his command. Wherever, through ignorance or fraud, on the part of Quartermasters and Commissaries, the soldier was deprived of such advantages as were his due, the defect was examined into, traced to its cause, and then pursued until redress was obtained from the proper authority.

As the war advanced, it was found that all the supplies which could be collected by the Government would be inadequate to the wants of the sick and wounded. The people were desirous of aiding in the great contest for freedom, each according to his or her ability. To distribute their contributions, without the help of an organization thoroughly trained and skilled in military life, would result in annoyance to medical officers, and would insure detriment to discipline. The

The Secretary of War authorized the appointment of this Commission, June 9th, 1861, and ordered it "to direct its inquiries to the principles and practices connected with the inspection of recruits and enlisted men; the sanitary condition of the volunteers; to the means of preserving and restoring the health, and of securing the general comfort and efficiency of troops; to the proper provision for cooks, nurses, and hospitals; and to other subjects of like nature." He orders it also to communicate to the Department and the Medical Bureau, "from time to time, such observations and results as it may deem expedient and important."

The Commission thus created was recognized by an order (June 16th, 1861) from the then Surgeon-General C. A. Finlay, enjoining upon all medical officers of the army and volunteers to "render every facility for such objects, and to give the Commissioners admission, when on visits of inspection, into all Hospitals, Regimental and General," which order was afterwards approved by Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, March 7, 1862.

The present organization is as follows:

J. S. Newberry, M.D.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clarke, D.D.,
Hon. R. W. Burnett,
Hon. Mark Skinner,
Hon. Joseph Holt,
Horace Binney, Jr. Esq.,
Rev. J. H. Heywood,
J. Huntington Walcott, Esq.

Commission then undertook this task of distribution,—becoming the recognized almoners of a nation's good will to her soldiers. The distribution has always been preferably made in accordance with the written statement of a medical officer as to the existence of want. In this way it has acted, even in its relief work, as a body *supplementary* to the regular Medical Bureau. Its business is not fault-finding, but relief-bringing,—to prevent suffering wherever possible,—and, wherever suffering is found, to aid the regular medical officers to alleviate it in such ways as they may indicate.

We do not dwell upon certain new features grafted upon the Medical Bureau, through the influence of the Commission, in which particular it has simply given intelligible utterance to the feelings of the people, whose representative it is. Its operations, in this respect, show a wonderful contrast with the opposition to reform encountered by the English in the Crimean War, on the part of their own authorities. Bound down by the technicalities of customs, whose spirit had long since been evaporated, the shortcomings of the Commissariat and other departments of the British Army were the cause of much suffering, and yet redress was slow and tiresome. Our own rules have become much more pliant. Where

they can be proven to be clogs or hinderances, they are abolished, or substituted by others better adapted for the emergency. Our war is for National existence; and while no expense is spared in carrying out *all* its details, that which is involved in supplying the wants of the men is styled extravagance by no one.

The Commission has distributed clothing, concentrated food, fresh vegetables, stimulants, reading matter, etc., to the value of \$7,000,000. This has been raised all through the land. It has come in gold and silver bars from California and Nevada, in contributions from patriotic Americans living abroad, and from the aged sires, anxious mothers, and warm-hearted sisters of the soldiers now toiling in the field. Little sewing circles, in villages, have reckoned it a great privilege to contribute their mite to the soldier, and have consigned it to the Commission with full confidence that it would reach some one whose needs it would supply. The prayers of thousands have been poured forth in its behalf.

Our space prevents us giving more than a very brief outline of the *modus operandi* of this peculiar auxiliary to the great war. The work of the Commission is carried on under two general heads—*Inspection* and *Relief*. For the first, a corps of medical officers, known as *Sanitary Inspectors*, has been created, whose members are distributed through all the great Armies of the United States. Their business is to carry on a regular series of inspections of the troops and Hospitals, so as to keep the Chief of Inspection informed of their condition. In making these inspections, it is expected that they confer directly with the officers in charge, and aid them, by advice, or otherwise, in any emergencies that may require such aid. Wherever defects occur, their business is especially to solicit remedial means from the officer directly in charge, and, if this source of relief fail, then to report the case to others higher in authority. They are not sent to pry out the weak points, but to aid in strengthening such. These duties, which may be called advisory and preventive, do not constitute the whole of the Inspector's duty. He has also scientific duties, comprising the collection of statistical data, the examination of local causes of disease, the effects of certain kinds of clothing, food, of long marches, etc., etc., upon the men, and other subjects calling forth a high order of professional training.

The work of *Relief* is divided into two kinds, that which is rendered in accordance with the order of a medical officer, and that which is given directly to the soldier, separate from his command or hospital, and which is styled *Special Relief*. For the due execution of the first, the Commission has regular Special Relief Agents in every army, and others who visit hospitals likely to be in want of necessary articles. The people demand that no soldier suffer, if help can reach him. These Relief Agents are their ministers. They do not only visit comfortable hospitals in out-of-the-way places of security, but live in the Army, and are found on the battle-field, as at the battle of Gettysburg, dispensing comforts, while the balls are whistling around their heads. In some armies, an agent lives in each corps, is supplied with a large wagon, kept constantly full of such supplies as are needed in the field, and shares the hardships of the soldier's life. This plan is adopted in the Army of the Potomac, where, under the direction of Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, Chief

Inspector, and J. Warner Johnson, Field Superintendent, it has been quite successful. By constant association with the officers of a corps, the agent becomes fully able to detect wants, and is enabled to satisfy them with the greatest promptness and certainty.

The general purpose of the *Special Relief* work of the Commission is best set forth in the Report of the Special Relief Agent at Washington, made at one of the meetings of the Board:

1st. "To supply to the sick men of the newly-arrived regiments such medicines, food, and care as it is impossible for them to receive in the midst of the confusion, and with the unavoidable lack of facilities from their own officers. The men to be thus aided are those who are not so sick as to have a claim upon a general hospital, and yet need immediate care to guard them against serious sickness."

2d. "To furnish suitable food, lodging, care and assistance, to men who are honorably discharged from service, sent from general hospitals, or from their regiments, but who are often delayed a day or more, sometimes many days, before they obtain their papers and pay."

3d. "To communicate with distant regiments in behalf of discharged men whose certificates of disability, or descriptive lists, on which to draw their pay, prove to be defective;—the invalid soldiers, meantime, being cared for, and not exposed to the fatigue and risk of going in person to their regiments to have their papers corrected."

4th. "To act as the unpaid agent or attorney of discharged soldiers who are too feeble, or too utterly disabled, to present their own claim at the paymaster's office."

5th. "To look into the condition of discharged men who assume to be without means to pay the expense of going to their homes, and to furnish the necessary means where we find the man is true, and the need real."

6th. "To secure, to disabled soldiers, railroad tickets at reduced rates, and, through an agent at the railroad station, see that these men are not robbed or imposed upon by sharpers."

7th. "To see that all men who are discharged and paid off do at once leave the city for their homes; or, in cases where they have been induced, by evil companions, to remain behind, to endeavor to rescue them, and see them started, with through tickets, to their own towns."

8th. "To make reasonably clean and comfortable, before they leave the city, such discharged men as are deficient in cleanliness and clothes."

9th. "To be prepared to meet at once, with food or other aid, such immediate necessities as arise when sick men arrive in the city, in large numbers, from battle-fields or distant hospitals."

10th. "To keep a watchful eye upon all soldiers who are out of hospitals, yet not in service, and give information to the proper authorities, of such soldiers as seem endeavoring to avoid duty, or to desert from the ranks."

In the business of the Special Relief Department, both East and West, are enlisted many energetic, whole-souled men and women, who take great pleasure in thus contributing to the needs of our men. There may be some persons who will cavil at this work, and who sneeringly ask, where are the officers of the Medical and other Departments, that such a work as this of Special Relief is required?

To meet such, Mr. Knapp thus speaks in the Report already alluded to: "The fact is simply

this: that while the Medical Department has made a larger and wiser provision for the sick and wounded than the world ever before saw; there is not, and cannot be, a minuteness of detail, and a waiting at every corner, to give to a fainting soldier a cup of water, such as friends at home, in their anxious love, ask for. Yet this work needs to be done, and, therefore, we, who are simply the people's heart and bounty, do the work. But if the Medical Department were to attempt it, in all its minutiae of detail, their power for their own hundred-fold greater work would be weakened in a way that would find no justification."

The Sanitary Commission has also a Hospital Directory, in which arrangements are made for supplying information relative to all patients in the Army Hospitals. This information is furnished gratuitously.

The statistical material collected from all parts of its work is submitted to proper discussion by an accomplished Actuary, and the results are

communicated, from time to time, to those for whose use such results are obtained.

A large number of monographs, on special subjects of interest to medical officers, have been prepared, so as to place, in the hands of the surgeon in the field, compendious epitomes of the most modern information, and these are gratuitously distributed.

The original organization of the Commission owes much to the first General Secretary, F. L. Olmsted, Esq., who labored with great zeal in its service. "Its officers now are working with a quiet enthusiasm, which could not be obtained for money, or any other reward; and every employee will find it a source of incalculable pleasure, in the future, that he once labored in its ranks, at the command of a great people, whose souls' heartiest wish and desire was, that no suffering should exist in the Army of the Union, that might be prevented by anything procurable through money or kind words."

STATEMENT OF ISSUES, BY THE U.S. SANITARY COMMISSION, AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

The following is a statement of the quantities of the principal articles distributed by the Commission to the wounded upon the field at Gettysburg, subsequent to the battle. The perishable articles, (amounting to over 60 tons,) were taken to the ground in refrigerating cars.

Of Articles of Clothing, etc., viz.:

Of Drawers, (woollen).....	5,310 pairs.
“ “ (cotton).....	1,833 “
“ Shirts, (woollen).....	7,158
“ “ (cotton).....	3,266
“ Pillows.....	2,114
“ Pillow-cases.....	264
“ Bed Sacks.....	1,630
“ Blankets.....	1,007
“ Sheets.....	274
“ Wrappers.....	508
“ Handkerchiefs.....	2,659
“ Stockings, (woollen).....	3,560 pairs.
“ “ (cotton).....	2,258 “
“ Bed Utensils.....	728
“ Towels and Napkins.....	10,000
“ Sponges.....	2,300
“ Combs.....	1,500
“ Buckets.....	200

Of Soap, (Castile).....	250 pounds.
“ Oil Silk.....	300 yards.
“ Tin Basins, Cups, etc.....	7,000
“ Old Linen, Bandages, etc.....	110 barrels.
“ Water Tanks.....	7
“ Water Coolers.....	46
“ Bay Rum and Cologne Water.....	225 bottles.
“ Fans.....	3,500
“ Chloride of Lime.....	11 barrels.
“ Shoes and Slippers.....	4,000 pairs.
“ Crutches.....	1,200
“ Lanterns.....	180
“ Candles.....	350 pounds.
“ Canvas.....	300 sq. yds.
“ Mosquito Netting.....	648 pieces.
“ Paper.....	237 quires.
“ Pants, Coats, Hats.....	189 pieces.
“ Plaster.....	16 rolls.

Of Articles of Sustenance, viz.:

Of Fresh Poultry and Mutton.....	11,000 pounds.
“ “ Butter.....	6,430 “
“ “ Eggs, (chiefly collected for the occasion at farm-houses in Pennsylvania and N Jersey).....	8,500 dozens.
“ “ Garden Vegetables.....	675 bushels.
“ “ Berries.....	48 “
“ “ Bread.....	12,900 loaves.
“ Ice.....	20,000 pounds.
“ Concentrated Beef Soup.....	3,800 “
“ “ Milk.....	12,500 “
“ Prepared Farinaceous Food.....	7,000 “
“ Dried Fruit.....	3,500 “
“ Jellies and Conserve.....	2,000 jars.
“ Tamarinds.....	750 gallons
“ Lemons.....	116 boxes.
“ Oranges.....	46 “
“ Coffee.....	850 pounds.
“ Chocolate.....	831 “
“ Tea.....	426 “

Of White Sugar.....	6,800 pounds.
“ Syrups, (Lemon, etc.).....	755 bottles.
“ Brandy.....	1,250 “
“ Whiskey.....	1,168 “
“ Wine.....	1,148 “
“ Ale.....	600 gallons.
“ Biscuit, Crackers, and Rusk.....	134 barrels.
“ Preserved Meats.....	500 pounds.
“ Preserved Fish.....	3,600 “
“ Pickles.....	400 gallons.
“ Tobacco.....	100 pounds.
“ Tobacco Pipes.....	1,000
“ Indian Meal.....	1,621 pounds.
“ Starch.....	1,074 “
“ Codfish.....	3,848 “
“ Canned Fruit.....	582 cans.
“ “ Oysters.....	72 “
“ Brandy Peaches.....	303 jars.
“ Catsup.....	43 “
“ Vinegar.....	24 bottles.
“ Jamaica Ginger.....	43 jars.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNTIL within a few years, the public libraries of America were neither so numerous nor so important as to render their statistics interesting. A young nation, whose independent existence dates back less than a century, and acting as the pioneer of civilization in so broad a territory, could not be expected speedily to rival the great repositories of learning which adorn so many of the capitals of Europe. Where Government patronage is wholly wanting, and not even the accessions of a copy-tax are enjoyed by a single library, whatever has been done toward the foundation or increase of collections is due to individual liberality or associated enterprise.

When due allowance is made for all the obstacles, the growth and extent of our public collections will compare favorably with those of any country. True, we have no one library which rivals or approaches that of the British Museum, with its 600,000 volumes, or even the Bodleian Library at Oxford, with its 300,000; but neither have our libraries any of the adventitious advantages enjoyed by those institutions, of receiving copies of every thing published in the United Kingdom free of cost. If our largest libraries must look with envy upon the 900,000 volumes, besides 500,000 pamphlets, of the Imperial Library at Paris (now the largest collection in the world), that feeling may be tempered by the reflection that its splendid facilities for amassing books, in the centre of European civilization, with four centuries of opportunity since the invention of printing, and the uncounted spoils of monkish and church libraries which it has absorbed, furnish abundant reason for its superiority. If we are reminded of the fact that twelve libraries in Europe exceed 300,000 volumes each, while not one in the United States has yet reached 150,000, we may be partially consoled by the reflection that the former are chiefly the growth of Government patronage, built up by sovereigns from the taxation of the people; while the latter are the free-will offerings of liberal-minded men to the cause of letters.

Neither should it be forgotten that the mere numerical extent of libraries is a most unsafe criterion of their real value. Some, at least, of the Continental libraries, which reckon their stores by the hundred thousand, are chiefly vast repositories of mediæval rubbish, with little or no additions from the science and literature of modern times. Such fossil collections are rather catacombs of extinct and forgotten literature, than living libraries, keeping step to the spirit of the age and the progress of mankind. It may at least be claimed for American libraries that they are not accidental growths, nor to any extent repositories of useless knowledge. If not large, they are tolerably select, and have been formed, for the most part, with a view to the highest utility, and with some general unity of plan.

In the "American Almanac" for 1837 was published the earliest statistical table of American libraries which has been met with. Its brevity induces us to place it on record, as affording a suggestive comparison with the tables that are to follow.

Libraries in the United States which contain as many as 10,000 Volumes each.

Philadelphia (Library Co.).....	44,000
Cambridge University.....	42,000
Boston Athenæum.....	29,100
New York (Society).....	25,000
National, Washington.....	24,500
Charleston, S.C.....	15,000
Andover Theological Seminary.....	13,000
Baltimore.....	12,000
Georgetown College.....	12,000
Antiquarian Society, Worcester.....	12,000
New York Mercantile.....	11,400
New York Apprentices'.....	10,500
St. Mary's College (Baltimore).....	10,500
Virginia University.....	10,500
Yale College.....	10,000
New York Historical Society.....	10,000
Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.....	10,000
Maryland State, Annapolis.....	10,000
South Carolina College.....	10,000
Boston Library.....	10,000

In the quarter of a century which has elapsed since the above table was prepared, the reader cannot fail to remark a progress which is commendable in itself, and a prognostic of still higher results to come. Yet so little apparent advance had been made in the importance of collections, or the public information as to their extent, that we find an American Secretary of State, as late as the year 1850, replying to a circular of a committee of Parliament designed to elicit information respecting the statistics of libraries throughout the world, in the following terms:—

“DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON,
“July 18, 1850.

“I regret to be obliged to inform you that, soon after the receipt of Mr. Crampton's note (soliciting “certain authentic information with regard to public libraries in the United States”), an attempt was made to obtain the particular information desired, but without success; and that, with every disposition to do so, the Department finds that it has no means of gratifying the wishes of Her Majesty's Government in this respect.

(Signed) “J. M. CLAYTON.”

Yet the attempt to gather information as to certain libraries on British ground appears to have been equally fruitless; for we find the commissioners stating, in their voluminous report, that “respecting the majority of the Oxford libraries, Her Majesty's commissioners failed to obtain accurate information either as to extent or accessibility, although they made repeated efforts.”

The first organized attempt to collect the full statistics of libraries in this country was commenced in 1849, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, by Prof. C. C. Jewett, and the results were published in 1851, in an octavo volume of 207 pages. Though necessarily meagre in extent, owing to deficient returns and other causes, the work of Prof. Jewett affords a highly interesting record of numerous libraries, with details of the history of the more important. It embraces but forty distinct libraries which numbered upwards of 10,000 volumes each.

In 1859 was issued "A Manual of Public Libraries, Institutions, and Societies in the United States, by William J. Rhees,"—a work originally designed as a continuation of Professor Jewett's Smithsonian Report, but expanded beyond the expected limits, and forming a volume of 687 pages. The information it embodies, though very valuable and full as regards many libraries, is very incomplete, as may be seen from the fact that, while it gives the names of 2902 libraries of all sizes, it records the number of volumes in only 1338 of them, leaving the large proportion of 1564 unreported. The failure to respond to circulars of inquiry was the cause of this deficiency. Its statistics of the size of libraries, dating as far back as 1857, and in many instances still earlier, are now chiefly valuable for purposes of comparison.

In the table now published, the brevity so essential in a work of this kind excludes all mention of libraries numbering less than 10,000 volumes; while it precludes any attempt to commemorate the history, merits, or peculiarities of any of the collections. The thousands of school-libraries, so widely diffused in this country that in many States one is placed in every school-district (those of New York alone numbering, in 1862, 1,206,075 volumes), would require a volume for the mere record of their statistics.

The church, parish, and Sunday-school libraries—which exist in still greater numbers, and the aggregate contents of which have been estimated at from five to six millions of volumes—can receive but a passing mention.

The countless private libraries of the country—many of them of great extent and value—must also remain unnoticed, save by the remark that, in Dr. Wynne's volume entitled, "The Private Libraries of New York," are found notices of over forty collections of 4000 volumes and upwards; while the number exceeding 10,000 volumes approaches a dozen. The same remark would hold good with regard to the private collections of Boston and its vicinity; while in all parts of the country noteworthy collections of special value attest the zeal and the taste of scholars and amateurs.

If we compare the list of libraries now given with the table of British and foreign libraries of 10,000 volumes and upwards given in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (1856), article "Libraries," we find the following result:—

Libraries of over 10,000 volumes in Great Britain and Ireland in 1856.....	43
Libraries of over 10,000 volumes in France in 1856.....	38
Libraries of over 10,000 volumes in the United States in 1863.....	104

If we should extend the comparison to smaller collections, it would be found that libraries accessible to the people exist in this country in far greater number than in either France or England, whose population and rank best entitle them, among the European nations, to a comparison with our own. While there are fewer great libraries in the United States, books are much more widely diffused among the people.

The statistics following have been derived from the officers of the libraries themselves, and are up to November, 1863, except in the case of those marked with an asterisk, from which no reports have been received. The figures for these latter have been taken from the latest accessible source

of information,—generally the (unpublished) census returns of 1860.

An attempt has been made to correct the most prevalent source of error in the enumeration of libraries, by calling for a statement of pamphlets as distinguished from bound volumes. It is obviously unfair that libraries which are largely composed of tracts and pamphlets should reckon them against other libraries whose stores consist wholly of bound books.

In the column of information respecting catalogues, a very commendable efficiency will be observed, in comparison with the great European libraries, only one of which (the Bodleian) has a printed catalogue at all approaching completeness.

The statistics regarding the number of attendants employed in libraries, although collected, are not here given, as they fail to afford a fair basis of comparison as to the staff requisite to administer the affairs of a large library. For example, the Boston Public Library has a staff of eighteen officers, while the Astor Library and the Library of Congress employ six officers each. The difference is accounted for in the fact that the former is a lending library, circulating probably more books than any other public institution in the world; while the two latter are libraries of reference chiefly. The statistics as to the time of opening of the different libraries are omitted, for similar reasons. The collection of statistics as to the circulation of the lending libraries, and the average number of readers at all libraries, was relinquished because of the universal ill success which has attended attempts to collect specific information upon points which are usually unrecorded, and therefore subject to very wide conjecture.

In stating the size of college or university libraries, only those actually possessed by the institutions are intended, the society-libraries of the students being left to stand by themselves. Thus, Harvard University is properly credited with the libraries of its Law, Medical, and Theological departments, in addition to its miscellaneous library of 104,000 volumes,—swelling its aggregate to 140,000; but no account is taken of the various society and club libraries at Cambridge, which would carry it still higher. The foundation of the same library is given as 1764, instead of 1638, as often stated; because the first library, dating back to the origin of Harvard University, was totally destroyed by fire in 1764, and the formation of the present collection dates from that year. For a similar reason, the Library of Congress, which was burned by the British army in 1814, is reckoned as founded in 1815, when Mr. Jefferson's library was purchased to form the basis of the present collection. The latter library, it may be remarked, has been singularly unfortunate, having again lost 30,000 volumes by fire in 1851,—which partially accounts for its numerical disadvantage in the present table. But the United States will never possess a public library which can fitly be called national, until Congress shall take a more liberal view of the value and importance of such a collection.

Some of the libraries embraced in the table are not "public libraries" in the strict sense of the term, being designed for the special use of members of the institutions whose names they bear. Yet, with regard to all of them it may be said that for purposes of reference or more extended study, access to their stores is not difficult for any one to obtain.

TABULAR EXHIBIT of the Principal Public Libraries of the United States, with the Title, Location, Date of Foundation, Number of Bound Volumes, and Number of Pamphlets of each; also showing in each case the Average Annual Addition of Volumes, the Average Annual Amount expended for Books and Binding, and the Date of the Catalogue last printed, where there is one.

	Name.	Location.	When founded.	No. of Vols. of Bound Books.	Number of Pamphlets.	Average No. of Vols. added annually.	Average Sum expended for Books and Binding.	Is there a printed Catalogue?
1	Harvard University Library	Cambridge, Mass.	1764	140,000	70,000	5,000	\$8,000	To 1823
2	Astor Library	New York	1849	120,000	.....	.....	6,000	To 1857
3	Boston Public Library	Boston	1852	110,583	31,043	10,000	7,800	To 1861
4	Library of Congress	Washington	1815	82,775	3,000	4,000	7,000	To 1861
5	Boston Athenæum	Boston	1806	80,000	75,000	4,100	6,000	To 1827
6	Philadelphia Library Company	Philadelphia	1731	80,000	.....	1,500	2,500	To 1856
7	New York State Library	Albany, N.Y.	1818	64,296	.....	3,110	4,200	To 1861
8	New York Mercantile Library	New York	1820	64,027	6,000	3,000	2,000	To 1856
9	New York Society Library	New York	1754	50,000	3,000	1,200	1,500	To 1850
10	Yale College Library	New Haven, Conn.	1700	42,000	8,000	800	1,600	To 1823
11	Library of Smithsonian Institution	Washington	1849	40,000	10,000	2,000	2,000	To 1858
12	Pennsylvania State Library	Harrisburg, Pa.	1780	38,000	2,000	500	1,200	To 1859
13	Library of American Antiquarian Society	Worcester, Mass.	1812	32,861	.....	600	.....	To 1836
14	Library of Brown University	Providence, R.I.	1768	31,000	20,000	900	1,500	To 1843
15	University of Virginia*	Charlottesville, Va.	1825	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	South Carolina College*	Columbia, S.C.	1805	28,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Providence Athenæum	Providence, R.I.	1753	26,846	2,000	900	1,440	To 1861
18	Ohio State Library	Columbus, Ohio	1817	26,300	.....	1,200	2,837	None
19	Georgetown College Library	Georgetown, D.C.	1792	26,000	2,000	.....	.....	None
20	Andover Theological Seminary Library	Andover, Mass.	1808	25,000	.....	450	1,200	To 1838
21	Indiana State Library	Indianapolis, Ind.	1825	25,000	5,000	400	.....	Yes
22	Philadelphia Mercantile Library	Philadelphia	1821	25,000	2,000	2,000	3,285	To 1860
23	Public Library of Cincinnati (Ohio School Library)	Cincinnati	1856	25,000	2,000	200	125	To 1860
24	Library of House of Representatives	Washington	.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....	None
25	New York Historical Society Library	New York	1804	25,000	.....	1,000	1,000	To 1859
26	Cincinnati Mercantile Library	Cincinnati	1835	21,700*	2,500	1,100	1,100	To 1855
27	Boston Mercantile Library	Boston	1820	21,000	.....	670	850	To 1856
28	Massachusetts State Library	Boston	1826	21,000	3,000	1,200	1,900	To 1858
29	Anherst College Library	Anherst, Mass.	1821	21,000	5,000	800	1,000	To 1855
30	United States Military Academy	West Point, N.Y.	1812	20,128	363	421	1,000	To 1860
31	Maryland State Library	Annapolis, Md.	1827	20,000	500	500	1,700	Yes
32	Union Theological Seminary Library	New York	1838	20,000	5,000	300	500	None
33	Athenæum of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	1813	20,000	1,200	800	1,100	None
34	Virginia State Library*	Richmond, Va.	1823	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Essex Institute Library	Salem, Mass.	1848	20,000	21,000	1,100	220	None
36	Charleston Library Society*	Charleston, S.C.	1748	20,000	.....	.....	.....	To 1823

37	Baltimore Mercantile Library.....	Baltimore.....	1839	19,000	.....	800	1,200	To 1851
38	New York Apprentices' Library*.....	New York.....	1820	19,000	.....	.....	.....	None
39	Library of State Department.....	Washington.....	1789	18,000	.....	.....	600	None
40	Princeton Theological Seminary Library.....	Princeton, N.J.....	1812	18,000	.....	.....	1,800	To 1859
41	Brooklyn Mercantile Library.....	Brooklyn, N.Y.....	1817	17,835	1,165	1,200	600	Yes
42	Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	1821	17,700	.....	.....	512	None
43	St. Xavier College Library.....	Cincinnati.....	1841	17,276	200	150	.....	To 1854
44	San Francisco Mercantile Library.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1852	17,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	Yes
45	Worcester Free Public Library.....	Worcester, Mass.....	.....	17,000	2,000	1,300	500	.....
46	Maryland Historical Society Library*.....	Baltimore.....	1843	17,000	.....	.....	.....	To 1836
47	Library of Academy of Natural Sciences.....	Philadelphia.....	1812	16,595	5,000	672	1,500	To 1858
48	New Bedford Free Public Library.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	1852	16,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	None
49	St. Louis University Library.....	St. Louis.....	1829	16,000	.....	.....	350	.....
50	Massachusetts Historical Society Library.....	Boston.....	1791	16,000	15,000	.....	.....	To 1859
51	Maryland Institute Library.....	Baltimore.....	1847	16,000	750	1,000	1,200	To 1859
52	Presbyterian Theological Seminary Library*.....	Columbia, S.C.....	1830	16,000	.....	.....	.....	To 1863
53	Bowdoin College Library.....	Brunswick, Maine.....	1802	15,700	2,500	350	400	To 1824
54	Dartmouth College Library.....	Hanover, N.H.....	1769	15,579	.....	300	160	None
55	Springfield City Library.....	Springfield, Mass.....	.....	15,161	2,000	3,000	2,300	None
56	Chicago Historical Society.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1856	15,000	50,000	.....	.....	None
57	Library of American Philosophical Society*.....	Philadelphia.....	1742	15,000	.....	.....	.....	To 1850
58	St. Louis Mercantile Library*.....	St. Louis.....	1846	15,000	.....	.....	.....	Yes
59	Mechanics' Library*.....	New Orleans.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	900	None
60	Troy Young Men's Library.....	Troy, N.Y.....	1834	14,652	1,000	700	500	Yes
61	Columbia College Library.....	New York.....	1757	14,500	3,000	.....	1,750	Yes
62	Hartford Young Men's Institute.....	Hartford, Conn.....	1838	14,373	.....	.....	881	None
63	Library of University of Michigan.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1837	14,000	1,000	800	2,200	None
64	Episcopal Theological Seminary Library.....	New York.....	1818	14,000	5,000	100	300	None
65	Lexington City Library.....	Lexington, Ky.....	.....	14,000	.....	300	500	Yes
66	Louisiana State Library*.....	Baton Rouge, La.....	1838	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	College of Charleston Library*.....	Charleston, S.C.....	1791	13,788	.....	.....	.....	None
68	United States Patent Office Library.....	Washington.....	1837	13,788	2,500	1,135	2,000	None
69	St. John's College Library.....	Fordham, N.Y.....	1840	13,000	.....	300	200	.....
70	Odd Fellows' Library*.....	Baltimore.....	1820	13,000	.....	.....	.....	None
71	Bangor Theological Seminary Library.....	Bangor, Maine.....	1840	13,000	.....	200	200	To 1858
72	Salem Athenaeum.....	Salem, Mass.....	1810	12,800	.....	400	588	None
73	Library of College of New Jersey.....	Princeton, N.J.....	1755	12,400	200	100	250	To 1859
74	Peabody Institute Library.....	Danvers, Mass.....	1852	12,125	519	671	825	To 1860
75	Redwood Library.....	Newport, R.I.....	1730	12,022	2,000	600	300	None
76	Connecticut Historical Society Library.....	Hartford, Conn.....	1839	12,000	.....	.....	.....	To 1862
77	Maine State Library.....	Augusta, Maine.....	1836	12,000	300	525	.....	To 1860
78	South Carolina State Library*.....	Columbia, S.C.....	1814	12,000	.....	400	500	Yes
79	Brothers' Library, Yale College.....	New Haven, Conn.....	1769	12,000	.....	425	500	To 1855
80	Linnaean Society Library, Yale College.....	New Haven, Conn.....	1768	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	Tennessee State Library*.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1854	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Catholic Diocesan Library*.....	Vincennes, Ind.....	1835	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	Transylvania University Library*.....	Near Lexington, Ky.....	1798	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	Lycæum Library*.....	New Orleans.....	1844	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY AND SICKNESS IN THE ARMY.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON J. J. WOODWARD, UNITED STATES ARMY.

[Illustrated by Diagrams.]

IN accordance with instructions from the Surgeon-General, directing him to prepare a brief statement of some of the more important facts with regard to the influence of season and region on the camp diseases of the army, as exemplified by the statistics of the first year of the rebellion, Dr. Woodward submitted the following, under date of September 2, 1863:—

The compilation of the medical statistics of the year ending June 30, 1862, has now been completed for some time, and the manuscript of the first volume of the medical history of the war, of which these statistics form a part, will, it is believed, be ready in time to be laid before Congress at its approaching session.

Elaborate statistical tables, with accompanying diagrams, have been compiled separately for each of the great armies in the field, all of which have important bearings upon the subject now under consideration. To present these tables would, however, require a volume of some size, and is, therefore, out of the question at present; I therefore merely offer certain general facts with regard to a few points of interest, such as the mortality rates, the general sickness rate, and the prevalence of a few of the most important diseases during the first year of the war.

MORTALITY RATES.

The general mortality rate of the armies of the United States during the first year of the rebellion was 67.6 per thousand of mean strength, including with deaths from disease those from wounds and injuries. The mortality from disease alone was 50.4 per thousand; that from wounds and injuries of every kind, 17.2 per thousand.

In contrast with these results, it may be stated that the average annual mortality from disease alone, in the United States Army, during eighteen years of peace, was 24 per thousand; in the United States Army during the Mexican War, 103.8 per thousand; in the British Army during the Crimean War, 232 per thousand; in the British Army during the year 1859, 9 per thousand. It appears, therefore, that although the mortality of the army from disease during the first year of the present rebellion was far heavier than that of our own or of the British Army in time of peace, it was much less than that of the armies engaged in the Mexican or the Crimean Wars.

The following table exhibits the monthly mortality rates of the army from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862. The armies have been consolidated, for the purpose of comparison, into three great divisions. The first consists of the troops operating on the Atlantic coast between the Appalachian range and the sea, and includes the Army of the

Potomac and the various coast expeditions. The annual mortality from disease alone among these troops was 53.40 per thousand of mean strength.

The second consists of the troops operating in the central basin of the continent, between the Appalachian and the Rocky Mountains, and includes Western Virginia, the armies under Generals Buell, Grant, and Pope, the department of Missouri, with the scattered troops in Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and the Northwest. The annual mortality from disease alone in this region was 82.19 per thousand.

The third division consists of the troops on the Pacific slope, between the Rocky Mountains and the sea. It includes those serving in Northern and Southern California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. The annual mortality rate was 107.6 per thousand.

It will thus be seen that on the Pacific slope the mortality rate was three times less than on the Atlantic coast, while that of the latter region was twice and a half less than that of the troops serving in the central region.

The small amount of mortality on the Pacific coast is worthy of attention. The rate is hardly greater than that attributed by British and New England statisticians to young men of similar ages in private life. This exemption is in part due, there can be no doubt, to the fact that on the Pacific coast our troops found themselves under conditions much more closely approximating those of peace than of war. But the rate is so much less than has ever been known in the whole United States Army in time of peace, that an idea of the superior healthfulness of the Pacific coast is at once suggested. The greater mortality of the central region, as compared with the Atlantic coast, would appear to hold a close relationship to the great prevalence of malarious disease in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries which is indicated by the Tables III., IV., and V., showing the monthly rates of camp fever, of intermittent fever, and of diarrhoea.

The three great regions above contrasted differ not only in their annual mortality rate, but the relations of mortality to season are also quite different.

Thus, on the Atlantic coast, the mortality, after falling off in September, steadily increased during October, November, and December, diminished through January and February, and then steadily increased again through March, April, May, and June.

In the central region the mortality rates became gradually greater from July, 1861, to March, 1862, diminished in April, increased again in May, and diminished in June.

On the Pacific coast a much more fluctuating course was pursued, and quite unlike either of the others, as will be shown in the following table:—

TABLE I.

Monthly Mortality Rates of the Armies of the United States during the Year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

REGION.	1861.						1862						
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	For the year.
Atlantic.....	2.00	2.06	1.79	2.04	2.68	3.24	2.93	2.43	2.58	3.16	3.27	2.52	22.40
Central.....	1.02	2.73	3.43	4.66	6.26	6.61	8.68	9.27	10.66	6.67	7.40	6.15	82.19
Pacific.....	1.45	1.48	1.18	1.54	1.43	0.91	0.21	0.44	1.03	0.26	0.00	0.44	10.76

[Diagram I., on page 711, exhibits the monthly mortality as given in Table I. The three regions are distinguished by the direction given to the lines of shading, as explained at the foot of Diagrams I. and II. The height of the several columns in each month is drawn to a scale, and corresponds to the mortality rate of each region.]

GENERAL PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

The difference between the three regions above contrasted is not so conspicuous in the general sickness rates as in the mortality; yet the whole number taken sick in the central region was greater than on the Atlantic coast, and in this, again, greater than on the Pacific. In the first, the number taken on sick report during the year was 3368.14 per thousand of mean strength, in the second, 2748.83, and in the third, 2586.00. It will thus be seen that in each of these regions a large proportion of the troops must have been taken sick several times during the year.

Table II. exhibits the monthly ratio of "taken

sick" for each of the three regions. It does not indicate the "constant sickness rate," but the total number taken on sick report during the month. The monthly fluctuations exhibited by this table are, of course, much less instructive than those of individual diseases; they serve, however, to indicate a gradual improvement in the sanitary condition of the army during the war.

It would be exceedingly interesting were it possible to present a table representing the "constant sickness rates" for the same period; but the imperfect data in the Surgeon-General's Office for the first year of the war do not afford the means for computing such a table in a reliable manner.

TABLE II.

Monthly Sickness Rates of the Armies of the United States during the Year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

REGION.	1861.						1862.						
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	For the year.
Atlantic	391.35	372.18	298.26	267.14	255.90	230.99	199.92	183.33	167.25	214.52	208.45	239.75	2748.83
Central.	258.65	256.91	325.40	326.11	300.24	305.71	323.55	249.85	252.61	284.32	259.70	232.83	3268.14
Pacific...	198.91	200.37	245.27	210.19	279.39	198.84	201.13	258.27	226.67	136.08	157.47	193.51	2586.00

[Diagram II., on page 711, illustrates this table. It is drawn on a scale different from that of the monthly rates, but is otherwise similar. The three regions are marked by the same shading as in Diagram I.]

CAMP FEVER.

Under the head of camp fever, all the cases reported to the Surgeon-General's Office as typhus, typhoid, common continued, and remittent fevers, are here included. Of these several categories it may well be doubted how far the cases reported as typhus were really of that character. From the details furnished by sanitary reports, it appears probable that, with perhaps rare exceptions, what was regarded as typhus was, in fact, of a very different nature; severe typhoid fever, with

cerebral complications, and congestive intermittents, in scorbutic constitutions being shown, in some cases at least, to have been regarded as typhus. This error was not, however, very widely diffused, the whole number of cases reported as typhus amounting to but a few hundred. As for the cases reported as common continued fever, the vast majority appear to have been different only in degree of severity from those reported as typhoid or remittent. Moreover, while a certain amount of uncomplicated enteric and remittent fever certainly did occur, especially at

DIAGRAM I.—Monthly Mortality Rates.

1862.

1861.

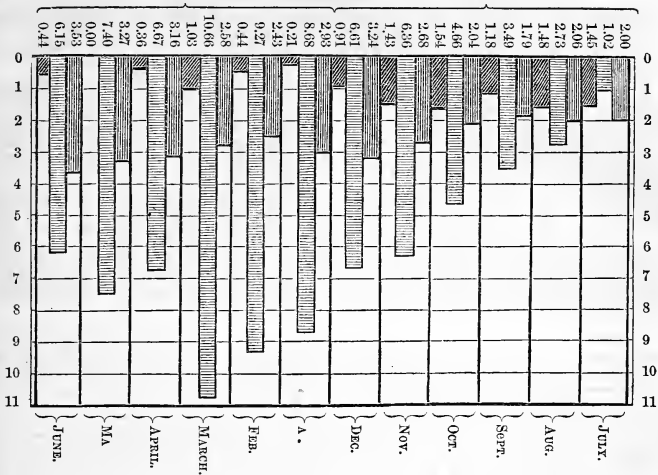
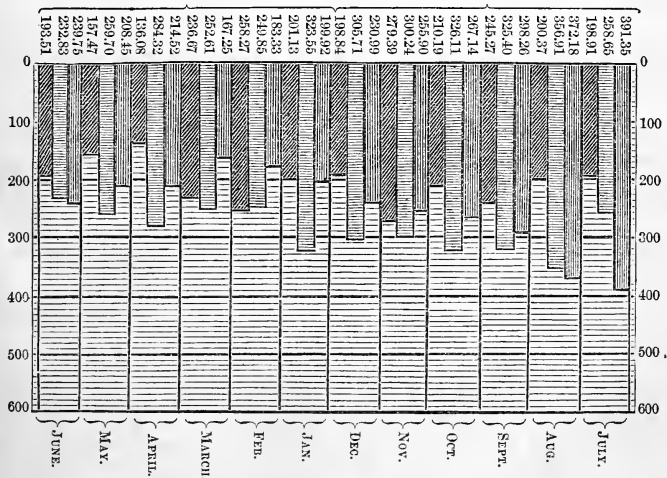


DIAGRAM II.—Monthly Sickness Rates.

1862.

1861.



The three regions referred to in the text are distinguished by the direction of the lines of shading, thus,—

Atlantic coast.

Central region.

Pacific coast.

the commencement of the war, the vast majority of the camp fevers of the army were of a mixed character, exhibiting undoubted enteric phenomena, variously combined with the periodicity and other peculiarities of malarial disease, and still further modified by the tendency to incipient scurvy which is the ordinary concomitant of camp diet. To indicate this mixed nature, the term "typho-malarial fever," which I had the honor to suggest to the Department in June, 1862, appears appropriate, and at the present time is coming into very general use.

A correct understanding of the nature of these fevers is of the utmost importance, as they play a conspicuous part in the mortality of our armies. During the year under consideration, 44.5 per cent. of all the deaths from disease were due to camp fevers.

An examination of Table III. shows that the frequency and mortality of camp fever differ considerably in the three great regions. On the Atlantic border the annual ratio of cases was 238.99 per thousand of mean strength, and the ratio of deaths to cases was 71.9 per thousand, or one death to every 13.9 cases. In the central re-

gion the annual ratio of cases was 319.94 per thousand, and the ratio of deaths 101.8 per thousand cases, or one in 9.8. On the Pacific coast the annual ratio of cases was only 60.95 per thousand, and the ratio of deaths to cases 45.2, or one in 22.1. The severity of camp fevers in these several regions is thus shown to differ as considerably as their frequency.

An inspection of the table, or of the accompanying diagram, at once exhibits the autumnal character of the disease. On the Atlantic coast the monthly number of attacks steadily increased until November, 1861, then as steadily diminished until March, 1862; after which they once more increased in frequency. In the central region the maximum was attained in September, 1861, followed by a gradual diminution till March, and a subsequent increase, as on the Atlantic coast. On the Pacific coast, although there is less regularity in the fluctuates, it will be observed that October was the maximum month. The most superficial observer cannot fail to be struck with the similarity between these three waves and those of the intermittent fevers, of whose malarial nature there is no doubt, and which are illustrated in the next table and diagram.

TABLE III.

Monthly Rates of Camp Fever in the Armies of the United States during the Year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

REGION.	1861.						1862.						
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	For the year.
Atlantic.....	8.30	18.78	25.60	27.61	27.88	19.74	13.85	13.81	10.99	17.42	24.88	27.07	238.99
Central.....	15.94	34.07	38.06	36.57	35.38	26.00	21.98	18.15	16.46	23.71	29.39	27.64	319.94
Pacific.....	1.45	6.28	1.97	9.73	5.31	7.43	3.78	5.00	5.15	3.28	5.52	1.78	60.95

[Diagram III. illustrates this table. It is on a different scale from I. and II.; but the three regions are marked by the same shading.]

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Intermittent fever, although a very frequent affection, has not been the cause of any great mortality. On the Atlantic border the annual ratio of cases was 195.94 per thousand of mean strength, the rate of deaths to cases 6.0 per thousand, or one to 165.9. In the central region the

annual ratio was 375.34, the deaths 5.9 per thousand cases, or one to 170.0. On the Pacific coast the annual ratio was 151.68 per thousand of mean strength, and no deaths.

The distinctly autumnal character of the disease is well shown in the following table, and accompanying Diagram IV.

TABLE IV.

Monthly Rates of Intermittent Fevers in the Armies of the United States during the Year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

REGION.	1861.						1862.						
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	For the year.
Atlantic.....	10.97	27.96	39.32	34.46	22.08	14.08	7.87	8.43	7.00	12.01	15.25	16.88	195.94
Central.....	37.27	62.80	53.62	65.27	41.49	29.73	20.94	16.98	18.63	27.41	27.86	26.02	375.34
Pacific.....	5.08	6.65	8.63	18.69	19.80	19.21	9.46	13.27	10.70	5.47	9.53	12.46	151.68

[Diagram IV. illustrates this table.]

DIAGRAM III.—Monthly Rates of Camp Fever.

1862.

1861.

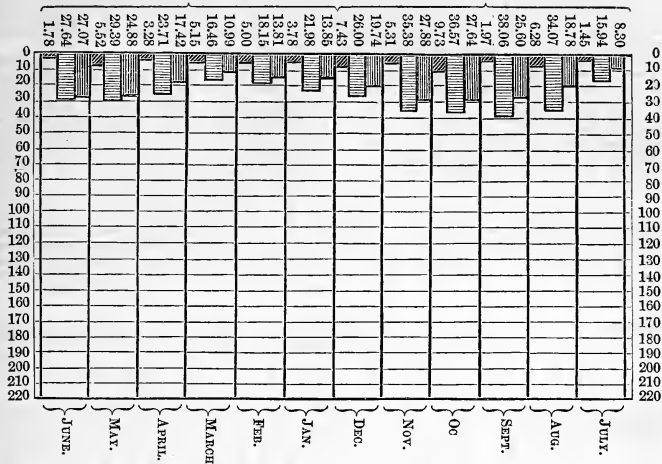
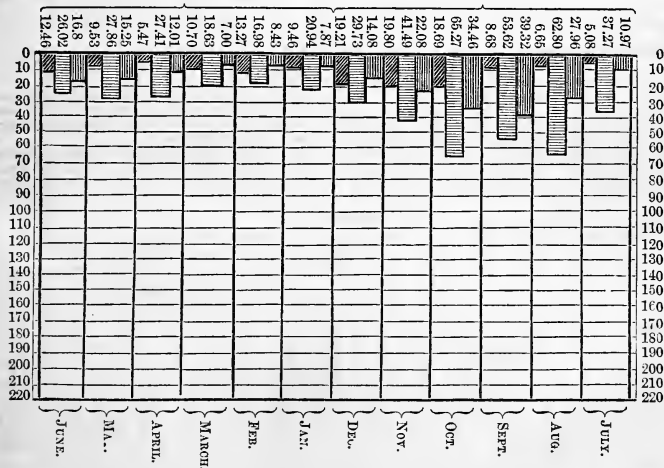


DIAGRAM IV.—Monthly Rates of Intermittent Fever.

1862.

1861.



The three regions referred to in the text are distinguished by the direction of the lines of shading thus,—



Atlantic coast.



Central region.



Pacific coast.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

Diarrhœa and dysentery caused about one-fourth of all the sickness reported. On the Atlantic border more than half the army suffered, and in the central region the number of cases almost equalled the mean strength. Although not nearly so fatal as camp fever, affections of this class were an important cause of the mortality of our army. In the chronic cases, though most generally called diarrhœa, and not dysentery, the colon was the seat of the chief lesion. The most characteristic *post-mortem* appearance was a thickened, softened condition of the mucous membrane, with pigment deposit and enlargement

of the solitary follicles, frequently terminating in ulceration, the ulcers being sometimes punctiform, sometimes extensive and irregular. In this condition the small intestine frequently participated more or less, but often presented nothing abnormal.

It appears from Table V. that the annual ratio of diarrhœa and dysentery on the Atlantic coast was 646.01 cases per thousand of mean strength, in the central region 994.77 per thousand, and on the Pacific coast 319.64. The relative mortality was, in the Atlantic region, 2.1 deaths per thousand cases, or one in 483; in the central, 9.6 per thousand, or one in 103.8; on the Pacific, 0.9 per thousand, or one in 1159.

TABLE V.

Monthly Rates of Diarrhœa and Dysentery in the Armies of the United States during the Year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

REGION.	1861.						1862.						
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	For the year.
Atlantic.....	168.23	116.29	70.80	62.66	46.06	28.54	23.20	22.20	35.22	67.20	70.92	87.06	646.01
Central.....	88.93	127.72	93.34	92.50	69.63	61.27	68.00	54.13	68.66	105.32	97.07	83.02	994.77
Pacific.....	29.41	40.67	33.12	32.00	35.92	20.12	18.07	20.02	23.87	18.97	29.09	30.25	319.64

[Diagram V. illustrates this table.]

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS.

Catarrhal affections of every class were exceedingly common, attacking nearly one-half the forces in the field. The relative frequency in the three regions of the country appears to have been about the same:—on the Atlantic border 456.47 per thousand of mean strength, in the central region 427.20 per thousand, and on the Pacific slope 407.61. In all, the frequency of these affections increased greatly during the winter and diminished during the warmer months, the maximum month being January for the Atlantic and central, and February for the Pacific region. A large proportion of the severer catarrhal cases occurred as sequelæ to camp measles. The vast majority of the simple catarrhal cases terminated in recovery, the deaths being one to every 1127.8

cases on the Atlantic coast, one to every 560.0 cases in the central region, and no deaths occurring from this cause in the Pacific region. A certain number of these catarrhal cases, however, terminated in pneumonia, and thus a part, at least, of the mortality of catarrhal affections is reported under that head. The annual rates of pneumonia for the three regions were as follows:—On the Atlantic coast, 25.7 cases per thousand of mean strength, the deaths being 131.1 per thousand cases, or one death to every 7.6 cases; in the central region the cases were 64.2 per thousand of mean strength, the deaths 239.2 per thousand, or one to every 4.1; on the Pacific slope the cases were 20.9 per thousand of mean strength, the deaths 13.1 per thousand cases, or one to 76.

TABLE VI.

Monthly Rate of Catarrhal Affections in the Armies of the United States during the Year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

REGION.	1861.						1862.						
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	For the year.
Atlantic.....	23.94	23.56	23.91	32.56	49.36	59.02	61.64	53.84	39.88	29.00	14.94	11.33	456.47
Central.....	12.81	16.25	25.51	31.23	45.73	63.88	78.73	49.43	49.74	28.07	14.21	11.71	427.20
Pacific.....	9.08	14.42	24.05	25.35	40.61	29.73	43.09	77.46	46.31	12.77	15.55	17.35	407.61

[Diagram VI. illustrates this table.]

DIAGRAM V.—Monthly Rates of Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

1862.

1861.

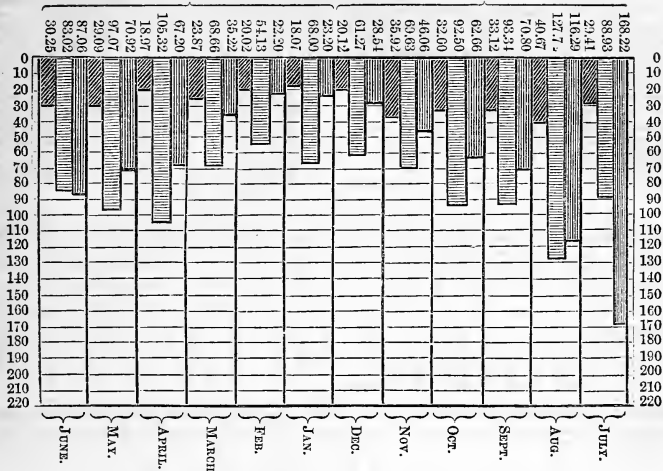
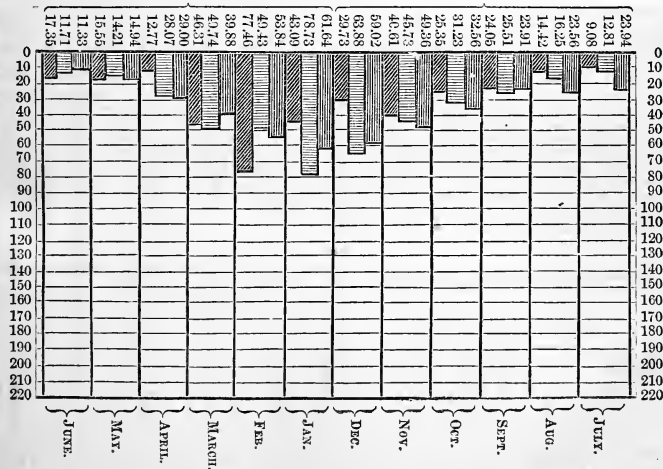


DIAGRAM VI.—Monthly Rates of Catarrhal Affections.

1862.

1861.



The three regions referred to in the text are distinguished by the direction of the lines of shading

thus,—

Atlantic coast.

Central region.

Pacific coast.

RELIABILITY OF THE FOREGOING RATIOS.

In conclusion, a few remarks may be made upon the reliability of the statistics from which the foregoing ratios are deduced. It is frankly admitted that the data in the Surgeon-General's Office, from which the statistics of the first year of the war were compiled, are exceedingly incomplete. No systematic effort appears to have been made to secure reports of sick and wounded prior to June, 1862, when already fourteen months of the war had elapsed. The existing reports, referring to the three-months men, are too few to enable the statistician to deduce any reliable ratio of sickness and mortality for that force; and for a long time after the three-years volunteers were mustered into the service, many of their surgeons persistently neglected to furnish the reports required by regulations. In fact, up to the close of the first year of the war the sick reports received at the Surgeon-General's Office never represented, for any one month, more than two-thirds of the army actually in the field. In carefully attempting to compile the statistics of the several armies for the first year of the war, it has not been possible, therefore, to secure a perfect record for any one of them; the figures never represent the whole force, but always merely a certain number of the component regiments: nevertheless, so far as they go, it is believed that

these statistics are as accurate and reliable as any medical statistics heretofore published; and, although it has not been possible to represent the whole army by them, they correspond to so vast a host that they possess high value in themselves, and may fairly be assumed to approximate in the closest manner the results which would have been attained had the reports been complete.

In fact, the number of regiments reporting is so great that the statistics from which these ratios have been prepared may safely be said to be the largest medico-military statistics yet ever compiled.

Great efforts have been made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, to secure completeness in the medical statistics; and these efforts, although not crowned with perfect success, have had the effect of rendering the reports for that year comparatively complete; and the work of compiling them is progressing as rapidly as is possible with the clerical force employed.

It is believed that, as the attention of the medical officers in service is now fully directed to the effort being made to compile these statistics, their hearty co-operation may be relied upon, and that the figures for the present year may be hoped to be as nearly complete as can be expected from any great army in time of war.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF DEATHS, BY DISEASE AND IN BATTLE, OF CERTAIN MICHIGAN REGIMENTS IN 1861-62.

REGIMENTS, ETC.	Original Strength of Regiment.	Died in Action, or of Wounds received there.	Died of Disease, &c.	Missing in Action.	Discharged.	Total.
First Infantry.....	977	74	45	57	105	281
Second Infantry.....	1,115	42	44	9	254	349
Third Infantry.....	1,153	64	47	35	238	384
Fourth Infantry.....	1,156	58	45	28	233	394
Fifth Infantry.....	953	85	59	3	116	294
Sixth Infantry.....	1,075	30	138	5	216	389
Seventh Infantry.....	1,098	23	48	10	259	378
Eighth Infantry.....	939	73	59	15	259	406
Ninth Infantry.....	856	12	60	.....	97	169
Tenth Infantry.....	1,051	1	105	.....	126	232
Eleventh Infantry.....	1,081	21	119	.....	187	332
Twelfth Infantry.....	1,031	45	84	76	67	272
Thirteenth Infantry.....	909	2	82	.....	132	216
Fourteenth Infantry.....	1,083	2	57	.....	60	119
Fifteenth Infantry.....	887	42	72	14	84	212
Sixteenth Infantry.....	1,002	76	52	62	232	422
Seventeenth Infantry.....	982	59	24	.....	55	138
Eighteenth Infantry.....	1,002	.....	7	.....	12	19
Nineteenth Infantry.....	995	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Twentieth Infantry.....	1,012	.....	13	.....	10	23
Twenty-first Infantry.....	1,007	1	22	1	10	34
Twenty-second Infantry.....	997	.....	13	.....	19	32
Twenty-third Infantry.....	883	.....	57	.....	22	79
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	1,027	6	15	10	34	65
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	896	.....	15	.....	16	31
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	903	.....	7	.....	5	12
First Engineers and Mechanics.....	1,034	.....	87	.....	211	298
First Cavalry.....	1,201	22	74	.....	163	259
Second Cavalry.....	1,200	7	120	9	194	330
Third Cavalry.....	1,207	9	120	2	113	244
Fourth Cavalry.....	1,233	.....	11	.....	2	13
Fifth Cavalry.....	1,305	.....	10	.....	45	55
Merrill Horse.....	234	8	9	.....	31	48
Eight Batteries of Artillery.....	1,184	2	49	.....	103	154
First U. S. Sharpshooters.....	127	2	15	4	19	40
Second U. S. Sharpshooters, Co. B.....	111	.....	11	.....	20	31
Sharpshooters, Co. D.....	105	.....	9	.....	26	35
Dyerg's Sharpshooters.....	68	1	.....	5	17	23
McDermott's Co., 23d Illinois.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	8
Stanton Guards.....	101	.....	.....	.....	96	96
Total.....	35,630	771	1,810	370	3,791	6,742

CONGRESS.

THE legislative power granted by the Constitution of the United States is vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Congress must meet at least once in every year, which meeting must be on the first Monday in December, unless they by law appoint a different day.

The Senate of the United States is composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years. At their first meeting under the Constitution, the Senators were divided into three classes, so that the terms of one-third of the Senators might expire every second year. By this means one-third of the Senate is renewed biennially. No person can be a Senator who is under thirty years of age, nor unless he has been nine years a citizen of the United States, and when elected an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen. When vacancies happen in any State, temporary appointments may be made (if the Legislature be not in session) by the Executive of the State, until the next meeting of the Legislature. The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate, but has no vote unless they be equally divided. The Senate is required to choose also a president *pro tempore*, who presides in the absence of the Vice-President or when the latter shall exercise the office of President.

The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. No person can be a Representative who is under twenty-five years of age, nor unless he has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and, when elected, an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen. Representatives are apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, which numbers are ascertained by an actual enumeration, or census, of all the inhabitants, made within every term of ten years. When by this means the whole number of free persons is ascertained, excluding Indians not taxed, there is added to such number three-fifths of all other persons, and the aggregate thus found is the representative population. By the law of 23d of May, 1850, under which the existing apportionment of Representatives was originally made, it was enacted that the number of Representatives in Congress should be 233, that the representative population determined by the census of that year and thereafter should be divided by said number 233, and

that the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1860 was 124,183; and upon this basis the 233 Representatives were apportioned among the several States, one Representative for every district containing that number of persons; giving to each State at least one Representative. Subsequently, by the act of March 4, 1862, the number of Representatives from and after March 3, 1863, was increased from 233 to 241 by allowing one additional Representative to each of the following States, viz.: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Besides Senators and Representatives, there is a class of members of Congress, called Delegates, who sit in the House and represent the organized Territories of the United States. These Delegates may present subjects for legislation and address the House, but, not representing States, they have no votes. In the present Congress there are nine,—one each from the Territories of Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Dakota, Arizona, and Idaho.

Under the law of August 16, 1856, the compensation of a Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress is \$6000 for each Congress, at the rate of \$3000 per annum, and mileage at the rate of \$8 for every twenty miles of estimated distance by the most usual road from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and at the end of every session; but this mileage is allowed for two sessions only in each Congress. The compensation of the Speaker of the House is double that of a Representative, and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, when there is no Vice-President, is entitled to the compensation allowed by law to the Vice-President, \$8000 per annum.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives are prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, or make new ones, except as to the places of choosing Senators. No Senator or Representative can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES BY ACT OF MARCH 4, 1862, UNDER THE CENSUS OF 1860.

Alabama.....	6	Louisiana.....	5	Ohio.....	19
Arkansas.....	3	Maine.....	5	Oregon.....	1
California.....	3	Maryland.....	5	Pennsylvania.....	24
Connecticut.....	4	Massachusetts.....	10	Rhode Island.....	2
Delaware.....	1	Mississippi.....	5	South Carolina.....	4
Florida.....	1	Missouri.....	9	Tennessee.....	8
Georgia.....	7	Michigan.....	6	Texas.....	4
Illinois.....	14	Minnesota.....	2	Virginia.....	11
Indiana.....	11	New Hampshire.....	3	Vermont.....	3
Iowa.....	6	New Jersey.....	5	Wisconsin.....	6
Kansas.....	1	New York.....	31		
Kentucky.....	9	North Carolina.....	7	Total.....	241

Thirty-Eighth Congress—First Session.

THE SENATE.

(The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.)

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

SOLOMON FOOTE, of Vermont, President *pro tempore*.

JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, Secretary.

<i>Alabama.</i>			<i>Minnesota.</i>		
		1865	Alexander Ramsay,	St. Paul,	1869
		1867	M. S. Wilkinson,	Mankato,	1865
<i>Arkansas.</i>			<i>Mississippi.</i>		
		1865			1869
		1867			1865
<i>California.</i>			<i>Missouri.</i>		
John Conness,	San Francisco,	1869	B. Gratz Brown,	St. Louis,	1867
James A. McDougall,	" "	1867	J. B. Henderson,	Louisiana,	1869
<i>Connecticut.</i>			<i>New Hampshire.</i>		
James Dixon,	Hartford,	1869	John P. Hale,	Dover,	1865
Lafayette S. Foster,	Norwich,	1867	Daniel Clark,	Manchester,	1867
<i>Delaware.</i>			<i>New Jersey.</i>		
George Read Riddle,	Wilmington,	1869	William Wright,	Newark,	1869
Willard Saulsbury,	Georgetown,	1865	John C. Ten Eyck,	Mount Holly,	1865
<i>Florida.</i>			<i>New York.</i>		
		1869	Edwin D. Morgan,	New York,	1869
		1867	Ira Harris,	Albany,	1867
<i>Georgia.</i>			<i>North Carolina.</i>		
		1865			1865
		1867			1867
<i>Illinois.</i>			<i>Ohio.</i>		
W. A. Richardson,	Quincy,	1865	Benjamin F. Wade,	Jefferson,	1869
Lyman Trumbull,	Alton,	1867	John Sherman,	Mansfield,	1867
<i>Indiana.</i>			<i>Oregon.</i>		
Thomas A. Hendricks,	Shelbyville,	1869	Benjamin F. Harding,		1865
Henry S. Lane,	Crawfordsville,	1867	G. W. Nesmith,	Salem,	1867
<i>Iowa.</i>			<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		
James W. Grimes,	Burlington,	1865	Charles R. Buckalew,	Bloomsburg,	1869
James Harlan,	Mt. Pleasant,	1867	Edgar Cowan,	Greensburg,	1867
<i>Kansas.</i>			<i>Rhode Island.</i>		
James H. Lane,	Lawrence,	1865	William Sprague,	Providence,	1869
Samuel C. Pomeroy,	Atchison,	1867	Henry B. Anthony,	Providence,	1865
<i>Kentucky.</i>			<i>South Carolina.</i>		
Lazarns W. Powell,	Henderson,	1865			1865
Garrett Davis,	Paris,	1867			1867
<i>Louisiana.</i>			<i>Tennessee.</i>		
		1865			1869
		1867			1865
<i>Maine.</i>			<i>Texas.</i>		
Lot M. Morrill,	Augusta,	1869			1869
William P. Fessenden,	Portland,	1865			1865
<i>Maryland.</i>			<i>Vermont.</i>		
Reverdy Johnson,	Baltimore,	1869	Solomon Foot,	Rutland,	1869
Thomas H. Hicks,	Cambridge,	1867	Jacob Collamer,	Woodstock,	1867
<i>Massachusetts.</i>			<i>Virginia.</i>		
Charles Sumner,	Boston,	1869	John S. Carlile,	Clarksburg,	1869
Henry Wilson,	Natick,	1865			1865
<i>Michigan.</i>			<i>West Virginia.</i>		
Zachary Chandler,	Detroit,	1869	Waitman T. Willey,	Morgantown,	1865
Jacob M. Howard,	Detroit,	1865	P. G. Van Winkle,		1865
			<i>Wisconsin.</i>		
			James R. Doolittle,	Racine,	1869
			Timothy O. Howe,	Green Bay,	1867

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Sumner (chairman), Foster, Doolittle, Harris, Davis, Johnson, and McDougall.

Finance.—Messrs. Fessenden (chairman), Sherman, Howe, Cowan, Clark, Van Winkle, and Conness.

Commerce.—Messrs. Chandler (chairman), Morrill, Ten Eyck, Morgan, Sprague, and Saulsbury.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Sherman (chairman), Harlan, Wilson, Lane (Kansas), and Powell.

Military Affairs and the Militia.—Messrs. Wilson (chairman), Lane (Indiana), Howard, Nesmith, Morgan, Sprague, and Brown.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hale (chairman), Grimes, Anthony, Willey, Ramsey, Harding, and Hicks.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Trumbull (chairman), Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Howard, Bayard, and Powell.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Collamer (chairman), Dixon, Ramsey, Henderson, Conness, and Buckalew.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Harlan (chairman), Pomeroy, Foot, Harding, Carlile, Hendricks, and Wright.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Harris (chairman), Sumner, Howard, Bayard, and McDougall.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Doolittle (chairman), Wilkinson, Lane (Kansas), Harlan, Nesmith, Brown, and Buckalew.

Pensions.—Messrs. Foster (chairman), Lane (Indiana), Pomeroy, Van Winkle, Saulsbury, and Buckalew.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Wilkinson (chairman), Chandler, Wilson, Nesmith, and Wright.

Claims.—Messrs. Clark (chairman), Howe, Pomeroy, Anthony, Morrill, Hicks, and Hendricks.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Grimes (chairman), Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Willey, Henderson, and Richardson.

Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Cowan (chairman), Ten Eyck, Sherman, Ramsey, and Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Foot (chairman), Trumbull, Grimes, Henderson, and Hendricks.

Territories.—Messrs. Wade (chairman), Wilkinson, Hale, Lane (Kansas), Carlile, Davis, and Richardson.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Dixon (chairman), Clark, and Harding.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Lane (Ind.) (chairman), Sumner, and Willey.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Joint Committee on Printing.

On the Part of the Senate.—Messrs. Anthony (chairman), Morgan, and Powell.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.

On the Part of the Senate.—Messrs. Howe (chairman), Cowan, and Hicks.

Joint Committee on the Library.

On the Part of the Senate.—Messrs. Collamer (chairman), Fessenden, and Johnson.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

John W. Forney, *Secretary of the Senate.*
William Hickey, *Chief Clerk.*
William J. McDonald, *Principal Clerk.*
D. W. C. Clarke, *Principal Executive Clerk.*
George T. Brown, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*
John W. Jennings, *Postmaster.*

Isaac Basset, *Doorkeeper.*

Official Reporters of the Senate.

R. Sutton, D. F. Murphy, J. J. Murphy, and E. V. Murphy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, *Speaker.*

EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, *Clerk.*

Alabama.

Seats vacant. Entitled to six members.

Arkansas.

Seats vacant. Entitled to three members.

California.

1. Thomas B. Shannon, Plumas.
2. William Higbee, Calaveras.
3. Cornelius Cole, Santa Cruz.

Connecticut.

1. Henry C. Deming, Hartford.
2. James E. English, New Haven.
3. Augustus Brandegee, New London.
4. John H. Hubbard, Litchfield.

Delaware.

1. Nathaniel B. Smithers, Dover.

Florida.

Seat vacant. Entitled to one member.

Georgia.

Seats vacant. Entitled to seven members.

Illinois.

1. Isaac N. Arnold, Chicago.
2. John F. Farnsworth, St. Charles.
3. Elihu B. Washburne, Galena.
4. Charles M. Harris, Oquaka.
5. Owen Lovejoy, Princeton.
6. Jesse O. Norton, Joliet.
7. John R. Eden, Sullivan.
8. John T. Stuart, Springfield.
9. Lewis W. Ross, Canton.
10. A. L. Knapp, Jerseyville.
11. J. C. Robinson, Marshall.
12. William R. Morrison, Waterloo.
13. William J. Allen, Marion.
James C. Allen,* Palestine.

* From the State at large.

Indiana.

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|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. John Law, | Evansville. |
| 2. James A. Cravens, | Hardinsburg. |
| 3. H. W. Harrington, | Madison. |
| 4. William S. Holman, | Aurora. |
| 5. George W. Julian, | Centreville. |
| 6. Ebenezer Dumont, | Indianapolis. |
| 7. Daniel W. Voorhees, | Terre Haute. |
| 8. Godlove S. Orth, | Lafayette. |
| 9. Schuyler Colfax, | South Bend. |
| 10. J. K. Edgerton, | Fort Wayne. |
| 11. James F. McDowell, | Marion. |

Iowa.

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|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. James F. Wilson, | Fairfield. |
| 2. Hiram Price, | Davenport. |
| 3. William B. Allison, | Dubuque. |
| 4. J. B. Grinnell, | Grinnell. |
| 5. John A. Kasson, | Des Moines. |
| 6. A. W. Hubbard, | Sioux City. |

Kansas.

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|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. Carter Wilder, | Leavenworth. |
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Kentucky.

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|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Lucien Anderson, | Mayfield. |
| 2. George H. Yeaman, | Owensborough. |
| 3. Henry Grider, | Bowling Green. |
| 4. Aaron Harding, | Greensburg. |
| 5. Robert Mallory, | La Grange. |
| 6. Green Clay Smith, | Covington. |
| 7. Brutus J. Clay, | Lexington. |
| 8. William H. Randall, | London. |
| 9. William H. Wadsworth, | Maysville. |

Louisiana.

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- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Maine.

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|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. L. D. M. Sweat, | Portland. |
| 2. Sidney Perham, | Paris. |
| 3. James G. Blane, | Augusta. |
| 4. John H. Rice, | Foxcroft. |
| 5. Frederick A. Pike, | Calais. |

Maryland.

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|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. John A. J. Cresswell, | Elkton. |
| 2. Edwin G. Webster, | Bel Air. |
| 3. Henry Winter Davis, | Baltimore. |
| 4. Francis Thomas, | Frankville. |
| 5. Benjamin G. Harris, | Leonardtown. |

Massachusetts.

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|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Thomas D. Eliot, | New Bedford. |
| 2. Oakes Ames, | North Easton. |
| 3. Alexander H. Rice, | Boston. |
| 4. Samuel Hooper, | " |
| 5. John B. Alley, | Lynn. |
| 6. Daniel W. Gooch, | Melrose. |
| 7. George S. Bontwell, | Groton. |
| 8. John D. Baldwin, | Worcester. |
| 9. William B. Washburne, | Greenfield. |
| 10. Henry L. Dawes, | North Adams. |

Michigan.

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|------------------------|------------|
| 1. Fernando C. Beaman, | Adrian. |
| 2. Charles Upson, | Coldwater. |
| 3. J. W. Longyear, | Lansing. |

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|-------------------------|---------------|
| 4. Francis W. Kellogg, | Grand Rapids. |
| 5. Augustus C. Baldwin, | Pontiac. |
| 6. John F. Driggs, | East Saginaw. |

Minnesota.

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|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. William Windom, | Winona. |
| 2. Ignatius Donnelly, | Nininger. |

Mississippi.

Seats vacant. Entitled to five members.

Missouri.

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|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Francis P. Blair, Jr., | St. Louis. |
| 2. Henry T. Blow, | Carondelet. |
| 3. John G. Scott, | Irondale. |
| 4. J. W. McClurg, | Linn Creek. |
| 5. S. H. Boyd, | Springfield. |
| 6. Austin A. King, | Richmond. |
| 7. Benjamin Loan, | St. Joseph. |
| 8. William A. Hall, | Huntsville. |
| 9. James S. Rollins, | Columbia. |

New Hampshire.

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|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Daniel Marcy, | Portsmouth. |
| 2. Edward H. Rollins, | Concord. |
| 3. James W. Patterson, | Hanover. |

New Jersey.

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|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. John F. Starr, | Camden. |
| 2. George Middleton, | Allentown. |
| 3. William G. Steele, | Somerville. |
| 4. Andrew J. Rogers, | Newton. |
| 5. Nehemiah Perry, | Newark. |

New York.

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|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Henry G. Stebbins, | Staten Island. |
| 2. Martin Kalbfleisch, | Brooklyn. |
| 3. Moses F. Odell, | " |
| 4. Ben. Wood, | New York. |
| 5. Fernando Wood, | " |
| 6. Elijah Ward, | " |
| 7. J. W. Chanler, | " |
| 8. James Brooks, | " |
| 9. Anson Herrick, | " |
| 10. Wm. Radford, | Yonkers. |
| 11. Charles H. Winfield, | Goshen. |
| 12. Homer A. Nelson, | Poughkeepsie. |
| 13. John B. Steele, | Kingston. |
| 14. John V. L. Pruyn, | Albany. |
| 15. John A. Griswold, | Troy. |
| 16. Orlando Kellogg, | Elizabethtown. |
| 17. Calvin T. Hulburd, | Brasher Falls. |
| 18. James M. Marvin, | Saratoga Springs. |
| 19. Samuel F. Miller, | Franklin. |
| 20. Ambrose W. Clark, | Watertown. |
| 21. Francis Kernan, | Utica. |
| 22. De Witt C. Littlejohn, | Oswego. |
| 23. Thomas T. Davis, | Syracuse. |
| 24. Theodore M. Pomeroy, | Auburn. |
| 25. Daniel Morris, | Penn Yan. |
| 26. Giles W. Hotchkiss, | Binghamton. |
| 27. R. B. Van Valkenburgh, | Bath. |
| 28. Freeman Clarke, | Rochester. |
| 29. Augustus Frank, | Warsaw. |
| 30. John B. Ganson, | Buffalo. |
| 31. Reuben E. Fenton, | Frewsburg. |

North Carolina.

Seats vacant. Entitled to seven members.

Ohio.

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|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. G. H. Pendleton, | Cincinnati. |
| 2. Alexander Long, | " |
| 3. Robert C. Schenck, | Dayton. |
| 4. J. F. McKinney, | Piqua. |
| 5. Frank C. Le Blond, | Celina. |
| 6. Chilton A. White, | Georgetown. |
| 7. Samuel S. Cox, | Columbus. |
| 8. William Johnson, | Mansfield. |
| 9. Warren P. Noble, | Tiffin. |
| 10. James M. Ashley, | Toledo. |
| 11. Wells A. Hutchins, | Portsmouth. |
| 12. William E. Finck, | Somerset. |
| 13. John O'Neill, | Zanesville. |
| 14. George Bliss, | Wooster. |
| 15. James R. Morris, | Woodfield. |
| 16. Joseph W. White, | Cambridge. |
| 17. Ephraim R. Eckley, | Carrollton. |
| 18. Rufus P. Spaulding, | Cleveland. |
| 19. J. A. Garfield, | Hiram. |

Oregon.

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|---------------------|------------|
| 1. John R. McBride, | Lafayette. |
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Pennsylvania.

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|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Samuel J. Randall, | Philadelphia. |
| 2. Charles O'Neill, | " |
| 3. Leonard Myers,* | " |
| 4. William D. Kelley, | " |
| 5. M. Russell Thayer,† | " |
| 6. John D. Stiles, | Allentown. |
| 7. John M. Broomall, | Chester. |
| 8. Sydenham E. Ancona, | Reading. |
| 9. Thaddeus Stevens, | Lancaster. |
| 10. Myer Strouse, | Pottsville. |
| 11. Philip Johnson, | Easton. |
| 12. Charles Denison, | Wilkesbarre. |
| 13. H. W. Tracy, | Standing Stone. |
| 14. William H. Miller, | Harrisburg. |
| 15. Joseph Bailey, | Newport. |
| 16. A. H. Coffroth, | Somerset. |
| 17. Archibald McAllister, | Springfield Furnace. |

New Mexico.

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| Francisco Perea, | Santa Fé. |
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Utah.

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|----------------|-----------------|
| John F. Kinny, | Salt Lake City. |
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Washington.

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| Geo. E. Cole, | Walla Walla. |
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Nebraska.

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| S. G. Daily, | Peru. |
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|-------------------------|--------------|
| 18. James T. Hale, | Bellefonte. |
| 19. Glenni W. Scofield, | Warren. |
| 20. Amos Myers, | Clarion. |
| 21. John L. Dawson, | Brownsville. |
| 22. J. K. Moorhead, | Pittsburg. |
| 23. Thomas Williams, | Pittsburg. |
| 24. Jesse Lazear, | Waynesburg. |

Rhode Island.

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|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Thomas A. Jenckes, | Providence. |
| 2. Nathan F. Dixon, | Westerly. |

South Carolina.

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|---------------|---------------------------|
| Seats vacant. | Entitled to four members. |
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Tennessee.

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|---------------|----------------------------|
| Seats vacant. | Entitled to eight members. |
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Texas.

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|---------------|---------------------------|
| Seats vacant. | Entitled to four members. |
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Vermont.

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|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Fred. E. Woodbridge, | Vergennes. |
| 2. Justin S. Morrill, | Strafford. |
| 3. Portus Baxter, | Derby Line. |

Virginia.

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|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Joseph Segar, † | Norfolk. |
| 2. L. H. Chandler, | Fortress Monroe. |
| 3. B. M. Kitchen, | Martinsburg. |

West Virginia.

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|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Jacob B. Blair, | Parkersburg. |
| 2. William G. Brown, | Kingwood. |
| 3. Kellian V. Whaley, | Point Pleasant. |

Wisconsin.

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|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. James S. Brown, | Milwaukee. |
| 2. Ithamar C. Sloan, | Janesville. |
| 3. Amasa Cobb, | Mineral Point. |
| 4. Charles A. Eldridge, | Fond du Lac. |
| 5. Ezra Wheeler, | Berlin. |
| 6. Walter D. McIndoe, | Warsaw. |

DELEGATES.

Colorado.

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|-------------------|---------|
| Hiram P. Bennett, | Denver. |
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Nevada.

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| Gordon N. Mott, | Carson City. |
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*Dakota.†**Idaho.*

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| W. H. Wallace, | Lewiston. |
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Arizona.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Edward McPherson, *Clerk.*
 Clinton Lloyd, *Chief Clerk.*
 John M. Barclay, *Journal Clerk.*
 Daniel Buck, *Clerk in charge of Files.*
 John Bailey, *Assistant Disbursing Clerk.*
 Whitelaw Reed, *Librarian.*
 G. N. Ordway; *Sergeant-at-Arms.*

William S. King, *Postmaster.*
 Ira Goodenow, *Doorkeeper.*
 Frederick Emerick, *in charge of Books and Documents.*
Official Reporters of the House.—J. J. McElhone,
 Theodore F. Andrews, William Hincks, Jr., Henry
 G. Hays, Francis H. Smith.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

John G. Stephenson, of Indiana, <i>Librarian</i>	Salary.
A. R. Spofford, of Ohio, <i>Assistant Librarian</i>	\$2,160
	1,800

* Contested by John Kline.

† Contested by Charles W. Carrigan.

‡ Two claimants, Wm. Jayne, of Yankton, and J. R. S. Todd.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Dawes (chairman), Voorhees, Baxter, Smith, Ganson, Scofield, Smithers, Upson, and Brown (Wisconsin).

Committee of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Stevens (chairman), Morrill, Pendleton, Fenton, Hooper, Mallory, Blow, Kasson, and Stebbins.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Hale (chairman), Holman, Webster, Ashley, (Wm. J.) Allen, Hotchkiss, Brown (West Va.), Pruyn, and Long.

Committee on Commerce.—Messrs. Washburne (Ill.) (chairman), Eliot, Ward, Dixon, Creswell, Perry, O'Neill (Penn.), Longyear, and Hutchins.

Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs. Julian (chairman), English, Higby, Allison, Wadsworth, Sloan, (Fernando) Wood, Driggs, and Miller (New York).

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Alley (chairman), Norton, Harding, Donnelly, Blaine, Brooks, Cole, Grinnell, and Finch.

Committee for the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Lovejoy (chairman), Dumont, Steele, Anderson, Patterson, Morris (Ohio), Davis (New York), Tracy, and Wheeler.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Wilson (chairman), Boutwell, Kernan, Thomas, Williams, King, Woodbridge, Morris (New York), and Eliss.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Price (chairman), Stiles, Norton, Kalbfleisch, Ames, Eldridge, Dumont, Johnson (Ohio), and Scott.

Committee on Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hulburd (chairman), Broomall, Le Blond, Julian, Lazear, Blair, Rollins, Rogers, and Harris (Illinois.)

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Thayer (chairman), Hotchkiss, Knapp, Gooch, O'Neill (Ohio), Windfield, Eckley, Sweat, and Harrington.

Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs. Moorhead (chairman), Kellogg (New York), Ancona, Arnold, Clarke (New York), (Chilton A.) White, Ames, Starr, and Harris (Maryland).

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Clay (chairman), Whaley, Bailly, Hulburd, Law, Kelley, Perlman, Baldwin, and Middleton.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Windom (chairman), McIndoe, (James C.) Allen, McBride, Wilder, Nelson, Boyd, Shannon, and Denison.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Messrs. Schenck (chairman), Farnsworth, Yeaman, Garfield, Loan, Odell, Deming, Kellogg (Mich.), and McAllister.

Committee on the Militia.—Messrs. Van Valkenburgh (chairman), Smith (Ky.), Ancona, Webster, Kellogg (New York), Morrison, Blaine, Cobb, and McKinney.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Rice (Mass.) (chairman), Moorhead, Griswold, Pike, Kelly, Rollins, Spaulding, Brandegee, and Edgerton.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Davis

(Md.) (chairman), Gooch, Cox, Pomeroy, Orth, Randall (Ky.), Dawson, Hubbard, and Stuart.

Committee on the Territories.—Messrs. Ashley (chairman), Beaman, Cravens, Lovejoy, Rice (Maine), Grider, Marvin, McClurg, and Johnson (Pa.).

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Littlejohn (chairman), Law, McIndoe, Herrick, Spaulding, Eden, Clay, Marcy, and Coffroth.

Committee on Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Whaley (chairman), (Benjamin) Wood, Perlman, McDowell, Washburne (Mass.), Miller (Pa.), Clarke (New York), Ross, and Creswell.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Arnold (chairman), Littlejohn, Hall, Eaman, Washburne (Mass.), Ward, Eckley, Allison, and Strouse.

Committee on Patents.—Messrs. Jenckes (chairman), Myers (Pa.), Noble, Hubbard, and Chanler.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Rice (Maine), (chairman), Elair, Randall (Pa.), Starr, and Radford.

Committee on Excise and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Loyd (chairman), Nelson, McKenney, Upson, and Allen (Ill.).

Committee on Mileage.—Messrs. Rolinson (chairman), Frank, Myers (Pa.), (Benjamin) Wood, and White (Ohio).

Committee on Accounts.—Messrs. Rollins (chairman), Broomall, Steele, Clarke (New York), and Eden.

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. Pike (chairman), Robinson, Van Valkenburgh, Stiles, and English.

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Myers (Pa.) (chairman), Kalbfleisch, White (Ohio), Eliot, and Patterson.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. Deming (chairman), Steele, Harris (Ill.), Sloan, and Scofield.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Taxter (chairman), Higby, Herrick, Marcy, and Tracy.

Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Pomeroy (chairman), White (Ohio), Myers (Pa.), Hall, and Hubbard.

Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.—Messrs. Shannon (chairman), Middleton, Coffroth, Donnelly, and Baldwin.

Committee on the Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Longyear (chairman), Lazear, Baldwin, Johnson (Ohio), and Brandegee.

Joint Committee on the Library.—Messrs. Frank (chairman), Washburne (Ill.), and Wadsworth.

Joint Committee on Printing.—Messrs. Clarke (New York) (chairman), Bailly, and Baldwin.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Cobb (chairman) and Steele.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE SENATE.

Anthony, H. B.....R. I.	Fessenden, W. P.....Me.	Ilowe, T. O.....Wis.	Riddle, G. R.....Del.
Brown, B. G.....Mo.	Foot, Sol.....Vt.	Johnson, R.....Md.	Saulsbury, W.....Del.
Buckalew, C. R.....Pa.	Foster, L. F. S.....Conn.	Lane, H. S.....Ind.	Sherman, John.....Ohio.
Carlile, J. S.....Va.	Grimes, J. W.....Iowa.	Lane, J. H.....Kan.	Sprague, Wm.....K. I.
Chandler, Z.....Mich.	Hale, J. P.....N. H.	McDougall, J. A.....Cal.	Sumner, Chas.....Mass.
Clark, Daniel.....N. H.	Harding, B. F.....Ore.	Morgan, E. D.....N. Y.	Ten Eyck, J. C.....N. J.
Collamer, Jacob.....Vt.	Harlan, James.....Iowa.	Morrill, L. M.....Me.	Trumbull, L.....Ill.
Conness, John.....Cal.	Harris, Ira.....N. Y.	Nesmith, G. W.....Ore.	Van Winkle, P. G. W. Va.
Cowan, E.....Pa.	Henderson, J. B.....Mo.	Pomeroy, S. C.....Kan.	Wade, B. F.....Ohio.
Davis, G.....Ky.	Hendricks, T. A.....Ind.	Powell, L. W.....Ky.	Wilkinson, M. S.....Minn.
Dixon, James.....Conn.	Hicks, T. H.....Md.	Ramsey, Alex.....Minn.	Willey, W. T.....W. Va.
Doolittle, J. R.....Wis.	Howard, J. M.....Mich.	Richardson, W. A.....Ill.	Wilson, H.....Mass.
			Wright, W.....N. J.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Allen, J. C.....Ill.	Dumont, Ebenezer.....Ind.	LeBlond, Frank E.....Ohio.	Rollins, Edw. H.....N. H.
Allen, Wm. J.....Ill.	Eckley, E. R.....Ohio.	Littlejohn, DeW. C. N. Y.	Rollins, James S.....Mo.
Alley, John B.....Mass.	Eden, John R.....Ill.	Loan, Benjamin.....Mo.	Ross, Lewis M.....Ill.
Allison, Wm. B.....Iowa.	Edgerton, J. K.....Ind.	Long, Alexander.....Ohio.	Schenck, Robert C.....Ohio.
Ames, Oakes.....Mass.	Eldridge, Chas. A.....Wis.	Longyear, J. W.....Mich.	Schofield, G. W.....Penn.
Ancona, S. E.....Penn.	Eliot, Thomas D.....Mass.	Lovejoy, Owen.....Ill.	Scott, John G.....Mo.
Anderson, Lucien.....Ky.	English, James E.....Conn.	Mallory, Robert.....Ky.	Segar, Joseph*.....Va.
Arnold, Isaac N.....Ill.	Farnsworth, J. F.....Ill.	Marcy, Daniel.....N. H.	Shannon, T. B.....Cal.
Ashley, James M.....Ohio.	Fenton, Reuben E. N. Y.	Marvin, James M. N. Y.	Sloan, Ithamar C.....Wis.
Baily, Joseph.....Penn.	Finck, Wm. E.....Ohio.	McAllister, A.....Penn.	Smith, Green C.....Ky.
Baldwin, A. C.....Mich.	Frank, Augustus.....N. Y.	McBride, J. R.....Oregon.	Smithers, N. B.....Del.
Baldwin, John D.....Mass.	Ganson, John B.....N. Y.	McClurg, John W.....Mo.	Spaulding, R. P.....Ohio.
Baxter, Portus.....Vt.	Garfield, J. A.....Ohio.	McDowell, J. F.....Ind.	Starr, John F.....N. J.
Beaman, F. C.....Mich.	Gooch, Daniel W.....Mass.	McIndoe, W. D.....Wis.	Stebbins, H. G.....N. Y.
Blaine, James G.....Me.	Grider, Henry.....Ky.	McKenney, J. F.....Ohio.	Steele, John B.....N. Y.
Blair, Francis P., Jr.....Mo.	Grinnell, J. B.....Iowa.	Middleton, Geo.....N. J.	Steele, Wm. G.....N. J.
Blair, Jacob R. West Va.	Griswold, John A. N. Y.	Miller, Samuel F. N. Y.	Stevens, Thad.....Penn.
Bliss, George.....Ohio.	Hale, James T.....Penn.	Miller, Wm. H.....Penn.	Stiles, John D.....Penn.
Blow, Henry T.....Mo.	Hall, William A.....Mo.	Moorhead, J. K.....Penn.	Strouse, Myer.....Penn.
Boutwell, Geo. S.....Mass.	Harding, Aaron.....Ky.	Morrill, Justin S.....Vt.	Stuart, John T.....Ill.
Boyd, S. H.....Mo.	Harrington, W. W.....Ind.	Morris, Daniel.....N. Y.	Sweat, L. D. M.....Me.
Brandegee, A.....Conn.	Harris, B. G.....Md.	Morris, James R.....Ohio.	Thayer, M. R.....Penn.
Brooks, James.....N. Y.	Harris, Charles M.....Ill.	Morrison, Wm. R.....Ill.	Thomas, Francis.....Md.
Broomall, J. M.....Penn.	Herrick, Anson.....N. Y.	Myers, Amos.....Penn.	Tracy, Henry W.....Penn.
Brown, James S.....Wis.	Higby, William.....Cal.	Myers, Leonard.....Penn.	Upson, Charles.....Mich.
Brown, Wm. G. West Va.	Holman, Wm. S.....Ind.	Nelson, Homer A. N. Y.	Valkenburgh, Van
Chandler, L. H.....Va.	Hooper, Samuel.....Mass.	Noble, Warren P.....Ohio.	R. B.....N. Y.
Chanler, John W.....N. Y.	Hotchkiss, G. W.....N. Y.	Norton, Jesse O.....Ill.	Voorhees, D. W.....Ind.
Clark, Ambrose W. N. Y.	Hubbard, A. W.....Iowa.	Odell, Moses F.....N. Y.	Wadsworth, W. H.....Ky.
Clarke, Freeman.....N. Y.	Hubbard, C. T.....N. Y.	O'Neill, Charles.....Penn.	Ward, Elijah.....N. Y.
Clay, Brutus J.....Ky.	Hubbard, J. H.....Conn.	O'Neill, John.....Ohio.	Washburne, E. B.....Ill.
Cobb, Amasa.....Wis.	Hutchins, W. A.....Ohio.	Orth, Godlove S.....Ind.	Washburne, W. B.....Mass.
Coffroth, A. H.....Penn.	Jenckes, Thomas A. R. I.	Patterson, J. W.....N. H.	Webster, E. G.....Md.
Cole, Cornelius.....Cal.	Johnson, Philip.....Penn.	Pendleton, G. H.....Ohio.	Whaley, K. V.....W. Va.
Colfax, Schuyler.....Ind.	Johnson, Wm.....Ohio.	Perham, Sidney.....Me.	Wheeler, Ezra.....Wis.
Cox, Samuel S.....Ohio.	Julian, George W. Ind.	Perry, Nehemiah.....N. J.	White, Chilton A.....Ohio.
Cravens, James A.....Ind.	Kalbfeisch, M.....N. Y.	Pike, Fred. A.....Me.	White, Joseph W.....Ohio.
Cresswell, John A. J. Md.	Kasson, John A.....Iowa.	Pomeroy, T. M.....N. Y.	Williams, Thos.....Penn.
Davis, Henry W.....Md.	Kelley, Wm. D.....Penn.	Price, Hiram.....Iowa.	Wilder, A. C.....Kansas.
Davis, Thomas T.....N. Y.	Kellogg, F. M.....Mich.	Pruyn, J. V. L.....N. Y.	Wilson, James F.....Iowa.
Dawes, Henry L.....Mass.	Kellogg, Orlando.....N. Y.	Radford, Wm.....N. Y.	Windom, Wm.....Minn.
Dawson, Henry L. Penn.	Kernan, Francis.....N. Y.	Randall, S. J.....Penn.	Winfield, Chas. H. N. Y.
Deming, Henry C. Conn.	King, Austin A.....Mo.	Randall, Wm. H.....Ky.	Wood, Benjamin.....N. Y.
Denison, Charles.....Penn.	Kitchen, B. M*.....Va.	Rice, Alex. H.....Mass.	Wood, Fernando.....N. Y.
Dixon, Nathan F. R. I.	Knapp, A. L.....Ill.	Rice, John H.....Me.	Woodbridge, Fred.....Vt.
Donnelly, I.....Minn.	Law, John.....Ind.	Robinson, J. C.....Ill.	Yeaman, George H. Ky.
Driggs, John F.....Mich.	Lazear, Jesse.....Penn.	Rogers, Andrew J. N. J.	

* Not yet admitted.

POLITICAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Parties are now so intermingled that a political classification of the members of Congress is a difficult and delicate work. In the distinction here attempted, the vote for Speaker on the 7th of December, 1863, is taken as the basis. It is assumed that the members who voted for Mr. Lincoln are cordial and uniform supporters of Mr. Lincoln's administration. Hence they are classed as Administration members; their names, including that of Mr. Colfax, who did not vote, are printed in Roman letters. Those who voted for other persons than Mr. Colfax, it is assumed, are opposed to Mr. Lincoln's administration. Hence they are

classed as Anti-Administration; their names are printed in *italic* characters. The names of those who did *not* vote are printed in SMALL CAPITALS (excepting those of Mr. Colfax and Mr. Stebbins); while it may be an error to class them with the opponents of the administration, they are still placed in that column as being perhaps less thorough and uniform supporters than those in the Administration column. With these explanations, the classification is submitted as being drawn upon the sharpest line the subject admits of, and as one that is designed to be rigidly impartial.

PARTY CLASSIFICATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

States and Names of Members.	Administra- tion.	Anti-Admin- istration.	States and Names of Members.	Administra- tion.	Anti-Admin- istration.
MAINE.			<i>J. V. L. Pruyn</i>.....	.....	Stebbins.
<i>L. M. Sweat</i>.....	.....	Cox.	<i>J. A. Griswold</i>.....	.....	"
Sidney Perham.....	Colfax.		Orlando Kellogg.....	Colfax.	
J. G. Blaine.....	"		C. T. Hubbard.....	"	
John H. Rice.....	"		J. M. Marvin.....	"	
F. A. Pike.....	"		S. F. Miller.....	"	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			A. W. Clark.....	"	
<i>Daniel Marcy</i>.....	.....	Cox.	<i>F. Kernan</i>.....	.....	Stebbins.
E. H. Rollins.....	Colfax.		D. W. C. Littlejohn.....	Colfax.	
J. W. Patterson.....	"		T. T. Davis.....	"	
VERMONT.			T. M. Pomeroy.....	"	
F. E. Woodbridge.....	Colfax.		D. Morris.....	"	
J. S. Morrill.....	"		G. W. Hotchkiss.....	"	
Portus Baxter.....	"		R. B. Van Valkenburgh.....	"	
MASSACHUSETTS.			F. Clarke.....	"	
T. D. Eliot.....	Colfax.		A. Frank.....	"	
Oakes Ames.....	"		<i>J. B. Ganson</i>.....	.....	Stebbins.
Alex. H. Rice.....	"		R. E. Fenton.....	Colfax.	
Samuel Hooper.....	"		NEW JERSEY.		
J. B. Alley.....	"		J. F. Starr.....	Colfax.	Cox
D. W. Gooch.....	"		<i>Geo. Middleton</i>.....	.....	"
Geo. S. Boutwell.....	"		<i>W. G. Steele</i>.....	.....	"
J. D. Baldwin.....	"		<i>A. J. Rogers</i>.....	.....	"
W. B. Washburne.....	"		<i>Neh. Perry</i>.....	.....	"
H. L. Dawes.....	"		PENNSYLVANIA.		
RHODE ISLAND.			<i>S. J. Randall</i>.....	.....	Dawson.
Thos. A. Jenckes.....	Colfax.		C. O'Neill.....	Colfax.	
N. F. Dixon.....	"		L. Myers.....	"	
CONNECTICUT.			W. D. Kelley.....	"	
H. C. Deming.....	Colfax.		M. R. Thayer.....	"	
<i>J. E. English</i>.....	.....	Cox.	<i>J. D. Stiles</i>.....	.....	Dawson.
A. Brandegee.....	Colfax.		J. M. Broomall.....	Colfax.	Dawson.
J. H. Hubbard.....	"		<i>S. E. Ancona</i>.....	.....	Dawson.
NEW YORK.			Thaddeus Stevens.....	Colfax.	Dawson.
<i>H. G. Stebbins</i>.....	.....	Did not vote.	<i>Myer Strouse</i>.....	.....	"
M. Kalbfleisch.....	.....	Cox.	<i>Philip Johnson</i>.....	.....	"
M. F. Odell.....	.....	Stebbins.	C. Denison.....	.....	"
B. Wood.....	.....	Stiles.	H. W. Tracy.....	Colfax.	Dawson.
F. Wood.....	.....	King.	<i>W. H. Miller</i>.....	.....	"
E. Ward.....	.....	Mallory.	<i>Jos. Bailey</i>.....	.....	"
J. W. Chanler.....	.....	King.	<i>A. H. Coffroth</i>.....	.....	"
Jas. Brooks.....	.....	Mallory.	<i>A. McAllister</i>.....	.....	"
A. Herrick.....	.....	Cox.	J. T. Hale.....	Colfax.	
Wm. Radford.....	.....	King.	G. W. Schofield.....	"	
C. H. Winfield.....	.....	Stebbins.	Amos Myers.....	"	
H. A. Nelson.....	.....	"	<i>J. L. Dawson</i>.....	.....	Cox.
J. B. Steele.....	.....	"	J. K. Moorhead.....	Colfax.	
			Thos. Williams.....	"	
			<i>J. Lazear</i>.....	.....	Dawson.
			DELAWARE.		
			N. B. Smithers.....	Colfax.	

PARTY CLASSIFICATION.—Continued.

States and Names of Members.	Administra- tion.	Anti-Admin- istration.	States and Names of Members.	Administra- tion.	Anti-Admin- istration.
MARYLAND.			<i>A. L. Knapp</i>.....	.....	Cox.
<i>J. A. J. Cresswell</i>	Colfax.		<i>J. C. Robinson</i>.....	.....	"
<i>E. H. Webster</i>	"		<i>Wm. R. Morrison</i>.....	.....	"
<i>H. Winter Davis</i>	"		<i>Wm. J. Allen</i>.....	.....	"
<i>Francis Thomas</i>	"		<i>J. C. Allen</i>.....	.....	"
<i>B. G. Harris</i>.....	.....	Mallory.	MISSOURI.		
OHIO.			<i>F. P. Blair, Jr.</i>.....	.....	Did not vote.
<i>G. H. Pendleton</i>.....	.....	Cox.	<i>H. T. Blow</i>	Colfax.	
<i>Alex. Long</i>	"	"	<i>J. G. Scott</i>.....	.....	King.
<i>R. C. Schenck</i>	Colfax.	"	<i>J. W. McClurg</i>	Colfax.	
<i>J. F. McKinney</i>	"	"	<i>S. H. Boyd</i>	"	
<i>F. Le Blond</i>	"	"	<i>A. A. King</i>.....	.....	Mallory.
<i>C. A. White</i>	"	"	<i>Ben. Loan</i>	Colfax.	
<i>S. S. Cox</i>.....	.....	Dawson.	<i>W. A. Hall</i>.....	.....	King.
<i>Wm. Johnson</i>.....	.....	Cox.	<i>J. S. Rollins</i>.....	.....	Mallory.
<i>W. P. Noble</i>.....	.....	"	MICHIGAN.		
<i>J. M. Ashley</i>	Colfax.	"	<i>F. C. Beaman</i>	Colfax.	
<i>Wells A. Hutchins.</i>.....	.....	"	<i>C. Upson</i>	"	
<i>Wm. E. Finck</i>.....	.....	"	<i>J. W. Longyear</i>	"	
<i>J. O'Neill</i>.....	.....	"	<i>F. W. Kellogg</i>	"	
<i>Geo Bliss</i>.....	.....	"	<i>A. C. Baldwin</i>.....	.....	Cox.
<i>J. R. Morris</i>.....	.....	"	<i>J. F. Driggs</i>	Colfax.	
<i>J. White</i>.....	.....	"	IOWA.		
<i>E. R. Eckley</i>	Colfax.		<i>J. F. Wilson</i>	Colfax.	
<i>R. P. Spaulding</i>	"		<i>H. Price</i>	"	
<i>J. A. Garfield</i>	"		<i>W. B. Allison</i>	"	
KENTUCKY.			<i>J. B. Grinnell</i>	"	
<i>L. Anderson</i>	Colfax.		<i>J. A. Kasson</i>	"	
<i>G. H. Yeaman</i>.....	.....	Mallory.	<i>A. W. Hubbard</i>	"	
<i>H. Grider</i>	"	"	WISCONSIN.		
<i>A. Harding</i>.....	.....	"	<i>J. S. Brown</i>.....	.....	Cox.
<i>R. Mallory</i>.....	.....	King.	<i>I. C. Sloan</i>	Colfax.	
<i>G. Clay Smith</i>	Colfax.		<i>Amasa Cobb</i>	"	
<i>Brutus J. Clay</i>	"		<i>C. A. Eldridge</i>.....	.....	Cox.
<i>Wm. H. Randall</i>.....	.....	Mallory.	<i>E. Wheeler</i>.....	.....	"
<i>Wm. H. Wadsworth</i>.....	.....		<i>W. D. McIndoe</i>	Colfax.	
INDIANA.			CALIFORNIA.		
<i>John Law</i>.....	.....	Cox.	<i>T. B. Shannon</i>	Colfax.	
<i>J. A. Cravens</i>.....	.....	"	<i>Wm. Higby</i>	"	
<i>H. W. Harrington</i>.....	.....	"	<i>Cornelius Cole</i>	"	
<i>Wm. S. Holman</i>.....	.....	"	MINNESOTA.		
<i>Geo. W. Julian</i>	Colfax.		<i>Wm. Windom</i>	Colfax.	
<i>E. Dumont</i>	"		<i>Ignatius Donnelly</i>	"	
<i>D. W. Voorhees</i>.....	.....	"	OREGON.		
<i>G. S. Orth</i>	Colfax.		<i>J. R. McBride</i>	Colfax.	
<i>Schuyler Colfax</i>	Did not vote.		KANSAS.		
<i>J. K. Edgerton</i>.....	.....	"	<i>A. C. Wilder</i>	Colfax.	
<i>J. F. McDowell</i>.....	.....	"	WEST VIRGINIA.		
ILLINOIS.			<i>J. B. Blair</i>	Colfax.	
<i>I. N. Arnold</i>	Colfax.		<i>Wm. G. Brown</i>	"	
<i>J. F. Farnsworth</i>	"		<i>K. V. Whaley</i>	"	
<i>E. B. Washburne</i>	"				
<i>C. M. Harris</i>.....	.....			
<i>Owen Lovejoy</i>	Colfax.				
<i>J. O. Norton</i>	"				
<i>J. R. Eden</i>.....	.....	"		
<i>J. T. Stuart</i>.....	.....	Mallory.			
<i>L. W. Ross</i>.....	.....	Cox.			

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE 37TH CONGRESS, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1862, TO MARCH 3, 1863.

[Compiled from the "Statutes at Large." The chapters omitted are private acts.]

CHAP. I.—*An Act authorizing the holding of a special session of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana.* (15 Dec. 1862.)

CHAP. III.—*An Act to adjust Appropriations heretofore made for the civil service of the Navy Department to the present organization of that Department.* Certain sums previously appropriated are transferred so as to correspond with the pay and organization as authorized by the act of 5 July, 1862. (19 Dec. 1862.)

CHAP. IV.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," approved July 1, 1862.* Assessors, collectors, &c. are empowered to administer oaths, but to charge no fees. No instrument to be void for want of particular stamp if legal stamp of equal value be used thereon, proprietary articles excepted. Official documents of United States are exempted from duty. Instruments required to be stamped issued prior to 1 March, 1863, without a stamp, not for that reason to be void; but such instruments, before they can be used in evidence, must have the proper stamps affixed in presence of the court. Section 24 of chap. 163, act of 1862, repealed. (25 Dec. 1862.)

CHAP. V.—*An Act to facilitate the Discharge of Disabled Soldiers from the Army, and the Inspection of Convalescent Camps and Hospitals.* Eight medical inspectors added to the medical corps of the army. All medical inspectors to make regular and frequent inspections of military hospitals and convalescent camps. (27 Dec. 1862.)

CHAP. VI.—*An Act for the Admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union, and for other purposes.* That part of Virginia known as West Virginia, embracing the following counties,—viz.: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan, is hereby declared to be one of the United States, to be known as West Virginia, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and, until the next census, to be entitled to three members in the House of Representatives. The act not to take effect until sixty days from the date of a proclamation by the President announcing the ratification of a change in the Constitution of West Virginia, by which the seventh section thereof is to be stricken out, and the following inserted:—"The children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be free; and that all slaves within the said State who shall, at the time aforesaid, be under the age of ten years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and all slaves over ten and

under twenty-one years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein." (31 Dec. 1862.)

CHAP. VII.—*An Act to improve the organization of the Cavalry forces.* Each regiment of cavalry to have two assistant surgeons, and each troop to have from sixty to seventy-eight privates. (6 Jan. 1863.)

CHAP. IX.—*An Act prescribing the times and places for holding Terms of the Circuit Court for the Districts of Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas.* Terms of the circuit court to be held each year as follows: For the District of Iowa at Des Moines, first Tuesday in May and November; for Minnesota at St. Paul, third Monday of June and October; for Kansas at same place as district court, fourth Monday of May and November. (13 Jan. 1863.)

CHAP. X.—*An Act to provide for the Imprisonment of Persons convicted of crime by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.* (16 Jan. 1863.)

CHAP. XI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th June, 1864.* \$183,394 appropriated for pay of officers, instructors, cadets, musicians, for subsistence, repairs, expenses, &c. (23 Jan. 1863.)

CHAP. XIII.—*An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of the third March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, entitled 'An Act supplementary to the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Judicial System of the United States."'"* The Districts of Ohio and Michigan to constitute Seventh Circuit, and Districts of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin to constitute Eighth Circuit. (23 Jan. 1863.)

CHAP. XIV.—*An Act to provide for the printing of the Annual Report of the Banks of the United States.* Report to be completed before first Monday in October, and 5000 copies to be printed before first of December. (30 Jan. 1863.)

CHAP. XVII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1864.* \$7,685,300 appropriated. (3 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XIX.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1864.* \$1,260,544.34 appropriated. (4 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XX.—*An Act in relation to Commissioned Officers of the United States Revenue Cutter Service.* Commissioned officers to be appointed by President. Engineers graded into chief, first, and second assistants, with pay of first, second, and third lieutenants. Wages of petty officers and crew same as for like services in merchant service. Relative rank of officers when serving in the Navy prescribed. (4 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XXI.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States,*

and for other purposes," approved June 7, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. Prescribes mode of proceeding for sale of lands on which taxes remain unpaid, how payment shall be made, and for certificate of sale; also how, and by what persons, the land sold may be redeemed. (6 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XXII.—*An Act to increase the clerical and other force of the Quartermaster-General's Office, and for other purposes.* The second section provides that the affidavit of a commander of a company may be received to prove loss of vouchers. (7 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XXIII.—*An Act to authorize the raising of a Volunteer Force for the better Defence of Kentucky.* The Governor of Kentucky is authorized, under the direction of the President, to raise twenty thousand volunteers, to serve for twelve months, within the limits of the State, in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and protecting public property. (7 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XXIV.—*An Act to provide for the protection of Overland Emigrants to the States and Territories of the Pacific.* \$30,000 appropriated to provide means of protection. (7 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XXV.—*An Act making Appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, and for a Deficiency for the Signal Service for the year ending June 30, 1863.* \$729,861,895.80 appropriated. The second section enacts that no money shall be paid to any person assuming to act in an office not authorized by law; or to any person appointed to a vacancy which existed while the Senate was in session, unless such appointee shall have been confirmed by the Senate. (9 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XXVI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1864.* \$12,930,000 appropriated. The Postmaster-General is authorized to provide for transporting mails on steamships running between San Francisco and Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to be delivered at Crescent City, Trinidad, Astoria, Portland, Oregon, and Port Angeles, Washington Territory, as often as those steamships touch at or approach those points going to, or returning from, Victoria. (9 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act concerning the District Courts of the Territory of Washington.* Terms to be held as Legislative Assembly shall direct. (9 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XXVIII.—*An Act to make the State of Wisconsin a part of the Ninth Judicial Circuit.* (9 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XXIX.—*An Act to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department.* A brigadier-general added to the subsistence department, who shall be commissary-general; also a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and two majors. (9 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1863.* \$109,525,997.50 appropriated. (12 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act to incorporate the National Association for the Relief of destitute Colored Women and Children.* (14 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act to establish the office of Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia.* (14 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act to issue an American Register to the Steamship Karnak.* (16 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XXXVII.—*An Act for the Relief of Persons for Damages sustained by reason of Depredations and Injuries by certain Bands of Sioux Indians.* This act annuls the treaties with certain bands of the Sioux or Dakota Indians, in consequence of their acts of war and massacre in Minnesota during the year 1862, and directs that two-thirds of the annuities due, and to become due, to said Indians, to the amount of \$200,000, be paid to the surviving members of families who suffered damage by the depredations of said Indians. Commissioners to execute the act to meet at St. Peter's, Minnesota, by April 1, 1863, and no claims to be heard after September 1, 1863. (16 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XLIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain Fortifications and other Works of Defence for the year ending 30th of June, 1864.* \$6,900,000 appropriated. (20 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XLIV.—*An Act to provide for the appointment of an Assistant Register in the Treasury Department, and a Solicitor for the War Department, and for other purposes.* (20 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XLV.—*An Act temporarily to supply vacancies in the Executive Departments in certain cases.* The President is empowered, in case of death, resignation, sickness, or absence of the head of any executive department, to authorize the head of any other department, or other officer of any department, to perform the duties of the vacant office. (20 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XLVI.—*An Act concerning Pardons and the Remission of Penalties and Forfeitures in Criminal Cases.* The President is empowered, wherever a person shall be sentenced to two kinds of punishment,—one pecuniary and the other corporal,—to pardon or remit, in whole or in part, either punishment, without impairing the legal validity of the other punishment, not pardoned or remitted. (20 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XLVII.—*An Act to change the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Indiana.* The District and Circuit Courts for the District of Indiana shall be held on the first Tuesdays of May and November. (20 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. XLIX.—*An Act to change the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the several Districts in the Seventh Circuit.* The Circuit and District Courts of the Seventh Judicial Circuit shall be held as follows:—For the Northern District of Ohio, at Cleveland, first Tuesdays of January, May, and September; for the Southern District at Cincinnati, first Tuesdays of February, April, and October; for the District of Michigan, at Detroit, first Tuesdays of March, June, and November. (21 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. L.—*An Act to allow the United States to prosecute Appeals and Writs of Error without giving security.* (21 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. LI.—*An Act extending the time for carrying into effect the provisions of the Third Section of the Act entitled "An Act relating to Highways in the County of Washington and District of Columbia," approved May 3, 1862.* (21 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. LII.—*An Act to annex a part of the State of New Jersey to the Collection District of New York, and to appoint an Assistant Collector, to reside at Jersey City.* Hudson and Bergen counties, N.J., annexed to the New York Collection Dis-

trict, and an assistant collector appointed, to reside at Jersey City. (21 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. LIII.—*An Act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the Sale of their Reservation in Minnesota for their Benefit.* The President authorized to set apart for the Winnebago Indians a tract of land beyond the limits of any State, and to remove to and settle said Indians on said tract. The Secretary of the Interior is directed, after the removal of said Indians, to cause their present lands to be appraised, after which said lands are to be open for pre-emption and sale as prescribed in the act. (21 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. LIV.—*An Act to divide the State of Michigan into two Judicial Districts, and to provide for holding the District and Circuit Courts therein.* This act divides Michigan into two judicial districts—the eastern and western—by an irregular line traversing the State from north to south near about the centre of the Peninsula. Detroit is made the judicial centre of the Eastern District, where terms of the courts are to be held on the first Tuesdays of March, June, and November; and Grand Rapids is made the centre of the Western District, where terms of the courts are to be held on the third Mondays of May and October. (24 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. LV.—*An Act to establish certain Post Roads.* The third section of this act grants to the Overland Mail Company the privilege to occupy certain lands on their route where their stations are fixed, with right of pre-emption. (24 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. LVI.—*An Act to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Arizona, and for other purposes.* (24 Feb. 1863.) [See title ARIZONA.]

CHAP. LVIII.—*An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a Pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof.* (25 Feb. 1863.) [See title NATIONAL BANKING LAW.]

CHAP. LIX.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June 30, 1864, and for the Year 1863, and for other purposes.* \$7,866,476.17 appropriated. Section 2 authorizes the appointment of a number of additional clerks and employees in certain executive offices, to be employed during the rebellion, and for one year thereafter. (25 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. LX.—*An Act to prevent Correspondence with Rebels.*—Correspondence with Rebel Government or agents punished by fine not exceeding \$10,000, and by imprisonment not less than six months nor exceeding five years. (25 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. LXI.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to prevent Members of Congress and Officers of the Government of the United States from taking Considerations for procuring Contracts, Office, or Place from the United States, and for other purposes."* Provisions of act to embrace any agent of the Government. (25 Feb. 1863.)

CHAP. LXVII.—*An Act to prevent and punish Frauds upon the Government of the United States.* Any person in the land or naval forces, or the militia, who shall present any false claim against the Government, or false voucher, or make false oath, or forge any signature, or utter forged papers in relation thereto, or conspire to defraud, or steal or embezzle moneys or property of the Government; any contractor who shall conceal property; any person who shall give false receipts in the purchase or delivery of arms; any person

who shall purchase or receive arms, &c., from soldiers; may be arrested and held for trial by court-martial, and on conviction be punished by fine, imprisonment, or by any other penalty except death. Offenders may be tried by court-martial after their discharge or dismissal from the service; prosecutions to be commenced within six years. Section 8 prohibits officers, agents, or members of banking and commercial corporations and firms from acting as agents of the United States in its business with such banks, &c. (2 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXVIII.—*An Act to authorize an increase in the number of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals for Forces in the Service of the United States.* Thirty additional major-generals, and seventy-five additional brigadiers, to be appointed from officers conspicuous for gallant or meritorious conduct in the line of duty. (2 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXIX.—*An Act to fix the terms of the Circuit and District Courts in the Districts of Wisconsin and Iowa.* The circuit court for Wisconsin shall be held at Milwaukee on third Monday in April, and first Monday in July, and at Madison on second Monday in November. The circuit and district courts for Iowa to be held at Des Moines shall be held on second Tuesday of May and third Tuesday of October; and the full term of district court at Dubuque, on third Tuesday in November. (2 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXX.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide a Temporary Government for the Territory of Colorado."* Section 1 of this act enlarges and defines the general powers of the Governor, and fixes his term of office; section 2 confers the veto power; and section 3 makes radical alterations in relation to the judicial power, which is by this act vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, who shall hold an annual term at the seat of government. The Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and one of the judges is to reside in each district, and hold a district therein. Justices of the peace shall have no jurisdiction of titles or boundaries of land, or where the sum in dispute exceeds \$300. Probate courts shall have no jurisdiction of debts or claims above \$1000. The supreme, district, and probate courts shall possess chancery as well as common-law powers. Appeals may be taken to Supreme Court of United States. Section 4 extends provisions of sections 1 and 2 to the Territory of Dakota. (2 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXI.—*An Act to amend the laws relating to the Post-Office Department.* (3 March, 1863.) [For abstract of this important act, see title POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.]

CHAP. LXXII.—*An Act to disapprove of the Twenty-Sixth Section of the Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nevada, and for other purposes.* Section 26 of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Dec. 20, 1862, required all corporations under other States and Territories having their principal place of business outside of Nevada, to remove their places of business to some point inside of the Territory, within six months, under penalty. This act of Congress disapproves and annuls said Territorial Act, and further empowers all incorporated companies to sue and be sued, &c. in the several courts of Nevada. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXIII.—*An Act to provide Ways and Means for the Support of the Government.* The Secretary of the Treasury may borrow \$300,000,000 for the fiscal year 1863, and \$600,000,000 for 1864, and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds payable in from ten to forty years from date in coin, at not exceeding six per cent., payable in coin. Said bonds may be disposed of at discretion of Secretary, and they and all other bonds and notes of the United States shall be exempt from taxation under State authority; and the aggregate of bonds, treasury notes, and United States notes under this act outstanding at one time shall not exceed \$300,000,000. The Secretary is further authorized to issue \$400,000,000 in treasury notes, payable at the pleasure of the United States, not exceeding three years from date, and bearing interest not above six per cent., payable in lawful money. Said notes to be of denominations not less than ten dollars, and they may be made legal tender for their face value, excluding interest, or they may be made exchangeable for other notes, for which purpose of exchange the Secretary is authorized to issue \$150,000,000 of United States notes. The Secretary is further authorized, if the public service shall require it, to issue \$150,000,000 for the payment of the army and navy and other creditors. In lieu of postage currency, fractional notes may be issued; but the whole amount of fractional currency, including postage currency, shall not exceed \$50,000,000. The Secretary may receive gold coin and bullion on deposit, and issue certificates therefor, which gold shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of certificates on demand; and certificates representing coin in the Treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, and they shall be receivable for duties, but said certificates shall not at any time exceed the coin in the Treasury more than 20 per cent. Section 7 of the act imposes a tax of two per cent. per annum on a portion of the circulating notes of all banks, and of one per cent. per annum on all the remainder, except fractional notes, which are taxed ten per cent. per annum. It also imposes a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. per annum on certain portions of bank deposits. Returns showing the particulars on which these taxes are to be levied must be made by the bank officers under oath. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXIV.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay Interest on the Public Debt," approved July 1, 1862, and for other purposes.* (3 March, 1863.)

[For abstract of provisions of this act, see title INTERNAL REVENUE, under general head of Treasury Department.]

CHAP. LXXV.—*An Act for Enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes.* This act declares what persons shall constitute the national forces, provides for enrolling and calling them into actual service, how long they shall serve, and to what service they may be assigned. It also provides for the appointment of provost-marshal, &c., the detection and punishment of spies, deserters, and persons who obstruct the execution of the act. (3 March, 1863.)

[For abstract, see title ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, under general head of War Department.]

CHAP. LXXVI.—*An Act to prevent and punish Frauds upon the Revenue, to provide for the more*

certain and speedy Collection of Claims in favor of the United States, and for other purposes. After July 1, 1863, all invoices of goods imported into the United States shall be made in triplicate, signed by the shipper, owner, or manufacturer or agent; and they shall be exhibited to the nearest United States consul or agent, properly endorsed by the shipper, &c., to which the consul shall certify. One copy shall be retained by consul, and one be transmitted to collector of port in United States, where goods are to be entered; and no goods shall be admitted to entry unless the invoices conform to the provisions of this act. If false invoice or certificate is made, goods shall be forfeited. If triplicate is not received by collector, or if from accident or other cause it is impracticable to produce invoice, goods may be entered by owners giving bond, and upon terms to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in regulations. The Solicitor of Treasury shall take cognizance of all frauds upon the revenue, and the collectors shall report to him all seizures. Making entry by false samples or collusion is punished by fine not exceeding \$5000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both. Officers who knowingly admit to entry goods for less than the legal duty, or who accept from importers, &c. any fee, gratuity, or emolument, are punishable by fine of \$5000, or imprisonment for two years. Any importer, &c. who shall offer any gratuity or present to a revenue officer is subject to fine of \$5000, or imprisonment for two years. Any person who wilfully conceals or destroys any invoice for the purpose of suppressing evidence is subject to fine of \$5000, or imprisonment for two years. If it shall appear upon affidavit before a district judge of the United States, that any fraud upon the revenue has been attempted, he shall issue his warrant directing the collector to enter any premises, and seize invoices, books, and papers relating to such fraud, which papers, &c. shall be retained by the United States, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Solicitor of the Treasury may rent or sell unproductive lands and other property of the United States acquired in judicial proceedings. Upon reports of the attorneys of the United States, claims may be compromised. District attorneys shall be allowed two per cent. upon collections under revenue laws in full for costs and fees; and in suits against collectors for acts done in the performance of official duty, district attorneys shall be allowed reasonable and proper compensation for appearing in defence; and they shall make annual returns of all suits, proceedings, &c., to the Solicitor of the Treasury, which returns shall show dates and particulars, and be transmitted to Congress. Certain acts limiting the time for commencing actions or proceedings for the recovery of fines, penalties, or forfeitures, under the revenue laws, are repealed by this act. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXVII.—*An Act to modify existing Laws imposing Duties on Imports, and for other purposes.* Prior to June 1, 1863, certain goods in bond may be entered for consumption at rates of Chap. 163, Acts of 1862. Cotton and raw silk as reeled from the cocoon, when they are the product of places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and imported from places this side, are exempted from any additional duty for two years after passage of this act. The prohibition of the exportation of guano is suspended in certain cases. The pro-

viso in section 15 of Act of July 14, 1862, increasing duties on imports, construed to include any vessel or steamer from any port south of Mexico to Panama and Aspinwall. In lieu of duties on printing-paper, a duty of 20 per cent. is levied; seedlac and sticklac to pay same duty as shellac; polishing powders, &c., to pay 25 per cent.; petroleum and coal illuminating oil, when imported in a crude state, 20 per cent. Section 7 allows a drawback on foreign saltpetre, when manufactured into gunpowder in the United States and exported therefrom. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXVIII.—*An Act to promote the Efficiency of the Corps of Engineers and of the Ordnance Department, and for other purposes.* The corps of topographical engineers is merged into the corps of engineers, which is to have the following organization: one chief engineer, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; 4 colonels; 10 lieutenant-colonels; 20 majors; 30 captains; 30 first-lieutenants, and 10 second-lieutenants. Officers to take rank according to dates of commissions, and all officers below field-officers to pass examination before promotion. Any officer who fails at examination to have no promotion for one year, and upon second failure to be dropped from the army. There shall be added to the ordnance department one lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 8 captains, and 8 first-lieutenants. No officer below a field-officer shall be promoted or commissioned to a higher grade until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination. Upon failure at examinations, suspension and dismissal follow, as in the case of engineers. Steamboats, other vessels, and railroad engines and cars, lost or destroyed in the military service, to be paid for. Payments of advance bounty are to be allowed paymasters in certain cases. Persons drafted for nine months, or who volunteered for that time, and who enlist hereafter for one year shall have bounty of \$50. Medical officers shall supervise cooking for the army, cooks shall be detailed in turn from the privates. Each cook to have two under-cooks of African descent. Pepper is added to the army ration. Increase of rank and officers made by this act to continue only during the rebellion. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXIX.—*An Act making Appropriations for Sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June 30, 1864, and for the Year ending the 30th of June, 1863, and for other purposes.* \$22,435,328.41 appropriated. Besides the appropriations made by this act, it contains much new legislation. Mileage to members of Congress for the third session is allowed; the Secretary of War is directed to prepare a register of volunteers; medals of honor are ordered for officers and privates who are distinguished in action; the custom-house at Philadelphia is made a place of deposit and disbursement of public money; an assistant collector of customs is authorized at New York; authority is given to grant passports to any class of persons liable to do military duty by the laws of the United States; the consulate at Trinidad de Cuba is discontinued, and a consulate is established at Cienfuegos; judge advocates are empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses; and the signal corps of the army is provided with an organization. This last subject is contained in sections 17, 18, 19, 20. "There shall be one chief signal officer, a colonel, who shall be signal officer of the army; one lieutenant-colonel; two majors, who shall be inspect-

ors; and for each army corps or military department there shall be one captain and as many lieutenants, not exceeding eight, as the President may deem necessary, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of similar grades; and for each officer of the signal corps there may be enlisted or detailed one sergeant and six privates, who shall receive the pay of similar grades of engineer soldiers: *Provided*, That no officer or enlisted man shall be allowed to serve in the signal corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board, to be convened for that purpose by the Secretary of War." (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXX.—*An Act for increasing the Revenue by Reservation and Sale of Town Sites on Public Lands.* The President shall reserve town sites on harbors, at junction of rivers, important portages or natural centres of population, which shall be surveyed into urban or suburban lots appraised and sold at public sale or by private entry. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXXI.—*An Act relating to Habeas Corpus and regulating Judicial Proceedings in certain cases.* During the present rebellion, the President is authorized to suspend the privilege of habeas corpus throughout the United States, or in any part thereof. Whenever and wherever suspended, no military or other officer shall be compelled to return the body of any person detained by him under authority of the President, but upon certificate under oath that such person is detained under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended by the judge or court issuing the writ. The Secretaries of War and State are directed to furnish the judges of the United States Courts lists of political prisoners held in forts, &c., and in all cases where a grand jury of any of said courts having such prisoners in its jurisdiction shall terminate its session without proceeding against such prisoners, they shall be discharged. Surety of the peace may be required by the judge. Any of such prisoners under indictment shall be discharged on bail. If the Secretaries of State and War refuse or omit to furnish a list of political prisoners, within twenty days, any citizen may by petition under oath procure the order of the judge for the discharge of any such prisoner within his jurisdiction. Section 4 enacts that any order of the President, or by his authority, during the rebellion, shall be a defence in all courts to any action for any search, arrest, imprisonment, &c. under such order. Actions against officers for torts in arrests may be removed to the Circuit Court of the United States, and the State court shall then proceed no further. Suits may be carried by writ of error to the Supreme Court. No suit or prosecution for arrest or imprisonment under order of the President shall be maintained unless brought within two years after such arrest or imprisonment, or within two years from the passage of this act. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXXII.—*An Act to authorize the Brevetting of Volunteer and other Officers in the United States Service.* Brevet rank may be conferred upon commissioned officers of volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXXIII.—*An Act for the Relief of certain Persons who have performed the Duties of Assistant Surgeons in Regiments of Cavalry.*

Second assistant surgeons of volunteer cavalry shall be paid as other assistant surgeons of cavalry. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXXIV.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Employment of Volunteers to aid in Enforcing the Laws and protecting Public Property," approved July 22, 1861.* Soldiers discharged within two years of enlistment by reason of wounds shall be entitled to bounty. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXXV.—*An Act concerning Letters of Marque Prizes and Prize Goods.* In all domestic and foreign wars, the President is authorized to issue commissions, or letters of marque and general reprisal, to private armed vessels of the United States, and to make regulations for their government, and for the disposal of prizes, &c. This authority to cease in three years from passage of this act. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXXVI.—*An Act further to regulate Proceedings in Prize Cases, and to amend various Acts of Congress in relation thereto.* Whenever prize property, in court, shall be found by the court to be perishing, perishable, or liable to depreciate, or whenever costs of keeping the same shall be disproportionate to value, or whenever all the parties in interest shall agree thereto, it shall be the duty of the court to order a sale thereof, and no appeal shall prevent the execution of such order. The gross proceeds of sale shall be deposited with nearest Assistant Treasurer of the United States, subject to order of the court. Provision is made for payment of expenses, costs, fees, charges, distribution, and restitution, according to the decree of the court. Captured vessels, arms, munitions, and material of war, may be taken for Government use, and the department for whose use it is taken shall deposit the value thereof in the Treasury, subject to order of the proper prize court. The Secretary of the Navy shall employ auctioneers of established reputation to make sales of prize goods at compensation of one-quarter of one per cent. Such sales shall be conspicuously advertised. Collusion or any devices at sale to defraud captors or Government is declared to be felony, punishable by fine of \$20,000, and imprisonment of ten years. The compensation to be allowed to counsel for captors is regulated by section 4. Commissioners of prize not to exceed two in each judicial district, one of whom shall be a retired naval officer; and the annual salaries of both shall not exceed six thousand dollars. Appeals from district courts in prize cases shall be directly to the Supreme Court within thirty days after decree. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXXVII.—*An Act to equalize and establish the Compensation of the Collectors of the Customs on the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern Frontiers, and for other purposes.* This act requires collectors of customs on the named frontiers to render detailed lists of clerks and officers and their salaries, and accounts of all other expenses, with monthly estimates in advance; and accounts of all fees and commissions. It discontinues the ports of entry at Lewiston, Plattsburg, and Michilimackinack; establishes ports of entry at Suspension Bridge and Sault St. Marie; annexes the district of Sackett's Harbor to Cape Vincent; extends the district of Niagara to include Niagara county to Tonawanda Creek; and requires all vessels passing through Lake Champlain from Canada to report to collector at Rouse's Point. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXXVIII.—*An Act to facilitate the Collection of the Revenue in El Paso county, Texas, and in the Territory of New Mexico.* The act creating a collection district in Texas and New Mexico, approved August 2, 1854, is hereby revived, the collector to reside at El Paso. The jurisdiction of the district court of New Mexico is extended over El Paso county in cases not instituted by indictment. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. LXXXIX.—*An Act to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and to fix the Pay of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Clerks, and Messengers in the Office of the Treasurer of the United States.* The President is authorized to appoint an Assistant Treasurer, who may under authority of the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Treasury act in the place and stead of the Treasurer. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint a cashier, assistant cashier, four chiefs of divisions. The salary of the Treasurer is fixed at \$5000, of the assistant at \$2500, of the cashier at \$2400, of the assistant cashier at \$2000, and of the chiefs of divisions at \$1800. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. XC.—*An Act to protect the Liens upon Vessels in certain cases, and for other purposes.* *Bona fide* claims of loyal citizens, or citizens of any foreign State or power, are by this act made a first lien upon all vessels or other property confiscated by the Acts of Congress of July 13 and August 6, 1861. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. XCI.—*An Act to reorganize the Courts in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.* There shall be established in the District of Columbia a Supreme Court, with general jurisdiction in law and equity. It shall consist of four justices (one of whom shall be chief justice) to be appointed by the President, to hold office during good behavior. Any three justices may hold a general term, and one may hold a special term or circuit court. A special term may be held at the same time with a circuit term by the same justice. The Supreme Court organized by this act, and the justices thereof, shall exercise the same powers and jurisdiction as the circuit court of the District of Columbia and the judges thereof. Any one of said justices may hold a district court of the United States for the District of Columbia; and any one of said justices may hold a criminal court for the trial of crimes and offences in said district. Sections 4 to 13 provide for the times and places for holding terms, and for the rules of proceedings in the court herein established. Section 15 gives the justices of this court power to remove justices of the peace for cause. Section 15 fixes the salaries of the justices at \$3000 each. Section 16 abolishes the circuit, district, and criminal courts of the District. Sections 17 and 18 provide for the appointment of a person learned in the law to revise and codify the laws of the district, and to render final report of his codification by January 1st, 1864. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. XCII.—*An Act to amend "An Act to establish a Court for the Investigation of Claims against the United States," approved February 24, 1855.* There shall be appointed by the President two additional judges for the said court, and from the whole number of judges the President shall appoint a chief justice. All petitions and bills for private claims against the Government shall, unless otherwise ordered, be transmitted from Congress to said court. In addition to the jurisdiction now conferred by law, the court shall

consider set-offs and counter-claims in favor of the Government, and if the court finds that the claimant is indebted to the Government, its judgment to that effect shall be final, with such right of appeal as is herein provided. The said court of claims shall hold one annual session, commencing on the first Monday in October. Members of Congress shall not practise in said court. Either party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from any final judgment where the sum exceeds \$3000. In all cases of final judgment in favor of the claimant, the sum due shall be paid out of any general appropriation for private claims. Payment shall be a full discharge and bar all further claim. Claims must be filed within six years after the claim accrues. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury upon any claim passed upon by this court until an appropriation is estimated therefor by the Secretary of the Treasury. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. XCIII.—*An Act to give greater Efficiency to the Judicial System of the United States.* Any judge of the Supreme Court for any circuit, in case of absence or any disability, may request the judge of any other circuit to hold court. Civil causes certified into any circuit court may be certified back. Vacancies in the office of marshal or district attorney may be filled by the circuit judge until an appointment shall be made by the President. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. XCIV.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to Further Promote the Efficiency of the Navy," approved December 21, 1861, and for other purposes.* Any captain retired may be promoted to the grade of commodore on the retired list. Section 12 of Act of 16 July, 1862, prescribing the flags to be worn by rear-admirals, is repealed. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. XCV.—*An Act to facilitate the taking of Depositions within the United States to be used in the Courts of other Countries, and for other purposes.* Testimony of witnesses in the United States may be taken to be used in suits in foreign countries. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. XCVI.—*An Act to establish a Branch Mint of the United States in the Territory of Nevada.* A branch of the mint is established at Carson City, Nevada, for the coinage of gold or silver under the control of the director of the mint at Philadelphia; and said mint shall be a place of deposit for public moneys. The superintendent may pay for gold dust and bullion, deposited at said branch, by drafts or certificates of deposit payable at the Treasury or any Sub-Treasury, if the depositor so elects. \$100,000 are appropriated to carry the act into effect. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. XCVII.—*An Act to provide for the Disposal of certain Lands therein named.* This act directs the survey, subdivision, and sale of Fort Howard Military Reserve, in the county of Brown and State of Wisconsin, and the Military Reserve of Fort Crawford, in the county of Crawford, in the same State. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. XCVIII.—*An Act for a Grant of Lands to the State of Kansas, in alternate sections, to aid in the Construction of certain Railroads and Telegraphs in said State.* There is granted to the State of Kansas, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the following railroads and telegraphs, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for ten sections in width on each

side of said roads and their branches, viz.: a railroad and telegraph from the city of Leavenworth, by the way of the town of Lawrence, and via the Ohio City crossing of the Osage River, to the southern line of the State, in the direction of Galveston Bay in Texas, with a branch from Lawrence by the valley of the Wakarusa River, to the point on the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe railroad where said road intersects the Neosho River. Second, of a railroad from the city of Atchison via Topeka, the capital of said State, to the Western line of the State, in the direction of Fort Union and Santa Fe, New Mexico, with a branch from where this last-named road crosses the Neosho, down said Neosho valley to the point where the said first-named road enters the said Neosho valley. But in case it shall appear that the United States have sold any section or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement has attached to the same, or that the same has been reserved for any purpose whatever, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be selected, for the purposes aforesaid, from the public lands of the United States nearest to tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections or parts of sections, designated by odd numbers, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, reserved, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption or homestead settlements have attached as aforesaid; which lands, thus indicated, shall be held by the State of Kansas for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That the land to be so selected shall in no case be located further than twenty miles from the lines of said road and branches: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads and branches severally shall be exclusively applied in the construction of the same, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses through the same, as in this act provided. The lands granted shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature for the purpose aforesaid, subject to the conditions prescribed in this act. If roads and branches are not completed within ten years, no further sales shall be made. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. XCIX.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Current and Contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June 30, 1864.* \$2,131,685.67 are appropriated. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. C.—*An Act to provide Circuit Courts for the Districts of California and Oregon, and for other purposes.* The Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of a chief justice and nine associates, of whom six shall constitute a quorum; and for this purpose one additional associate justice shall be appointed. The Districts of California and Oregon shall constitute the tenth circuit. Circuit courts for the Districts of California and Oregon shall hereafter be held by the chief justice, or one of the associates of the Supreme Court of the United States allotted to the circuit, and the district judges of said districts respectively. The circuit court for California shall be held at San Francisco and Los Angeles at the times now prescribed by law for holding district courts; and the circuit court for Oregon shall be held at Portland at the times now fixed by law for the district court. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CI.—*An Act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Republic of Peru, signed at Lima, on the 12th of January, 1863, for the settlement of claims.* The President shall appoint two Commissioners to investigate and determine, conjointly with commissioners appointed by Peru, claims of the citizens of either country against the Government of the other. A solicitor learned in the Spanish language and law, and a secretary in the English and Spanish languages, shall be appointed. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CII.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to promote the Progress of the Useful Arts."* The renewal of oath required by Act of 4 July, 1836, is hereby repealed. Every patent shall be dated as of a day not later than six months after the time at which it was passed and allowed, and notice thereof sent to the applicant or his agent. And if the final fee for such patent be not paid within the said six months, the patent shall be withheld, and the invention therein described shall become public property as against the applicant therefor: *Provided*, That in all cases where patents have been allowed previous to the passage of this act, the said six months shall be reckoned from the date of such passage. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CIII.—*An Act to Incorporate the Institution for the Education of Colored Youth in the District of Columbia.*

CHAP. CIV.—*An Act granting Lands to the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, to aid in the Construction of a "Military Road" from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Keweenaw County, in the State of Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin.* There is hereby granted to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of a military wagon-road from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Houghton, Portage Lake, and thence, in a southerly direction, to the State line of Wisconsin, every alternate section of public land, designated by even numbers, for three sections in width, on each side of said road, and also a like quantity, to be taken and designated in same manner, to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of a like road from the last-mentioned place on the State line of Wisconsin to Fort Howard, Green Bay, in the said State of Wisconsin. If any of the land hereby granted has been sold, reserved, or pre-empted, an equivalent amount of other lands to be granted by the Government. The lands granted to said States are subject to the control of the Legislature of each respectively, as prescribed in the act. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CV.—*An Act to Incorporate St. Ann's Infant Asylum in the District of Columbia.* (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CVI.—*An Act to define the Powers and Duties of the Levy Court of the County of Washington, District of Columbia, in regard to Roads, and for other purposes.* (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CVII.—*An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of Persons for Damages sustained by reason of Depredations and Injuries by certain Bands of Sioux Indians," approved February 16, 1863.* Provisions of said act (Chap. XXXVII. ante) are made applicable to all damages of said Indians in Iowa and Dakota, as well as Minnesota. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CVIII.—*An Act to regulate the Duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in pre-*

paring for the Organization of the House. Before the first meeting of the next Congress, and of every subsequent Congress, the clerk of the next preceding House of Representatives shall make a roll of the Representatives elect, and place thereon the names of all persons, and of such persons only, whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CIX.—*An Act amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Care and Preservation of the Works constructed by the United States for bringing the Potomac Water into the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the Supply of said Water for all Governmental Purposes, and for the Uses and Benefit of the Inhabitants of the said Cities."* The corporation of Washington is authorized to levy uniform water taxes, to lay down water-pipes, &c., said tax to constitute a fund to defray the cost of distribution of water. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CX.—*An Act to extend the Charter of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company, and for other purposes.* The company named is authorized to extend its road from the south side of the Potomac, across the river to the Baltimore & Ohio depot in Washington. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CXI.—*An Act to Incorporate the National Academy of Sciences.* (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CXII.—*An Act to establish the Gauge of the Pacific Railroad and its branches.* Gauge established at four feet eight and one-half inches. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CXIII.—*An Act to enable the District Courts of the United States to issue Executions and other final Process in certain cases.* (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CXIV.—*An Act to provide for issuing an American Register to the steam-vessel "Maple Leaf."* (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CXV.—*An Act relating to the Validity of Deeds of Public Squares and Lots in the City of Washington.* (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CXVI.—*An Act to grant the Right of Pre-emption to certain Purchasers on the "Soccol Ranch" in the State of California.* (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CXVII.—*An Act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Idaho.* (3 March, 1863.) [See title IDAHO.]

CHAP. CXVIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending June 30, 1864, and for other purposes.* \$71,048,205.01 are appropriated. Temporary appointments of acting assistant paymasters and ensigns are confirmed until the return of their vessels, or the suppression of the rebellion. An assistant paymaster on a vessel of war shall be allowed a clerk. The pay of certain boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers is provided for. The Secretary of the Navy to purchase flour for naval use, and have navy bread baked by special contract under naval inspection. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CXIX.—*An Act for the removal of the Sisseton, Wahpaton, Medawakanton, and Wahpaukoota Bands of Sioux or Dakota Indians, and for the disposition of their Lands in Minnesota and Dakota.* The President is authorized to assign to and set apart for said bands of Sioux Indians a tract of unoccupied land outside of the limits of any State, sufficient in extent to enable him to

assign to each member of said bands (who are willing to adopt the pursuit of agriculture) eighty acres of good agricultural lands, the same to be well adapted to agricultural purposes. The survey and sale of their present reservations, and the disposal of the proceeds for their benefit, is provided for. (3 March, 1863.)

CHAP. CXX.—*An Act to provide for the Collection of Abandoned Property, and for the prevention of Frauds, in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States.* The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint special agents, who are to give bonds to collect abandoned property in insurrectionary States, which property may be after appraisement appropriated to public use, or be sold at public auction in the loyal States. Owners may sue for proceeds within two years. Property coming into the loyal States from insurgent States, excepting through special agents, shall be confiscated. It shall be the duty of every officer or private, sailor or marine, who may take or receive such abandoned property to turn the same over to an agent appointed as aforesaid, and in case of refusal he shall be tried by court-martial and punished as said court shall order. Provisions of this act not to apply to maritime prizes. (3 March, 1863.)

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

[The omitted numbers relate to private resolutions.]

No. 1.—*A Resolution for increasing the Bond of the Superintendent of Public Printing.* Bond increased to \$40,000. (18 Dec. 1862.)

No. 2.—*A Resolution in relation to certain Maps.* To expedite the issue of the Public Land Report, the public printer is authorized to contract for lithographing the accompanying maps. (6 Jan. 1863.)

No. 3.—*Joint Resolution to grant the use of a portion of Judiciary Square for a Free Library and Reading-Room for Soldiers.* (13 Jan. 1863.)

No. 9.—*Joint Resolution to provide for the immediate Payment of the Army and Navy of the United States.* The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, if the exigencies of the service shall require it, to issue \$100,000,000 of United States notes, to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy. (17 Jan. 1863.)

No. 10.—*A Resolution supplementary to the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Imprisonment of Persons convicted of Crime by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia,"* approved January 16, 1863. (28 Jan. 1863.)

No. 11.—*Joint Resolution tendering the Thanks of Congress to Commander John L. Worden, of the United States Navy.* In pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the United States, and to enable him to advance Commander John L. Worden one grade, the thanks of Congress are tendered to Commander John L. Worden for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy in the remarkable battle between the United States iron-clad steamer Monitor, under his command, and the rebel iron-clad frigate Merrimac, in March, 1862. (3 Feb. 1863.)

No. 13.—*Joint Resolution tendering the Thanks of Congress to Commodore Charles Henry Davis and other Officers of the Navy, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the United States.* The thanks of Congress are hereby given to the following officers of the United States Navy, upon

the recommendation of the President of the United States, viz.:

Commodore Charles Henry Davis, for distinguished services in conflict with the enemy at Fort Pillow, at Memphis, and for successful operations at other points in the waters of the Mississippi River.

Captain John A. Dahlgren, for distinguished service in the line of his profession, improvements in ordnance, and zealous and efficient labors in the ordnance branch of the service.

Captain Stephen C. Rowan, for distinguished services in the waters of North Carolina, and particularly in the capture of Newbern, being in chief command of the naval forces.

Commander David D. Porter, for the bravery and skill displayed in the attack on the Post of Arkansas, which surrendered to the combined military and naval forces January 10, 1863.

Rear-Admiral Silas H. Stringham, now on the retired list, for distinguished services in the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark. (7 Feb. 1863.)

No. 18.—*Joint Resolution to compensate the Sailors on the Gunboat Cairo for Loss of Clothing.* (13 Feb. 1863.)

No. 19.—*Joint Resolution to revive an Act to secure to the Officers and Men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri, their Pay, Bounty, and Pension, and for other Purposes.* (16 Feb. 1863.)

No. 20.—*A Resolution to amend the Joint Resolution for the Payment of the Expenses of the Joint Committee of Congress, appointed to inquire into the Conduct of the War, approved January 27, 1862.* (20 Feb. 1863.)

No. 21.—*A Resolution expelling George E. Badger from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and appointing Louis Agassiz in his place.* (21 Feb. 1863.)

No. 24.—*Joint Resolution authorizing the Appointment of a Commissioner to Revise and Codify the Naval Laws of the United States.* Such commission to be appointed and report to be made to Congress at next session. (3 March, 1863.)

No. 25.—*Joint Resolution fixing the Pay of the Commandant of the Navy-Yard at Mare Island, California.* Pay to be the sea-pay of his grade. (3 March, 1863.)

No. 26.—*A Resolution to facilitate the Payment of Sick and Wounded Soldiers in the Hospitals and Convalescent Camps.* (3 March, 1863.)

No. 27.—*Joint Resolution to expedite the Printing of the President's Message and accompanying Documents.* Heads of departments shall furnish copies of their annual reports and documents to the Superintendent of Printing before the 1st of November each year, who shall print, bind, and deliver seven thousand copies of the same before the third Monday of December. The Secretary of the Treasury shall furnish condensed statement of exports and imports; ten thousand copies of which shall be printed and bound as soon as practicable. (3 March, 1863.)

No. 28.—*Joint Resolution providing for the Distribution of certain Public Books and Documents* (3 March, 1863.)

No. 29.—*A Resolution giving the Thanks of Congress to Major-General William S. Rosecrans and the Officers and Men under his Command, for their Gallantry and Good Conduct in the Battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee.* The thanks of Congress are hereby presented to Major-General William S.

Rosecrans, and, through him, to the officers and men under his command, for their distinguished gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, where they achieved a signal victory for our arms. The President of the United States is requested to cause the foregoing resolution to be communicated to Major-General Rosecrans, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect thereto. (3 March, 1863.)

No. 30.—*Joint Resolution in relation to Telegraph Companies in the District of Columbia.* Any lawfully organized telegraph company is permitted to use the roads and streets of the District of Columbia in the extension of its line, the route to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Public Buildings. (3 March, 1863.)

No. 31.—*A Resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain the Title to certain Property in the City of Denver, Colorado Territory, for the purposes of the Branch Mint located in said place.* (3 March, 1863.)

No. 32.—*Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the equitable Claims of Contractors for Naval Supplies, and regulating Contracts with the Navy Department.* The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to settle certain claims relating to naval supplies furnished prior to June 30, 1862. Claims must be presented within six months from 3 March, 1863. In contracting for naval supplies, the chief of any Naval Bureau may reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract. But one bid shall be made by one person, and bids must be made by manufacturers or regular dealers. Bidders may be present at the opening of bids. (3 March, 1863.)

No. 33.—*Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue American Registers to certain Vessels named therein.* (3 March, 1863.)

No. 34.—*Joint Resolution respecting the Compensation of the Judges, and so forth, under the Treaty with Great Britain, and other Persons employed in the Suppression of the African Slave Trade.* (3 March, 1863.)

No. 35.—*A Resolution authorizing the Collection in Coin of Postages due on unpaid Mail Matter from Foreign Countries.* (3 March, 1863.)

No. 36.—*A Resolution to grant the use of a portion of Judiciary or Armory Square for a Home for Destitute Newsboys in Washington.* (3 March, 1863.)

No. 37.—*Joint Resolution to compensate the Crew of the United States Steamer Monitor for Clothing and other Property lost in the Public Service.* (3 March, 1863.)

No. 38.—*A Resolution in relation to Property devised to the People of the United States by Captain Uriah P. Levy, deceased.* The Attorney-General is authorized to ascertain and make report of the facts concerning the following devise and bequest in the will of Captain Uriah P. Levy, late a Captain of the United States Navy, who died in the city of New York March 22, 1862, viz.:—"I give, devise, and bequeath my farm and estate of Monticello, in Virginia, formerly belonging to President Thomas Jefferson, together with all the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal or mixed, not hereby disposed of, wherever or however situated, to the People of the United States, or such persons as Congress shall appoint to receive it, and especially all my real estate in the city of New York, in trust for the sole and only purpose of establishing and maintaining at said farm of Monticello, in Virginia, an agricultural school, for the purpose of educating as practical farmers children of the warrant office[rs] of the United States Navy whose fathers are dead." (3 March, 1863.)

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1863-4.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE IN THE FOREGOING LAWS.

For legislative, executive, judicial, and miscellaneous.....	\$12,393,445 10
“ deficiencies for the legislative, executive, &c.....	1,195,752 30
“ army for the year ending June 30, 1864.....	729,861,898 80
“ army for the year ending June 30, 1863.....	108,730,245 20
“ fortifications.....	6,900,000 00
“ naval service.....	89,848,205 01
“ Post-Office Department.....	12,930,000 00
“ diplomatic and consular.....	1,260,544 34
“ invalid and other pensions.....	7,685,200 00
“ Indian Department.....	2,131,685 67
“ Military Academy.....	183,394 00
	\$973,120,470 42

Besides the foregoing public laws and joint resolutions, there were passed, at the same session, twenty-nine private acts and seventeen private joint resolutions, for the “relief” of persons and parties having claims against the United States, or having disputed accounts to be settled.

Nearly all of these private acts, &c., appropriate money specifically as to the objects of the appropriations, but in most cases indefinitely as to the sums granted. It is therefore impossible to state the aggregate of appropriations made.

INTERNAL, OR EXCISE, AND DIRECT TAX LAWS.

Prior to the year 1861, the present generation of Americans were unaccustomed to any other modes of raising moneys for the support of the Government of the United States, than by duties on foreign goods imported, and by the sale of the public lands. Other means, however, had been used during the earlier periods of our national career. Under the power granted in section 8 of Article I. of the Constitution, Congress had many times exercised the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States," by imposing direct taxes and internal or excise duties similar to those in operation at this time. On these subjects no less than seventy-five acts were passed, extending from 3d of March, 1791, to 23d of December, 1817, when excise or internal duties were abolished. The whole amount realized to the Treasury by the operation of those laws was \$34,995,340. The highest amount collected in any one year was in 1816, when it reached \$9,378,344. Great difficulty attended the collections, and some of the taxes and duties did not reach the Treasury until 1836. The people of the United States were comparatively poor in those days. It may serve to indicate our advance in wealth and in tax-paying power to state in this place that there was collected during about *six months* of active operations of the present laws, an amount exceeding by fifty per cent. the aggregate collections from similar sources during our whole previous history. The receipts from internal revenue in the year 1863, to September 30, were \$53,625,678 46.

The following will serve to show the relative productiveness of the several sources of revenue prior to the passage of the laws of 1861-2-3.

Aggregate revenue of the United States from 1789 to 1861, from the following sources:—

From Duties on Imports.....	\$1,575,152,579
“ Sales of Public Lands.....	175,817,960
“ Internal and Direct Taxes.....	34,995,340

The excise and direct taxes, now in process of levy and collection, are authorized by the following acts and parts of acts of Congress.

To provide increased revenue, &c....	Aug. 5, 1861.
For the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, &c.....	June 7, 1862.
To provide internal revenue, &c.....	July 1, 1862.
Increasing temporarily the duties on imports, &c. (sections 24, 25)...	July 14, 1862.
To impose additional duties on sugars, &c.....	July 16, 1862.
Joint resolution amending act of July 1.....	July 17, 1862.
To amend the act to provide internal revenue, &c.....	Dec. 25, 1862.
To amend the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, &c.....	Feb. 6, 1863.
To provide ways and means, &c. (section 7).....	Mar. 3, 1863.
To amend the act to provide internal revenue, &c.....	Mar. 3, 1863.

In addition to the foregoing authorizations, there should be added the "notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, postponing the operation of the law," dated July 23, 1862, and the proclamation of the President declaring certain States and parts of States to be in rebellion, dated July 1, 1862.

The essential parts of the latest amendments to the laws are in the following summary.

EXCISE, STAMP, AND INCOME TAX LAWS.

AN ALPHABETICAL SUMMARY, INCLUDING THE LATEST AMENDMENTS AND SOME OFFICIAL DECISIONS.

Absent persons to present list to assessor within ten days after notice is given or sent by mail; failing to do this, the assessor is authorized to enter the premises and make a list, adding 50 per cent. to the amount of items, and the person assessed forfeits, besides, \$100 as a fine.	
Administrators to pay tax in district where deceased resided.	
Advertisements inserted in newspapers, magazines, reviews, or any other publication, on gross receipts for.....	3 per ct.
in newspapers denied the use of the mails,	10 per ct.
all receipts for, to the amount of \$1000,	exempt.
in papers whose circulation does not exceed 2000 copies.....	exempt.
Agents to purchase or sell goods, cost of license, \$50 to seek wholesale orders for goods, cost of license.....	\$50
for ship-owners, cost of license.....	\$50
Real Estate, cost of license.....	\$50
Claim, cost of license.....	\$10
Patent, cost of license.....	\$10

Agents, Insurance, any person acting as agent of any fire, marine, life, mutual, or other insurance company, considered an insurance agent. Cost of license, \$10. If his receipts are less than \$600 no license required.

The word "agent" is construed to mean either an exclusive agent of a manufacturer, or any person or firm selling goods on commission, designated by a manufacturer as his agent.

Agreements, for each sheet or piece of paper on which written, stamp duty..... 5 cents. |

for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, if for a period of time not exceeding three years, stamp duty, 50 cents. |

if for a period of time exceeding three years, stamp duty..... \$1 |

Alcohol made from whiskey distilled prior to September 1, 1862..... 3 per ct. |

the sale of, except by apothecaries, requires license. |

*Ale, per barrel of thirty-one gallons, fractional parts of a barrel to pay proportionately, CO cents. |

Alternatives, on each package of, the retail price |

* This rate of duty limited to April 1, 1864.

or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, stamp duty..... 1 cent.

Alternatives, on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 25 cents and does not exceed 50 cents, stamp duty.... 2 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 50 cents and does not exceed 75 cents, stamp duty..... 3 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 75 cents and does not exceed one dollar..... 4 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds one dollar, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above one dollar, an additional stamp duty of..... 2 cents.

Animal oils, per gallon..... 1 cent.

Anodynes, on each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, stamp duty..... 1 cent.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 25 cents and does not exceed 50 cents, stamp duty 2 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 50 cents and does not exceed 75 cents, stamp duty..... 3 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 75 cents and does not exceed one dollar..... 4 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds one dollar, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above one dollar, an additional stamp duty of..... 2 cents.

Apothecaries' license not required for liquors used in prescriptions, nor for selling alcohol.

Apothecaries, when a license as wholesale or retail dealer has not been taken out, and where the annual gross receipts on sales exceed one thousand dollars, for license... \$10 whose gross annual sales are less than one thousand dollars, require no license.

Appeal not allowed in cases of fraudulent lists or under-valuation.

notice of time and place for hearing to be given by assessor.

made before assessor, and question at issue stated.

to be in writing; hearing of, to be summary and brief.

Appraisements of value or damage, on each, a stamp duty of..... 5 cents.

Architects and Civil Engineers, cost of license, \$10

Every person whose business it is to plan or superintend the construction of buildings, ships, roads, bridges, canals, or railroads, shall be regarded as an architect or civil engineer.

A practical carpenter who labors on a building is excepted.

Aromatic Snuff, on each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, a stamp duty of..... 1 cent.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 25 cents and does not exceed 50 cents, a stamp duty of..... 2 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 50 cents and does not exceed 75 cents, a stamp duty of..... 3 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 75 cents and does not exceed one dollar..... 4 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds one dollar, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof,

over and above one dollar, an additional stamp duty of..... 2 cents.

Assessments erroneously made may be corrected (if the tax has not been paid) by the assessor certifying to the collector the fact of such erroneous assessment.

Assessors for each district—

appointed by President, with advice and consent of Senate.

may subdivide their districts and appoint assistants.

to take an oath.

certificate of, to be delivered to collector.

penalty for not taking oath, \$100.

authorized to administer oaths or affirmations in all cases relating to their duties, but shall make no charge therefor.

assessments to be made before 1st of October, 1862, and on or before first Monday in May in each year thereafter.

taxable persons and property to be found out by all lawful ways and means.

duty of, when any person fails to make out a list of his or her taxable property. The assessor shall make out a list for such person, which, being read, consented to and signed by such person, shall be received as his or her list.

penalty on persons making fraudulent lists, \$500, and costs of prosecution.

duty, in case of fraudulent lists or undervaluation, to make out a list without appeal.

duty, when persons notified fail or neglect to make out lists, to notify them to do so within ten days. See ABSENT PERSONS.

duty, in case of non-residents, to make a list.

duty relative to lists of property owned in other districts, to allow owners to forward list through the assessor of their own district, and, if correct, approve and return; if not, to correct it and return, when the assessor of the district where the parties reside shall make assessment of it.

two general lists to be made of persons liable to pay tax, and amount.

lists to be sent to the principal assessor within thirty days.

to advertise when list may be examined.

to keep lists open fifteen days.

to advertise time and place of hearing appeals.

to submit lists to the inspection of all persons.

to determine appeals in a summary way.

to re-examine and equalize valuations.

to give notice of an increase of valuation.

to make lists of persons liable to taxation, and amount payable.

to make separate lists of non-residents.

to send lists to collectors—penalty for neglect, \$500, and compensation.

penalty may be remitted by commissioner.

compensation of assessors, \$100 a year, and, where the receipts of a collection district exceed \$200,000, $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent. on the excess over \$200,000 up to \$400,000; where they exceed \$400,000, $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent. on the excess over \$400,000 up to \$600,000; over \$600,000, $\frac{1}{10}$ of one per cent. on such excess; but no assessor shall receive more than \$3000.

shall be allowed office-rent actually paid, not exceeding \$500 a year.

allowed such clerks as Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary.

Assessors allowed reasonable charges for postage, stationery, and blank books.

in California, Oregon, and the Territories, may be allowed such additional compensation as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and equitable; and their accounts for services may be audited and paid by the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco. corruptly approving accounts shall have the amount deducted from their pay.

may be allowed additional compensation, where more than one Congressional district is included.

to receive abstract of books of distillers and brewers monthly, if desired.

right to examine said books.

when persons apply for a license, to ascertain the facts, and issue the license for one year, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

to receive lists from manufacturers.

how to assess knitting-thread.

to assess duties where goods have been sold without compliance with the law, and to add fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as in other cases.

to estimate gas.

to receive monthly report of auctioneers.

"	"	"	butchers.
"	"	"	railroad companies.
"	"	"	steamboat captains.
"	"	"	ferry-boat owners.
"	"	"	bridge-keepers.

to receive list of advertisements from publishers.

to make return of neglect to report income.

Assessors, assistant, appointed by the assessors.

to take an oath or affirmation.

duties commence on the 1st of October, 1862, and first Monday in May thereafter.

may perform duty of assessors.

authorized to administer oaths or affirmations in the line of their duties.

to make out accounts for pay, &c., monthly, which shall be submitted to the assessor, and, if approved, shall be paid by the collector.

to notify absent persons.

duty when persons notified fail to make out lists.

penalty for neglect to send lists to assessors, \$200 fine and costs, and loss of situation.

to send lists to districts where persons reside. compensation of, \$3 per day, and \$1 for each 100 names.

allowed necessary and reasonable charges for postage actually paid for official letters, &c.

Associations to make lists of their taxable property.

Attorney, no license required, as such, in consequence of being employed to purchase, rent, or sell real estate, or collect rents thereon in the ordinary course of business. See LAWYER.

Auctioneers, for license..... \$20 not to sell at private sale.

may sell for a licensed trader.

all persons whose occupation it is to offer property for sale to the highest or best bidder, considered as.

to make monthly returns to the assessors, and penalty for neglect.

license confined to the collection district.

may sell the goods of a licensed dealer at the dealer's store; but not the goods of an unlicensed dealer if subject to license.

Auction sales of goods, merchandise, articles, and stocks, on gross amount of sales, $\frac{1}{10}$ of one per cent.

Awnings, sails, tents, shades, and bags, tax on, $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.

when materials are imported, or have paid a duty..... exempt.

Bags, tax on (see AWNINGS)..... 3 per cent.

Band Iron. See IRON.

Banks, on all dividends..... 3 per cent.

to make semi-annual statement.

authorized to deduct the amount of tax from the dividend.

declaring dividends less than once in six months, to render statement, under oath, on January 1 and July 1, of each year, of profits of preceding six months. Tax on said profits..... 3 per cent.

tax on circulation. All banks, associations, corporations, or individuals, issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, subject to a duty of one per cent. each half year from April 1, 1863, upon the average amount of circulation of notes or bills as currency issued beyond the amount hereinafter named, that is to say; banks, associations, corporations, or individuals having a capital of not over \$100,000, 90 per cent. thereof; over \$100,000 and not over \$200,000, 10 per cent. thereof; over \$200,000 and not over \$300,000, 70 per cent. thereof; over \$300,000 and not over \$500,000, 60 per cent. thereof; over \$500,000 and not over \$1,000,000, 50 per cent. thereof; over \$1,000,000 and not over \$1,500,000, 40 per cent. thereof; over \$1,500,000 and not over \$2,000,000, 30 per cent. thereof; over \$2,000,000, 25 per cent. thereof. In the case of banks with branches, the duty shall be imposed upon the circulation of the notes of such branches severally, and not upon the aggregate circulation of all; and the amount of capital of each branch shall be considered to be the amount allotted to or used by such branch; and all such banks, associations, corporations, and individuals shall also be subject to and pay a duty of one-half of one per cent. each half year, from and after April 1, 1863, upon the average amount of notes or bills not otherwise herein taxed and outstanding as currency during the six months next preceding the return hereinafter provided for; and the rates of tax or duty imposed on the circulation of associations which may be organized under the act "to provide a national currency" shall be the same as that hereby imposed on the circulation and deposits of all banks, associations, corporations, or individuals, but shall be assessed and collected as required by said act; all banks, associations, or corporations, and individuals, issuing or reissuing notes or bills for circulation as currency after April 1, 1863, in sums representing any fractional part of a dollar, shall be subject to and pay a duty of 5 per cent. each half year thereafter upon the amount of such fractional notes or bills so issued.

tax on deposits. All banks, associations, corporations, and individuals receiving deposits of money subject to payment on check or draft, except saving institutions, shall be subject to a duty of one-eighth of one per

cent. each half year, from and after April 1, 1863, upon the average amount of such deposits beyond the average amount of their circulating notes or bills lawfully issued and outstanding as currency.

Banks to return list under oath within thirty days after October 1, 1863, and every six months thereafter, giving account of duties accrued or which should accrue on the full amount of the fractional note circulation and on the average amount of all other circulation, and of all such deposits, for the six months next preceding.

if default is made in delivery of list or the payment of duties for thirty days, the penalty is..... \$500

Bankers. Every person who keeps a place of business where credits are opened in favor of any person, firm, or corporation, by the deposit or collection of money or currency, and the same, or any part thereof, shall be paid or remitted upon the draft, check, or order of such creditor, but not including incorporated banks, or other banks legally authorized to issue notes as circulation, for license..... \$100

Barges, boats, or vessels, persons who sell commodities from, may be assessed as dealers and must take out license.

Barks, hereafter built, to pay a tax of 2 per cent.

Bar Iron. See **Iron.**

Barytes, sulphate of, per 100 pounds..... 10 cents.

***Beer, per barrel of 31 gallons, fractional parts of a barrel to pay proportionately.... 60 cents.**

Band Leather, per pound..... 1 cent.

Benzine, or Benzole, per gallon..... 10 cents.

Bicarbonate of soda, per pound..... 5 mills.

Billiard Tables for private use..... \$10 for public use, each table, for license (to be paid annually)..... \$5

Bills of Exchange (Inland) for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$20, otherwise than at sight or on demand, are taxed as follows for every sum of \$200, or fractional part thereof:—

if payable on demand, or at any time not exceeding 33 days..... 1 cent.
exceeding 33 but not 63 days..... 2 “
exceeding 63 but not 93 days..... 3 “
exceeding 93 days but not 4 months.... 4 “
exceeding 4 months but not 6 months.. 6 “
exceeding 6 months..... 10 “

Bills of Exchange (Foreign), or letters of credit drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly, or otherwise than in sets of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as inland bills.

if drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed \$150, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency.... 3 cents.

above \$150 and not above \$250,	5	“
“ 250	“	500, 10
“ 500	“	1,000, 15
“ 1,000	“	1,500, 20
“ 1,500	“	2,250, 20
“ 2,250	“	3,500, 50
“ 3,500	“	5,000, 70
“ 5,000	“	7,500, \$1 00

for every \$2500, or part thereof, in excess of \$7500..... 30 cents.

Bills of Lading for any goods, in andise, or effects, to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, excepting the ports of British North America, a stamp duty of..... 10 cents.

Bill of sale of a vessel, or any part thereof, when consideration does not exceed \$500, 25 cents, exceeding \$500 and less than \$1000... 50 cents, exceeding \$1000, for every additional \$1000, or fraction thereof..... 50 cents.

Bitters. See **PREPARATIONS.**

Boards are not to be considered as a manufacture.

Bolts, tax on, per ton..... \$2

Bonds, auction sales of, on gross amount of sales.. 10 of 1 per ct.

any personal bond for the payment of money, or as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money, is taxed for every \$200, or fraction thereof..... 10 cents.

Bone, manufactures of, wholly or in part, if not otherwise specified, ad valorem..... 3 per ct.

Bonnets, trimmers of, not regarded as manufacturers.

Boot and shoe makers, custom work, over \$1000... 1 per cent.

under \$1000..... exempt.

Books are not to be regarded as a manufacture.

Bottles, containing medicines of which the maker claims to have some secret formula or exclusive right for preparing the same, the retail price or value of which, contents included, does not exceed 25 cents, a stamp duty of..... 1 cent.

containing medicines, &c., the retail price or value of which, contents included, exceeds 25 cents and does not exceed 50 cents, a stamp duty of..... 2 cents.

containing medicines, &c., the retail price or value of which, contents included, exceeds 50 cents but does not exceed 75 cts., 3 cents.

containing medicines, &c., the value of which, contents included, shall exceed 75 cents and shall not exceed one dollar..... 4 cents.

containing medicines, &c., the value of which, contents included, exceeds one dollar, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above one dollar, an additional stamp duty of..... 2 cents.

Bowling Alleys, for each alley, duty for license, \$5

Boxes, containing medicines, &c., same as BOTTLES.

Brass, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified, 3 per ct.

Breweries and Distilleries may be inspected by the collector in the daytime.

penalty for refusal to admit him, \$500 fine.

Brewers, every person who manufactures fermented liquors of any name or description for sale, from malt, wholly or in part, who manufactures less than 500 bbls. per year, for license..... \$25

who manufactures 500 bbls. and upward, per year, for license..... \$50

to pay duty on ale, beer, lager beer, and porter.

to keep a record of quantity of fermented liquors made and sold.

record open to inspection.

render monthly accounts to the collector.

verified by oath.

pay duties.

removal for storage, to be authorized on specification, by collector's endorsement, and

- transmission to the collector into whose district it is removed, of duplicate invoice.
- Brewers, original entries verified by oath.
entries made by other persons verified.
penalty for neglect to make true reports, forfeiture of all liquors and spirits made by and for him, and vessels used in making them, together with \$500 fine.
fine, seizure to be made within thirty days.
ten per cent. for neglect to pay duties, added.
duties a lien.
may be collected by distraint.
restored on payment of duties.
furnish abstract of entries on books to assessors, monthly, if requested.
barrels, fractional parts of, may be thirds and sixths.
- Bricks are not to be considered as a manufacture.
- Bridges, toll, on gross receipts..... 3 per ct.
Bridge-keeper to make monthly statement.
- Brigs, hereafter built..... 2 per ct.
- Bristles, manufactures of, not otherwise specified,
3 per ct.
- Brokers, auction sales by, of goods, wares, merchandise, articles, or things, on gross amount of sales..... $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per ct.
- Brokers, for license, all persons whose business is to purchase or sell stocks, coined money, bank notes, or other securities, for themselves or others, or who deal in exchanges relating to money, regarded as..... \$50
commercial, for license..... \$50
commercial, all persons whose business it is, as the agents of others, to purchase or sell goods or seek orders therefor, in original or unbroken packages, or produce, or to manage business matters for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers or consignees of freight carried by vessels, or whose business it is to purchase, rent, or sell real estate for others, regarded as.
cannot act under license of wholesale dealer.
cattle, for license..... \$10
land-warrant. See LAND-WARRANT BROKERS.
- Builders, cost of license..... \$25
every person whose business it is to construct buildings, ships, bridges, canals, or railroads by contract, regarded as a builder.
no license required if contracts do not exceed \$2500 a year.
- Bullion, in the manufacture of silver ware, is not to be considered a manufacture.
- Burning Fluid is not to be considered a manufacture.
- Butchers, cost of license..... \$10
who retail from carts exclusively..... \$5
license not required unless sales exceed \$1000 a year.
every person whose business it is to retail butcher's meat at retail, regarded as a butcher.
to report monthly to assessors.
- Calf-skins, tanned, each..... 6 cents.
American patent..... 5 per ct.
- Calves, slaughtered, per head..... 5 cents.
- Canal-boats, hereafter built..... 2 per ct.
companies, tax on dividends of..... 3 per ct.
- Candles, of whatever material made..... 3 per ct.
- Cards, playing, per pack of whatever number, when the price per pack does not exceed 18 cents..... 1 cent.
over 18 and not over 25 cents per pack, 2 cents.
- Cards, over 25 and not over 30 cents per pack..... 3 cents.
over 30 and not over 36 cents per pack..... 4 cents.
over 36 cents per pack..... 5 cents.
every person selling cards after Sept. 30, 1863, to be deemed the manufacturer, and subject to penalties as such for selling cards without the proper stamp.
- Carpenters, practical, laboring on a building, exempt from architect's or builder's tax.
- Carpets and curtains, the preparation of, for dwellings, exempt from tax.
- Carriages, &c., valued at \$75 or over, including the harness, drawn by one horse..... \$1
drawn by two horses, valued at \$75 and not exceeding \$200..... \$2
exceeding in value \$200 and not exceeding \$600..... \$5
exceeding \$600 in value..... \$10
tax on, to be paid annually.
- Cashier of Internal Revenue to be appointed by the President, to have charge of moneys received in the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Compensation..... \$2500
- Cassia, ground, and all imitations of, per pound, 1 cent.
- Castile Soap, valued not above $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, per pound..... 1 mill.
valued above $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, per pound, 5 mills.
- Castings, Iron, not otherwise provided for, per ton, \$1 50
when sold or removed, taxed as manufactures to be used by maker, or on order from machinist..... exempt.
- Catarrh Snuff, each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, a stamp duty of..... 1 cent.
each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 25 cents and does not exceed 50 cents, a stamp duty of..... 2 cents.
each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 50 cents and does not exceed 75 cents, a stamp duty of..... 3 cents.
each package of, the value of which exceeds 75 cents and does not exceed one dollar, a stamp duty of..... 4 cents.
each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds one dollar, for each and every additional 50 cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above one dollar, an additional stamp duty of..... 2 cents.
- Cattle Brokers, cost of license..... \$10
all persons whose business it is to buy and sell and deal in cattle, hogs, and sheep, regarded as.
- Cattle, horned, exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, each..... 20 cents.
under eighteen months old, per head. 5 cents.
slaughtered by any person for his own consumption (not exceeding six)..... exempt.
- Cavendish tobacco, per pound..... 15 cents.
- Cement, made wholly or in part of glue, to be sold in a liquid state, per gallon..... 25 cents.
- Certificate of stock in any incorporated company, stamp duty on each..... 25 cents.
- Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company, if for not less than \$10 and not exceeding \$50, stamp duty..... 10 cents.
for any sum exceeding \$50..... 25 cents.
- Certificate—Any certificate of damage, and all

other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, stamp duty, 25 cents.

Certificate of deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such, if for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, a stamp duty of..... 2 cents.

for a sum exceeding one hundred dollars, stamp duty..... 5 cents.

Certificate of any other description than those specified, a stamp duty of..... 5 cents.

no stamp required on certificate attesting the weight of coal, wood, animals, or other articles; nor on certificate of record of a deed or other instrument in writing, nor of the acknowledgment or proof thereof by attesting witnesses.

Charter Party—Contract of agreement for the charter of any ship or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, or memorandum, or other writing, between the captain, master, or owner, or person acting as agent, of any ship or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons, for or relating to the charter of such ship or vessel, or steamer, if the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel, or steamer, does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons, stamp duty..... \$1

exceeding 150 tons and not 300 \$3

“ 300 “ “ 600 \$5

“ 600 “ \$10

Check memorandum, of money to be paid at designated time, to be deemed promissory note. See NOTE, PROMISSORY.

Checks drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, for the payment of money, exceeding \$20, at sight or on demand..... 2 cents.

Cheese is not to be considered a manufacture.

Chemical preparations, same as MEDICINES.

Chocolate, prepared, per pound..... 1 cent.

Cigar-makers, employed by manufacturers, receiving the materials and to return the manufactured article, not subject to tax as manufacturers.

Circuses, every building, tent, space, or area, where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports are exhibited, for license..... \$50

Citizens to make a list of annual income, &c.

Civil Engineers, for license (see ARCHITECTS).... \$10

Claim agents, whose business it is to prosecute claims in any of the executive departments of the Federal Government or procure patents, for each license..... \$10

Clocks and timepieces, and clock movements..... -3 per ct.

Cloth, before it has been dyed, printed, bleached, or prepared in any other manner... 3 per ct.

after it has been dyed, duty assessed on increased value..... 3 per ct.

printed since Aug. 31, 1862, although manufactured previous, to be taxed on present value of silk, cotton, or other material, printed or prepared into other fabrics, removed from place of manufacture before Sept. 1, 1862, or which has been or shall be imported, to be assessed only on increased value.

Clothing decided by the commissioner to be a manufacture, and subject as such to a duty of..... 3 per ct.

the manufacturer of clothing is he who furnishes the money, the materials, the skill, &c., employed in the business.

Clothing, made to order, and exceeding \$1000 annually..... 1 per cent.

under \$1000..... exempt.

Cloves, ground, and all imitations of, per pound, 1 cent.

Coal, all mineral, except pea coal and dust coal, per ton..... 3½ cents.

taxes on coal mined on contracts made prior to July, 1862, to be paid by purchasers.

Coal oil, refined, per gallon 8 and 10 cents.

“Distillate” may be removed on permit.

oil distillers, each license \$50

may have bonded warehouse.

oil may be removed for export, or re-distillation.

bonds to be given.

oath, amount of duties to exceed \$200.

duties to be paid when not exported.

illuminating, refined, and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes..... 10 cents.

refined by the distillation of coal alone..... 8 cents.

distillers subject to same provisions as distillers of spirituous liquors.

tar, produced in the manufacture of gas..... exempt.

Cocoa, prepared, per pound..... 1 cent.

Coffee, ground, per pound..... 3 mills.

Coin, contracts for the purchase and sale of, after three days, shall be in writing or printed, and shall pay a stamp duty of one-half of one per cent, and interest at 6 per cent.

contracts otherwise made to be void.

not to be used as security for loans in excess of its par value.

loans, secured by, at par value, subject to same duty as other loans.

Collection districts to be designated.

number of, not to exceed that of senators and representatives of each State.

Collectors, appointed by the President, with advice and consent of the Senate.

number of, same as collection districts.

bonds of, to be prescribed by Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

number of sureties, not less than five.

responsible for deputies, whom he may appoint and compensate.

may collect all the taxes in his district.

duty, on receiving lists from assistant assessors, to give three receipts; one on full copy of list, the other two on aggregates; of these, one to be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the other to the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

authorized to administer oaths or affirmations in execution of his duties.

allowed necessary and reasonable charges for postage actually paid on official business.

certain allowances made to collectors in coal oil districts, and deductions made in districts to which coal oil is shipped.

compensation shall not exceed \$10,000 in the aggregate, or more than \$5000 exclusive of the expenses of administering the office.

accounts of collectors in California, Oregon, and Nevada may be audited and paid by assistant treasurer at San Francisco.

to advertise when and where tax payable.

to demand payment personally within twenty days after neglect.

Collectors, to collect by distraint.

Collectors, notice to owner or agent of time and place of sale.
 make list of property distrained.
 to advertise within the county where distraint is made for not less than ten days.
 to restore property on payment of taxes and fees.
 sale, and disposition of surplus.
 to give notice of time and place of sale of real estate to the owner.
 to advertise and sell.
 may adjourn sale five days.
 to give deeds of real estate in the manner prescribed by the State.
 may sell lands in other districts.
 to keep a record of sales of land.
 record, how to be kept.
 duty in cases of redemption.
 may proceed against property of persons not residents of the United States.
 to transmit monthly statements of collections.
 to complete collections in six months.
 charged with the amount of taxes received for.
 credited with amount sent to other collectors, and taxes of absconding persons.
 penalty for failure to account for taxes, distraint of his property, and, if necessary, of that of his sureties, by United States Marshal, on warrant from First Comptroller of Treasury.
 penalty for extortion or oppression, forfeiture of double the amount, and dismissal from office.
 may inspect breweries and distilleries in the daytime.
 penalty when refused an abstract\$500
 duties performed in case of sickness by a deputy,—Secretary of the Treasury being informed thereof, and not disapproving.
 sureties still held.
 duty to collect all duties and taxes imposed.
 to sue for fines.
 separate accounts to be kept by.
 compensation of four per cent. on the first \$100,000, and two per cent. on all sums above that amount, but not to exceed \$10,000.
 shall grant licenses to distillers.
 may grant permits for the removal of spirits after inspection.
 may distrain for duties on fermented liquors.
 proceedings such as are usual under State laws for distraint.
 Collectors, Deputy, appointed by the collector, by an instrument of writing under his hand.
 number and bonds of, according to circumstances.
 powers, the same as collector's.
 authorized to administer oaths and affirmations in execution of their duties.
 to certify their proceedings to the collector.
 oldest deputy to act on disability of collector.
 bond of deputy available to heirs of collectors.
 Collectors of rents, in certain cases, are required to take out licenses.
 Commercial Brokers. See BROKERS, COMMERCIAL.
 Commissioner of Revenue, office of, to prepare all necessary forms, directions, &c., and to have a general superintendence of the entire work of collecting the internal revenue.
 has the franking privilege for official business only.

Commissioner of Revenue, located in the Treasury Department, at Washington.
 salary, \$1000.
 clerks appointed by him.
 to determine which district shall pay tax.
 authorized to supply collectors in California and Oregon with stamps without requiring payment in advance.
 Confectioners, all persons who sell at retail confectionery, sweetmeats, comfits, or other confections, regarded as.
 whose gross annual sales exceed \$1000 (confectioners who have taken out a license as wholesale or retail dealers are not required to take a separate license), for each license, \$10
 whose gross annual sales do not exceed \$1000, are not required to take out or pay for license.
 Confectionery. See SUGAR CANDY.
 Consumption entry, at any custom-house, not exceeding \$100 in value, stamp duty, 25 cents.
 exceeding \$100 in value and not exceeding \$500, stamp duty..... 50 cents.
 exceeding \$500 in value..... \$1
 Contracts, for each piece or sheet of paper on which written, stamp duty..... 5 cents.
 for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, if for a period of time not exceeding three years, stamp duty..... 50 cents.
 for a period of time exceeding three years, \$1
 Contracts, broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by persons acting as such, stamp duty..... 10 cents.
 Contractors, cost of license (see BUILDERS)..... \$25
 Conveyance, deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty, sold, shall be granted, leased, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500, stamp duty, 50 cents.
 when the consideration exceeds \$500 and does not exceed \$1000..... \$1
 when the consideration exceeds \$1000 and does not exceed \$2500..... \$2
 exceeding \$2,500 and not exceeding \$5,000, \$5
 " 5,000 " " 10,000, 10
 " 10,000 " " 20,000, 20
 for every additional \$10,000, or fractional part in excess of \$20,000..... \$20
 Conveyance, foreign, to be used here to pay the same duty as if made in the United States, no conveyance to pay a stamp duty of more than \$1000.
 Copper, rolled, or in sheets or rods. 1 per ct.
 manufactures of, not otherwise provided for, ad valorem..... 3 per ct.
 Cordials, medicinal, same as CATARRH SNUFF.
 drawback allowed on cordials in certain cases when exported.
 Corporations required to make a list of their property subject to taxation.
 Cosmetics, same as DENTIFRICE.
 Cotton, raw, per pound ½ cent.
 manufactures of, wholly or in part, not otherwise provided for..... 3 per ct.
 umbrellas..... 5 per ct.
 Coupons, railroad..... 3 per ct.

Coupons, railroad tax on the coupons, on bonds issued by State or Corporation in aid of railroad company, to be accounted for by the company.

Dea.ers. See RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
Deeds. See CONVEYANCES.
for the conveyance of property in fee, &c., not to pay a stamp duty exceeding \$1000.
Deerskins, dressed or smoked, per pound, 2 cents.
manufactured..... 3 per ct.
Dentifrice, each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, stamp duty..... 1 cent.
exceeding 25 cents but not exceeding 50 cents, stamp duty..... 2 cents.
exceeding 50 cents but not exceeding 75 cents, stamp duty..... 3 cents.
each package of, the value of which shall exceed 75 cents and shall not exceed one dollar, stamp duty..... 4 cents.
exceeding one dollar, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above one dollar, an additional stamp duty of..... 2 cents.
Dentists, for license..... \$10
do not need another license to practise out of the district.
Deposits in banks and savings institutions, tax on. See BANKS.
Depositories of taxes collected, to be designated in each State by Secretary of the Treasury.
Deputy Collectors. See COLLECTORS, DEPUTY.
Despatch, telegraphic, when the charge for the first ten words does not exceed 20 cents, stamp duty..... 1 cent.
Despatch, telegraphic, when it exceeds 20 cents, 3 cents.
Diamonds..... 3 per ct.
when previously cut, assessed only on value of setting.
Direct tax act limited to one year.
Distilled spirits, first proof, per gallon... 20 cents.
duties increased for greater strength.
standard for first proof, 60 degrees of Tralle's centesimal hydrometer, at 60 degrees of temperature Fahrenheit.
duty payable at the time of rendering the accounts.
all to be inspected before used or removed.
penalty for fraudulent attempt to evade payment of duties, \$500 for each cask.
may be removed after inspection.
the shipper and consignee who shall pay duties must be the agent of the distillery.
stored till duties are paid, and costs.
not less than fifty barrels permitted.
may be removed for export or re-distillation, without payment of tax.
bonds to be given with sufficient sureties for compliance with law, and oath taken that the permit is designed for no other purpose.
amount of duties to exceed \$300, or removal not permitted.
duties to be paid when not exported.
Distillers—Every person or copartnership which distills or manufactures spirituous liquors for sale, when manufacturing 300 bbls. or more per year, for license..... \$50
making less than 300 bbls. per year..... \$25
of apples and peaches, making less than 150 bbls. per year..... \$12 50
must have a license and give bond to report each additional still, keep record of gallons

distilled and quantity of grain used open to inspection.
Distillers render tri-monthly accounts of amount distilled, amount removed, and grain used.
not to sell or remove until inspected.
must pay duties when account is rendered.
bond may be renewed or changed.
must state place and capacity of still.
penalty for false statement, \$100 and costs of suit.
may erect fire-proof warehouses.
regarded as bonded warehouses.
pay duty when spirits are sold.
daily record of spirits made and sold to be kept.
record open to inspection of the collector.
render tri-monthly accounts from record.
record of grain, &c., used to be kept.
to be verified by oath.
pay duties when account is rendered.
may remove spirits after inspection.
not less than fifty barrels to be permitted.
may remove for export or re-distillation.
entries of books to be verified by oath.
entries made by other persons to be verified.
to furnish abstract of entries on books to assessors monthly, if required.
fraudulent use of marked casks punished by penalty of \$500 for every cask so used.
Distraint for taxes, proceedings by collector, same as usual in each State.
right of parties aggrieved by, to make complaint to Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
tax refunded, when the commissioner decides it wrongfully collected.
Dividends, annual income from, when exceeding \$600 and not exceeding \$10,000, on the excess over \$600..... 3 per ct.
exceeding \$10,000, on excess over \$600..... 5 per ct.
annual income from, when realized by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employment of the United State, not otherwise provided for... 5 per ct.
Draft, drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, for the payment of any sum exceeding \$20, at sight or on demand, stamp duty..... 2 cents.
Drafts, otherwise than at sight or on demand. See BILLS OF EXCHANGE (INLAND).
Draining tiles are not to be considered a manufacture.
Drawback allowed on manufactures exported, equal to the tax.
certificate of, receivable for taxes.
on cotton goods, 5 mills per lb. additional where tax has been paid on cotton.
penalty for fraudulent claim, triple the amount, or \$500.
to procure benefit of drawback, evidence of exportation is required, the same as that required for drawback on duties on imports.
Dressmakers, custom work under \$1000, exempt from tax, over \$1000, duty..... 1 per ct.
Duties to be estimated on the net value of manufactures, deducting from the gross amount of sales the freight, commissions, &c., actually paid.
illegally collected to be refunded.
Eating-houses, when gross annual receipts exceed \$1000..... \$10

Eating-houses, when gross annual receipts do not exceed \$1000, no license is required; nor, when a license has been taken out for the sale of confectionery, is an additional one required.

do not require license as confectioners.

all places where food or refreshments are provided for casual visitors and sold for consumption therein, to be regarded as.

may sell cigars and tobacco, but not spirituous or vinous liquors.

Emeralds..... 3 per ct.
when previously cut, assessed only on value of setting.

Enamelled leather, per square foot..... 5 mills.

Enamelled skirting leather, per square foot..... 1½ cents.

Engineers, civil, cost of license (see ARCHITECTS)... \$10

Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise, at any custom-house, for consumption or warehousing, less than \$100 in value.... 25 cents.
exceeding \$100 in value and not \$500, 50 cents.
exceeding \$500 in value..... \$1
for the withdrawal of any goods, wares, or merchandise from bonded warehouse, stamp duty..... 50 cents.

Epileptic pills, same as DENTIFRICE.

"Essence of Life," same as DENTIFRICE.

Executors may carry on trade under license of deceased persons.

endorsement of license by assessor required.

Executors, to pay duty in district of which deceased was a resident.

Expresses and Express Companies, duty on gross receipts..... 2 per ct.
subject to the same rules, provisions, and penalties as individuals, firms, and corporations owning railroads, canals, ferry-boats, &c.

False swearing, penalty of, same as that of perjury.

Fans, made up..... 3 per ct.

Ferry-boat owner to make monthly statement.

Ferry-boats, propelled by steam or horse power, on gross receipts..... 1½ per ct.

Fire Insurance Companies, on all dividends..... 3 per ct.

Firms in business, to make a list, &c.

Fish, preserved, ad valorem..... 5 per ct.

Fish oil..... exempt.

Flax, manufactures of, not otherwise specified..... 3 per ct.

prepared for textile or felting purposes is not to be considered a manufacture until actually woven, knit, or felted into fabric for consumption.

Flour, made from grain, is not to be considered a manufacture.

Fraud, proceedings in case of, to be in United States courts.

Fruits, preserved..... 5 per ct.

Gains, annual, of every person, when exceeding \$600 and not exceeding \$10,000, on the excess of gain over \$600..... 3 per ct.
exceeding \$10,000, on the excess of gain over \$600..... 5 per ct.

from property of any kind in the United States, realized by any citizen of the United States residing abroad and in employment of the United States, not otherwise provided for..... 5 per ct.

Gas, coal, when the product shall not be above 500,000 cubic feet per month, per 1000 cubic feet..... 5 per ct.

when the product shall be above 500,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000 cubic feet per month, per 1000 cubic feet..... 10 cents.

when the product shall be above 5,000,000 cubic feet per month, per 1000 cubic feet..... 15 cents.

Gas Companies, competing, pay the rates of the highest.

if furnished to street-lamps, hotels, and private dwellings, may be estimated.

tax on stock in gas companies not to be deducted in estimating a person's income.

Gas, all illuminating, same as COAL GAS.

Gelatine, of all descriptions, in solid state, per pound..... 5 mills.

Ginger, ground, and all imitations of, per pound... 1 cent.

Glass, manufactures of, not otherwise specified.... 3 per ct.

Gloves, deerskin or oiled leather..... 3 per ct.

Glue, in a liquid form, per gallon..... 25 cents.
in a solid state, per pound..... 5 mills.

Glycerine lotion, same as DENTIFRICE.

Goat-skins, curried, manufactured, or finished..... 4 per ct.

Gold, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for, 3 per ct.

Gold-leaf, per pack of 20 books of 25 leaves each, 15 cents.

Goods, all, except spirituous and malt liquors, and leaf, stem, or manufactured tobacco, where the annual product does not exceed \$600, provided that this shall not apply to any business or transaction where one party furnishes the materials, or any part thereof, and employs another party to manufacture, make, or finish the goods, wares, or merchandise, or articles, paying or promising to pay therefor, and receiving the goods, wares, and merchandise, or articles; but in all such cases the party furnishing the materials and receiving the goods, wares, and merchandise, or articles, shall be liable to, and charged with, all accruing duties thereon..... free.

Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at 18 cents per pound, or less, per pound..... 5 mills.

when valued above 18 cents per pound, and not exceeding 30 cents per pound.... 1 cent.

when valued above 30 cents per pound, per pound..... 6 cents.

Gutta-percha, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for..... 3 per ct.

Gypsum is not to be considered a manufacture.

Harness, leather, per pound..... 7 mills.

made of hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, per pound..... 5 mills.

Hats, persons whose business it is to trim hats, sold according to the usages of the trade without trimming, not regarded as manufacturers.

Headings are not to be considered a manufacture.

Hemp, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified..... 3 per ct.

Hog-skins, tanned or dressed..... 4 per ct.

Hogs, slaughtered, on each animal exceeding 100 pounds' weight, without regard to age..... 8 cents.

Hogs, no duty on hogs of less weight.
 no duty on hogs, not exceeding six, slaughtered
 for owner's consumption.

Hollow-ware, iron, per ton of 2000 pounds... \$1 50

Horns, not considered a manufacture.

Horn, manufactures of, not otherwise provided
 for..... 3 per ct.

Horned cattle, slaughtered for sale, per head.....
 20 cents.

slaughtered for owner's own consumption, not
 exceeding six..... exempt.

Horse-skins, tanned and dressed..... 4 per ct.

Horse-dealers, every person whose business it is
 to buy and sell horses and mules, for each
 license..... \$10

Hose, conducting, all kinds, ad valorem.. 3 per ct.

Hotels, Inns, Taverns—All places where food and
 lodging are provided for and furnished to
 travellers and sojourners regarded as.

where the rent or the valuation of the yearly
 rental of the house and property occupied
 shall be \$10,000 or more, for each yearly
 license..... \$200

where the rent or the valuation of the yearly
 rental shall be \$5000 and less than \$10,000,
 for each yearly license..... \$100

where the rent or the valuation of the yearly
 rental shall be \$2500 and less than \$5000,
 for each yearly license..... \$75

where the rent or the valuation of the rental
 shall be \$1000 and less than \$2500, for each
 yearly license..... \$50

where the rent or the valuation of the yearly
 rental shall be \$500 and less than \$1000, for
 each yearly license..... \$25

where the rent or the valuation of the yearly
 rental shall be \$300 and less than \$500, for
 each yearly license..... \$15

where the rent or the valuation of the yearly
 rental shall be \$100 and less than \$300, for
 each yearly license..... \$10

where the rent or the valuation of the yearly
 rental shall be less than \$100, for each
 yearly license..... \$5

Hotel-keepers, not to sell liquor to be drunk off
 the premises; may sell tobacco and cigars,
 without taking out license as tobacconist.

Income, annual, of every person, when exceeding
 \$600 and not exceeding \$10,000, on the ex-
 cess over \$600..... 3 per ct.

exceeding \$10,000, on excess over \$600.....
 5 per ct.

annual, from property of any kind in the
 United States, realized by any citizen of
 the United States residing abroad and not
 in the employment of the United States
 Government, not otherwise provided for.....
 5 per ct.

from United States securities..... 1½ per ct.

Incomes—All salaries of officers in the service of
 the United States, interests or dividends of
 stocks or bonds on which taxes have been
 paid by corporations, and all national, State,
 and local taxes, are to be deducted from the
 gross income, to arrive at the true estimate
 of the income.

Income tax, due on the 30th of June, and penalty
 for non-payment, addition of costs, 5 per
 cent. and distraint of goods.

all persons to make return of income.
 limitation of, to 1866.

assessors to make returns in cases of neglect.

Incomes, house-rent actually paid to be deducted
 in estimating taxable income.

India-rubber, manufactures of, not otherwise
 specified..... 3 per ct.

Informers have a moiety of fines.

Inns. See HOTELS.

Inspectors, fees, paid by owners of spirits in-
 spected, gauged, and proved.

penalty against, for fraudulent marking, \$500
 and costs.

of spirits, appointed by collectors.

oath and fees, prescribed by Commissioner of
 Internal Revenue.

of tobacco, one or more to be appointed in
 every district, where necessary.

Instruments of writing not invalid for want of
particular stamp. See STAMP.

Insurance Companies, on all dividends... 3 per ct.

fire, inland, or marine, upon gross receipts for
 premiums and assessments, quarterly.....
 1 per ct.

foreign, doing business in the United States,
 upon gross receipts for premiums and as-
 sessments, quarterly..... 1 per ct.

to make a quarterly statement.
 pay duty at the same time.

Insurance, Life, on each policy of insurance, or
 other instrument, by whatever name the
 same shall be called, whereby any insurance
 shall be made upon any life or lives, when
 the amount shall not exceed \$1000, a stamp
 duty of..... 25 cents.

exceeding \$1000 and not exceeding \$5000.....
 50 cents.

exceeding \$5000..... \$1

Insurance, Marine, Inland, or Fire, on each policy
 of insurance, or other instrument, by what-
 ever name the same shall be called, where-
 by any insurance shall be made or renewed
 upon property of any description, whether
 against perils by the sea or by fire, or
 other peril of any kind, made by any in-
 surance company or its agents, or by any
 other company or person, stamp duty.....
 25 cents.

wherever the premium paid does not exceed
 \$10, the stamp duty is 10 cents.

Insurance Agents, license \$10

Every person acting as agent, whose re-
 cepts as such agent exceed \$600 a year, is
 liable to tax.

Insurance to travellers, tax on gross receipts.....
 1 per ct.

Tickets or contracts for travellers' insurance
 not liable to stamp duty.

Interest, annual income from, when exceeding
 the sum of \$600 per annum and not exceed-
 ing \$10,000, on the excess of income over
 \$600 3 per ct.

exceeding \$10,000, on the excess over \$600.....
 5 per ct.

annual income from, when realized by any
 citizen of the United States residing abroad
 and not in the employment of the United
 States Government, not otherwise provided
 for..... 5 per ct.

Iron, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified..
 3 per ct.

railroad, advanced beyond slabs, blooms, or
 loops, and not advanced beyond bars or
 rods, per ton..... \$1 50

band, hoop, and sheet, not thinner than No.
 18 wire gauge, per ton..... \$1 50

Iron, plate, not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per ton.....	\$1 50
railroad, re-rolled, per ton.....	75 cents.
band, hoop, or sheet, thinner than No. 18 wire gauge, per ton.....	\$2
plate, less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per ton.....	\$2
cut nails and spikes, per ton.....	\$2
bars, rods, bands, hoops, sheets, plates, nails, and spikes, manufactured from iron, upon which the duty of \$1 50 has been levied and paid, are only subject to an additional duty of, per ton.....	50 cents.
Iron, cast, used for bridges, buildings, or other permanent structures, per ton.....	\$1
pig, and other, not advanced beyond slabs, blooms, or loops, are not to be considered as manufactures.	
Ivory, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified.	3 per ct.
Jacks and stallions, kept for the use of mares, for pay, owner shall take out license, cost.....	\$10
Unless license is taken out, notes, accounts, &c. for the use of jacks and stallions shall be invalid, and of no force in court.	
Jewelry.....	3 per ct.
Jute, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified.....	3 per ct.
Jugglers, including every person who performs by sleight of hand, for each license.....	\$20
Kid-skins, curried, manufactured, or finished.....	4 per ct.
Knitting-thread, duties to be assessed on the finished article.	
*Lager beer, per barrel containing 31 gallons, fractional parts of a barrel to pay proportionately.....	60 cents.
Land-warrant brokers—Every person who makes a business of buying and selling land warrants, and furnishing them to settlers or other persons, under contracts that the lands procured by means of them shall be bound for the prices agreed on for the warrants, for each license.....	\$25
Lard oil, per gallon.....	2 cents.
manufacturers subject to act relating to distillers for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity produced.	
Lawyer, for each license.....	\$10
removing to another State, must renew license.	
having sign at residence as well as office, must pay two licenses.	
no additional license required to practise out of district.	
Lead, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified.	3 per ct.
Lead, white, per hundred.....	25 cents.
Lease, for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, if for a period of time not exceeding three years, stamp duty.....	50 cents.
for a period of time exceeding three years, stamp duty.....	\$1
assignment of, to be stamped same as lease.	
Leather, bend, per pound.....	1 cent.
butt, per pound.....	1 cent.
damaged, per pound.....	5 mills.
Leather, enamelled, per square foot.....	5 mills.
enamelled, skirting, per square foot, 1½ cents.	
harness, per pound.....	7 mills.
harness, made from hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, per pound.....	5 mills.
offal, per pound.....	5 mills.
oil-dressed, per pound.....	2 cents.
oil-dressed, manufactured.....	3 per ct.
patent, per square foot.....	5 mills.
patent japanned split, used for dasher leather, per square foot.....	4 mills.
rough, made from hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, per pound.....	5 mills.
rough, all other, hemlock-tanned, per pound.....	7 mills.
rough, tanned in whole or in part with oak, per pound.....	1 cent.
sole, made from hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, per pound.....	5 mills.
sole, all other, hemlock-tanned, per pound.....	7 mills.
sole, tanned in whole or in part with oak, per pound.....	1 cent.
tanned calf-skins, each.....	6 cents.
upper finished or curried, except calf-skins, made from leather tanned in the interest of parties furnishing or carrying such leather, not previously taxed in the rough, per pound.....	1 cent.
Leather, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified.....	3 per ct.
Legacies, exceeding \$1000, to parent or child, or brother or sister, for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest in such property.....	75 cents.
to nephew or niece, for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest.....	\$1 50
to an uncle, aunt, or cousin, for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest.....	\$3
to a great uncle or aunt, or second cousin, for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest.....	\$4
where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is stated above, or shall be a stranger in blood to the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, or shall be a body politic or corporate, for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest.....	\$5
passing by will, or by the laws of any State or Territory, to husband or wife of the person who died possessed of the property.....	exempt.
Legacies—Tax on, to be a lien on property of deceased.	
must be paid before distribution.	
executor must furnish assessor with a list of legatees and value of legacies.	
penalty for neglect or false return, the highest rate of tax, and sale of property.	
penalty for refusing to exhibit records, files, &c., \$500, and costs of suit.	
Legal documents—Writ, or other original process commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, stamp duty.....	50 cents.
no writ, summons, or other process issued by	

* This rate of duty limited to April 1, 1864.

a justice of the peace, or in any criminal or other suits commenced by the United States, or any State, shall be subject to the payment of stamp duties.

Letters of credit. See BILLS OF EXCHANGE, FOREIGN.

Letters of administration—where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of \$2500, stamp duty..... 50 cents.
to exceed \$2,500 and not exceeding \$5,000, \$1
“ 5,000 “ “ 20,000, 2
“ 20,000 “ “ 50,000, 5
“ 50,000 “ “ 100,000, 10
“ 100,000 “ “ 150,000, 20
for every additional \$50,000, or fractional part thereof..... \$10

Licenses must be taken out each year by or for the following-named persons, places, or things:

Apothecaries.....	\$10
Architects.....	10
Auctioneers.....	20
Bankers.....	100
Billiard tables, each, for public use.....	5
“ “ “ private use.....	10
Brewers. See BREWERS.	
Brokers.....	50
Bowling-alleys, for each alley.....	5
Builders.....	10
Butchers.....	10
Cattle brokers.....	10
Civil engineers.....	10
Claim agents.....	10
Coal-oil distillers.....	50
Commercial brokers.....	50
Confectioners.....	10
Contractors.....	10
Circuses.....	50
Dentists.....	10
Eating-houses.....	10
Horse-dealers.....	10
Hotels.....	from \$5 to 200
Insurance agents.....	10
Jugglers.....	20
Land-warrant brokers.....	25
Lawyers.....	10
Livery-stable keepers.....	10
Lottery dealers.....	1,000
Manufacturers.....	10
Owners of stallions or jacks.....	10
Peddlers.....	from \$5 to 20
Photographers.....	10
Pawnbrokers.....	50
Physicians.....	10
Retail dealers.....	10
“ “ in liquors.....	20
Rectifiers.....	25
Soap-makers.....	10
Surgeons.....	10
Tobacconists.....	10
Theatres.....	100
Tallow chandlers.....	10
Wholesale dealers.....	50
“ “ in liquors.....	100

License, requirements to obtain one: registry with the assistant assessor of the district in which the business is to be carried on, of the name or style of the firm; the names and residence of persons constituting it; the trade or occupation, and the place at which it is to be carried on; and the quantity or extent of business expected to be

carried on: these facts being duly certified, the license will be granted on payment of the fee.

License, if granted on under-statements, may be again assessed.

may be transferred to other premises.

to be assessed in May of each year.

penalty for neglect to take out, three times the amount of license.

moiety to the informer.

must specify the purpose, trade, or occupation, and names and places of abode of licensees, and the particulars in regard to quantity of production, rent, or extent of business.

one required for each trade a person carries on.

do not expire on the death of the trader.

to retail liquor dealer, will not authorize liquor to be drunk on the premises where sold.

not required on druggists' and chemists' still to recover alcohol, &c.

not required of apothecaries, confectioners, eating-houses, and tobacconists, whose gross receipts do not exceed \$1000.

not to be against the State laws.

Lime is not to be regarded as a manufacture.

Linseed oil, per gallon..... 2 cents.

Lists, to be made by persons, partners, firms, associations, or corporations, on or before the first Monday in May of each year, of annual income, articles or objects charged with tax, &c.

fraudulent, penalty for making, \$500.

of persons must include property owned in other districts.

to be open for inspection fifteen days.

Livery-stable keepers, every person whose occupation is to keep horses for hire or to let, for license..... \$10

do not require license to sell horses.

Loans of money or currency, secured by coin. See COIN.

Lottery dealers, cost of license..... \$1000 tickets, &c. taxed with stamp duty as follows:

when they cost not exceeding \$1..... 50 cents.
for each additional dollar..... 50 “

These taxes and duties not to be construed to authorize lotteries where prohibited.

Lumber is not to be considered a manufacture.

and logs sold in rafts, persons who sell may be assessed as dealers, and they must take out license in conformity to assessor's return.

Magazines are not regarded as a manufacture of paper.

for all advertisements, on annual gross receipts, when more than \$1000..... 3 per ct.

Malt is not to be considered a manufacture.

Manifest of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer, for a foreign port, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed three hundred tons, stamp duty..... \$1

exceeding three hundred tons and not exceeding six hundred tons..... \$3

exceeding six hundred tons..... \$5

Manufactured articles, tax on, not to be deducted in estimating income.

Manufacturers, for license..... \$10
of rubber, oil and other cloth, using goods on

which duty has been paid, to be taxed only for increased value.

Manufacturers of printed goods, made since Aug. 31, 1862, of cloths manufactured previous to Sept. 1, on which no tax has been paid, are liable to assessment for present value of goods.

of articles for Government must pay tax the same as if for individuals.

license must be taken out in district where manufactory is situated, and duties must be paid to the collector of that district.

goods in hands of agent considered as in factory, and duties are duo and payable when sold by agent.

persons employed by, and receiving materials from, to be made up and returned, not to pay tax.

any persons, firms, companies, or corporations, who shall manufacture by hand or machinery, and offer for sale, any goods, wares, or merchandise, exceeding annually the sum of \$1000, regarded as.

additional license not required from manufacturers and producers of agricultural tools and implements, garden-seeds, stoves, and hollow ware, brooms, wooden ware, and powder, delivering and selling at wholesale any of said articles, by themselves or their authorized agents, at places other than the place of manufactory.

to furnish list to assessors within thirty days, to make monthly returns of products and sales, verified by oath.

must pay duties monthly.

finishers of fabrics of cotton, wool, or other materials, to pay the tax.

penalty for neglect ten days, levy, with costs, on real and personal property of manufacturer, on paying the duty on goods made on commission, manufacturers may have lien.

goods forfeited on refusal to pay duties.

surplus after sale, refunded to manufacturer.

penalty on failing to make lists and monthly returns to the assessor, forfeiture, and fine of \$500.

exempt from tax, when product is of less annual amount than \$1000.

if one party furnishes the raw material, and another makes it up, no exemption.

value and quantity of goods estimated by actual sales.

Manufactures of beer, lager, ale, porter, coal oil, asphaltum, shale, peat, rock oil, distilled spirits, cotton or woollen fabrics, made prior to Sept. 1, 1862, not liable to duty when satisfactory proof of the manufactory before that date is furnished the assessor.

exempt from duty:—spokes, hubs, felloes, grindstones, coke, silver bullion, rolled or prepared for platers' use exclusively; materials for the manufacture of hoop skirts exclusively, and unfitted for other use (such as steel wire, rolled, tempered, or covered, cut tapes, and small wares, for joining hoops together); spindles, and castings of all descriptions, where made exclusively for instruments, articles, or machinery upon which duties are assessed and paid; all goods, wares, and merchandise, and articles made or manufactured from materials which have been subject to and upon which internal duties have been actually paid, or materials imported upon which duties have

been paid, or upon which no duties are imposed by law, where the increased value of such goods, wares, and merchandise, and articles so made and manufactured, shall not exceed the amount of five per centum ad valorem.

Manufactures not otherwise specified—bone, brass, bristles, copper, cotton, flax, glass, gold, gutta-percha, hemp, horn, India rubber, iron, ivory, jute, lead, leather, paper, pottery, silk, silver, steel, tin, willow, wood, wool, worsted, zinc, and other materials..... 3 per ct.

Maps are not to be considered a manufacture.

Marble manufactures, and also those of stone or slate, of a nature to enter into the commerce of the country, are subject to tax of. 3 per ct.

Marine engines 3 per ct.

protest 25 cents.

Market men subject to tax as dealers, either retail or wholesale, according to whether they sell to consumers or to those who sell again.

Marshal, the United States, his duty to levy on property of defaulting collector and sureties.

Mattresses 3 per ct.

Meats, preserved..... 5 per ct.

Medicinal or mineral waters from springs, for each bottle of less than a quart..... 1 cent.

more than a quart..... 2 cents.

Medicines or Preparations,—for and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or other preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for consumption and sale, by any person or persons whatever, wherein the person making or preparing the same has, or claims to have, any private formula or occult secret or art for the making or preparing the same, or has, or claims to have, any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affections whatever affecting the human or animal body, as follows:—

where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of twenty-five cents..... 1 cent.

where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of twenty-five cents and not exceed the retail price or value of fifty cents..... 2 cents

where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of fifty cents and shall not exceed the retail price or value of seventy-five cents..... 3 cents.

where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of seventy-five cents and shall not exceed the retail price or value of one dollar 4 cents.

Medicines or Preparations,—where such packet,

box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of one dollar, for each and every fifty cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above the one dollar, as before mentioned, an additional.....2 cents.

such medicines or preparations, if intended for export, are exempt from duty, and may be warehoused, &c.
after Sept. 30, 1863, all such medicines offered for sale must be stamped, whether the articles are imported or otherwise, and any person offering them is held to be the manufacturer, and liable to all the duties, liabilities, penalties, &c. in regard to the sale of such articles without the proper stamps.

Memorandum checks. See NOTE (PROMISSORY).

Merchandise. See GOODS.

Milliners, custom work under \$1000 a year, exempt from tax; over \$1000.....1 per ct.

Mineral Waters. See MEDICINAL WATERS.

Mineral coal, except pea-coal, per ton... 3½ per ct.

Mittens, deerskin, or oil-dressed leather...3 per ct.

Morocco skins, cured, manufactured, or finished, 4 per ct.

Mortgage of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, or any personal bond, given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money, shall have stamp thereon denoting a duty as follows: for every sum of \$200, or fractional part thereof.....10 cents.

to secure bond or note, only one stamp required, which must be of the highest rate for such instruments.

no mortgage to pay a stamp duty higher than \$1000.

Movements, clock, when sold without being cased, 3 per cent. ad valorem.

Mustard, ground, per pound.....1 cent.

Mustard-seed oil, per gallon.....2 cents.

Nails, cut, per ton.....\$2

Newspapers are not to be regarded as a manufacture, or submitted to a rate of duty as a manufacture.

Newspapers, for all advertisements. See ADVERTISEMENTS.

if weekly, tri-weekly, and daily papers are all published in one office, and composed mainly of the same matter, to be regarded as one paper, and to be taxed if combined circulation exceeds 2000 copies.

Notarial act. See PROTEST.

Note, promissory, for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$20, is taxed as follows, for every sum of \$200, or fraction thereof, for any time:—

not exceeding 33 days.....1 cent.

“ exceeding 33 but not 63.....2 cents.

“ “ 63 but not 93.....3 cents.

“ “ 93 days but not 4 months..4 cents.

“ “ 4 months but not 6.....6 cents.

“ “ 6 months.....10 cents.

Notes, deposit of, to mutual insurance companies, exempt.

Notices of collectors or assessors legal when partly printed.

Nursery-men and tree-dealers must take out license.

Nuts, wrought, tax on, per ton.....\$2

Oath of assessors and assistants to be prescribed by Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Oil, lard, pure or adulterated, if not otherwise provided for, per gallon.....2 cents.

linseed, per gallon.....2 “

mustard-seed, per gallon.....2 “

all vegetable, per gallon.....2 “

refined, produced by distillation of coal exclusively, per gallon.....8 cents.

Oils, animal, pure or adulterated, if not otherwise provided for, per gallon.....2 cents.

illuminating, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock, and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes, per gallon.....10 cents.

Oleic acid, produced in the manufacture of candles, and used in the manufacture of soap... exempt.

Order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$20, drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand, stamp duty.....2 cents.
otherwise than at sight same as note. See NOTE.

Oxide of zinc, per one hundred pounds... 25 cents.

Packet, containing medicines, &c. See BOTTLES.

Paints, dry, or ground in oil, or in paste, with water, not otherwise provided for.....5 per ct.

Painters' colors, “ “ “.....5 per ct.

Pamphlets are not to be regarded as a manufacture, or submitted to a rate of duty as a manufacture.

Paper, of all descriptions and manufactures, if not otherwise provided for.....3 per ct.

Paraffine oil..... exempt.

Parasols of any material.....3 per ct.

Partnerships, to make a list of property liable to taxation.

Passport, on each, issued from the office of the Secretary of State.....\$3

on each, issued by any ministers or consuls of the United States.....\$3

Passage ticket, by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, of \$30 or less.....50 cents.

exceeding \$30.....\$1

Pasteboard, made of right, straw, or other material.....3 per ct.

Patent leather, per square foot.....5 mills.

Patentees, or owners of patent rights, who employ others to manufacture the patented article, are regarded as manufacturers.

Pawnbrokers—Every person whose business or occupation is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn, or exchange, any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any kind of personal property whatever, for the repayment or security of money lent thereon, for license.....\$50

Paymaster, United States, to withhold tax in adjusting accounts.

Pearl barley is not to be considered a manufacture.

Peddlers—Every person who sells, or offers to sell, at retail, goods, wares, or other commodities, travelling from place to place, in the street, or through different parts of the country, when travelling with more than two horses, for each license.....\$20
when travelling with two horses, for each license.....\$15
when travelling with one horse, for each license.....\$10

Peddlers, when travelling on foot, for each license, \$5
 who sell newspapers, Bibles, or religious tracts..... exempt.
 who sell, or offer to sell, dry goods, foreign or domestic, by one or more original packages or pieces at one time to the same person, for each license \$50
 who peddle jewelry, for each license..... \$25
 persons who travel from place to place, not for the purpose of *selling*, but to *deliver* what was previously sold, are not peddlers: this rule applies to ice-dealers, milk and grocers' wagons, and bakers' and butchers' carts.
 a farmer, who sells the product of his own farm from house to house, is not a peddler; but dealers in fruit and vegetables, and the owners of bread, meat, and fish carts, used for the purpose of selling from house to house, must take out license.
 Pepper, ground, and all imitations of, per pound, 1 cent.
 Perfumery, same as DENTIFRICE.
 when intended for export, exempt from duty.
 persons who offer for sale after Sept. 30, 1863, to be regarded as manufacturers, and are subject to the duties, liabilities, and penalties of manufacturers in regard to selling perfumery or cosmetics without stamp.
 Petroleum, refined, per gallon 10 cents.
 Phial, containing medicine, &c., same as BOTTLES.
 Photographers, persons who make for sale photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes, or pictures on glass, metal, or paper, by the action of light, to be regarded as.
 for each license, when the receipts do not exceed \$500 \$10
 when the receipts are over \$500 and under \$1000, for license \$15
 when the receipts are over \$1000, for license... \$25
 may travel from place to place under one license.
 Physicians, whose business it is, for fee or reward, to prescribe remedies or perform surgical operations for the cure of any bodily disease or ailment, dentists included, for each license \$10
 license not required from as apothecaries, where they only keep medicines on hand to fill their own prescriptions.
 do not need another license to practise out of district.
 Pickles 5 per ct.
 Picture and looking-glass frames are subject to tax as manufactures.
 Pig iron is not to be considered a manufacture.
 Pills, same as DENTIFRICE.
 Pimento, ground, and all imitations of, per pound, 1 cent.
 Pins, solid-head or other, in boxes, packets, bundles, or other form..... 5 per ct.
 Plaster, or gypsum, is not to be considered a manufacture.
 Plasters, same as DENTIFRICE.
 Plate, gold, kept for use, per oz. troy..... 50 cents.
 silver, " " per oz. troy..... 3 " "
 silver, as above, to the extent of 40 oz.... free.
 iron. See IRON.
 Playing cards. See CARDS.
 Policy of Insurance. See INSURANCE.

*Porter, per barrel of 31 gallons, fractional parts in proportion..... 60 cents.
 Pot, containing medicines, &c., same as BOTTLES.
 Pottery ware, if not otherwise specified... 3 per ct.
 Powders, medicinal, same as DENTIFRICE.
 Power of attorney, for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon, stamp duty..... 25 cents.
 or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except charitable, religious, literary, and cemetery societies, stamp duty..... 10 cents.
 to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same, or to perform any or all other acts not otherwise specified, stamp duty..... \$1
 to receive or collect rent, stamp duty..... 25 cents.
 for the sale or transfer of any scrip or certificate of profits or memorandum showing an interest in the profits or accumulations of any corporation or association, if for a sum not exceeding \$50, a stamp duty of 10 cents.
 when power is affixed to a note or bond duly stamped, no other stamp required.
 foreign power to be used here, to pay the same duty as if made in the United States.
 Preparations, Medical. See MEDICINES or PREPARATIONS.
 Preparations of which coffee forms a part, or which are prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, per pound..... 3 mills.
 Preserved fish..... 5 per ct.
 Preserved fruit 5 " "
 Preserved meats 5 " "
 Printed books are not to be regarded as a manufacture.
 Printer's ink is not to be considered a manufacture.
 job work done on specific orders, and such productions as are unknown as articles of commerce, not liable to duty as manufactures.
 Probate of will, where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of \$200, stamp duty..... 50 cents.
 to exceed \$2,500 and not exceeding \$5,000, \$1
 " 5,000 " " 2,000, 2
 " 20,000 " " 50,000, 5
 " 50,000 " " 100,000, 10
 exceeding \$100,000 and not exceeding \$150,000, \$20
 for every additional \$50,000, or fractional part thereof..... \$10
 Profits, annual, of every person, when exceeding \$600 and not exceeding \$10,000, on the excess over \$600 3 per ct.
 exceeding \$10,000, on the excess over \$600..... 5 per ct.
 annual, when realized by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employment of the United States, not otherwise provided for 5 per ct.
 Promissory notes. See NOTES, PROMISSORY.
 Property under distraint, when not divisible, all to be sold.
 when not sold, to be purchased for the United States.
 annual income from. See INCOME.
 left by legacy. See LEGACIES.

Protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft..... 25 cents.

Publications are not to be regarded as a manufacture.

Public exhibitions, cost of license..... \$10
a license for each State required.

Pulmonary balsam, same as DENTIFRICE.

Pulmonic syrup, same as DENTIFRICE.

wafers, same as DENTIFRICE.

Railroad Companies to make monthly statement.

Railroads—On gross receipts for carrying passengers..... 3 per ct.
the motive power of which is not steam, on gross receipts for carrying passengers.....
1½ per ct.

on bonds or other evidences of indebtedness upon which interest is stipulated to be paid, on the amount of interest.... 3 per ct.

Railroad iron, per ton.....\$1 40
re-rolled, per ton..... 75 cents.

cars, duties on car-wheels shall be deducted from assessments on cars.

chairs, duty per ton \$2

Railroad Pills, same as DENTIFRICE.

Ready Relief, same as DENTIFRICE.

Receipt, warehouse, stamp duty..... 25 cents.
(other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects, to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, stamp duty, 10 cents.

Receipts or other evidence of money to be paid. See NOTES, PROMISSORY.

Rectifiers—Every person who rectifies, purifies, or refines spirituous liquors or wines by any process, or mixes distilled spirits, whiskey, brandy, gin, or wine, with any other materials, for sale, under the name of rum, whiskey, brandy, gin, wine, or any other name or names, for each license to rectify any quantity of spirituous liquors not exceeding 500 barrels, containing not more than 40 gallons to each..... \$25
for each additional 400 barrels, or any fraction thereof..... \$25

amount of license duty due from rectifiers is calculated on the basis of the number of casks of 40 gallons each produced by rectification.

Red oil..... free.

Rents, annual income from, when exceeding \$600 and not exceeding \$10,000, on excess over \$600..... 3 per ct.
exceeding \$10,000, on excess over \$300.....
5 per ct.

annual income from, when realized by a citizen of the United States residing in a foreign country and not in the employment of th United States..... 5 per ct.

Retail dealers, whose gross annual sales or receipts exceed \$1000 but not \$25,000, for each license..... \$10
whose gross annual receipts are less than \$1000, require no license.

in liquors—Every person, other than a distiller or brewer, who shall sell or offer for sale distilled spirits, fermented liquors, or wines of every description, in less quantities than three gallons at one time, to the same purchaser, and whose sales do not exceed \$25,000, for each license..... \$20
all persons whose business or occupation is to sell, or offer to sell, groceries, or any

goods, wares, or merchandise, of foreign or domestic production, in less quantities than a whole original piece or package at one time to the same person (not including wines, spirituous or malt liquors, but not excluding drugs, medicines, cigars, snuff, or tobacco), and whose annual sales exceed \$1000 but do not exceed \$25,000, to be regarded as.

Revenue Agents, three to be appointed by Secretary of the Treasury to aid in the detection and punishment of frauds. Compensation.. \$2000

Reviews are not to be considered as a manufacture.

Roman cement is not to be regarded as a manufacture.

Sail-boats, hereafter built..... 2 per ct.

Sails (see AWNINGS) 3 per ct.

Salaries, annual income from, when exceeding \$600, on the excess over \$600..... 3 per ct.

all, of persons in the employ of the United States, when exceeding the rate of \$600 per year, on the excess above \$600, 3 per ct.

Salaries of officers, paid out of the accruing taxes, before they are paid into the United States Treasury.

Saleratus, per pound..... 5 mills.

Sales at auction, on gross amount of sales.
10 of 1 per ct.

Sales at auction made by public officers, &c.....
exempt.

Salt, per one hundred pounds..... 4 cents.

Salves, same as DENTIFRICE.

Savings institutions, on all dividends..... 3 per ct.
on all deposits..... ½ of 1 per ct.

Screws, called wood screws, per pound... 1½ cents.

Schooners, hereafter built..... 2 per ct.

Segars (see CIGARS), valued at not over five dollars per thousand, per 1000..... \$1 40
valued at over five dollars and not over ten dollars per thousand, per 1000.....\$2
valued at over ten and not over twenty dollars per thousand, per 1000..... \$2 40
valued at over twenty dollars per thousand, per 1000 \$3 40

Shades (see Awnings)..... 3 per ct.

Sheathing metal, yellow, in rods or sheets, 1 per ct.

Shellfish, in cans or air-tight packages.... 5 per ct.

Sheep, slaughtered for sale, per head..... 3 cents.

slaughtered by any person for his own consumption, not exceeding six..... free.

Sheepskins, tanned, curried, or finished.. 4 per ct.

Sheet iron. See IRON.

Shingles are not to be considered as a manufacture.

Ships, hereafter built..... 2 per ct.

Silk parasols..... 3 per ct.

Silk umbrellas..... 3 per ct.

Silk, manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....
3 per ct.

Silver, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified..... 3 per ct.

Skins, calf, tanned, each..... 6 cents.

American patent..... 5 per ct.

goat, curried, manufactured, or finished.....
4 per ct.

kid, curried..... 4 per ct.

morocco, curried..... 4 per ct.

sheep, tanned, curried, or finished... 4 per ct.

deer, dressed or smoked, per pound.... 2 cents.

hog, tanned and dressed..... 4 per ct.

horse, tanned..... 4 per ct.

Slates are not to be considered a manufacture.

Sloops, hereafter built..... 2 per ct.
Snuff, manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry, or
damp, of all descriptions, per pound, 20 cents.
aromatic. See AROMATIC SNUFF.

catarrh. See CATARRH SNUFF.

Soap, Castile, valued not above $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound,
per pound..... 1 mill.
valued above $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, per pound,
5 mills.

cream, per pound..... 2 cents.

erasive, valued not above $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound,
per pound..... 1 mill.

erasive, valued above $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, per
pound..... 5 mills.

palm-oil, valued not above $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound,
per pound..... 1 mill.

palm-oil, valued above $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound,
per pound..... 5 mills.

fancy, scented, honey, toilet, and shaving, of
all descriptions, per pound..... 2 cents.

transparent, per pound..... 2 cents.

of all other descriptions, white or colored,
except soft soap and soap otherwise pro-
vided for, valued not above $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per
pound, per pound..... 1 mill.

do., valued above $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, per
pound..... 5 mills.

Soap-makers, for each license..... \$10

Soda, bi-carbonate of, per pound..... 5 mills.

Spikes, per ton..... \$2

Spirits, Distilled. See DISTILLED SPIRITS.

distilled, per gallon..... 20 cents.

Split peas are not to be considered a manufacture.

Stamps, duties to commence October 1, but docu-
ments do not become invalid if not stamped
till after June 1, 1863.

penalty for not using stamps, \$50, and paper
invalid.

forging, counterfeiting, or misusing stamps
prohibited.

or selling counterfeits, or defacing stamps,
penalty, fine not exceeding \$1000, and im-
prisonment not exceeding five years.

mode of cancelling adhesive stamps, by writ-
ing initials and date on them.

proprietors of proprietary articles allowed to
furnish their own dies.

neglect to affix stamp on bills of exchange, &c.,
incurs a penalty of \$200 fine.

no bill can be negotiated without stamp.

discount to purchasers of stamps, five per cent.
between \$50 and \$500, ten per cent. over \$500.

instruments exempt from duty may be
stamped.

telegraph messages must be stamped.

penalty for preparing drugs for consumption
or sale without stamp, for every article so
prepared, \$50.

prescriptions of the College of Pharmacy or
of physicians do not require a stamp.

penalty for removing stamps from articles,
\$50 and costs, and forfeiture of goods.

articles named in this summary as subject to
stamp duty not to be sold without a stamp,
unless for export.

no instrument, document, writing, or paper of
any description, required by law to be
stamped, shall be deemed or held invalid for
the want of the particular kind or descrip-
tion of stamp designated for and denoting
the duty charged on any such instrument,
document, writing, or paper, provided a
legal stamp, or stamps, denoting a duty of
equal amount, shall have been duly affixed

and used thereon; this not to apply to
any stamp appropriated to denote the duty
charged on proprietary articles.

Stamps, official instruments, documents, and
papers, issued or used by the officers of the
U. S. Government, exempt from duty.

no instrument, document, or paper made,
signed, or issued prior to the 1st day of June,
Anno Domini 1863, without being duly
stamped, or having thereon an adhesive
stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon,
shall for that cause be deemed invalid and
of no effect; no instrument, document,
writing, or paper, required by law to be
stamped, signed, or issued without being
duly stamped prior to the day aforesaid, or
any copy thereof, shall be admitted or used
as evidence in any court until a legal stamp
or stamps, denoting the amount of duty
charged thereon, shall have been affixed
thereto, and the initials of the person using
or affixing the same, together with the date
when the same is so used or affixed, shall
have been placed thereon by such person.
And the person desiring to use any such
instrument, document, or paper as evidence,
or his agent or attorney, is authorized in
the presence of the court to stamp the same
as hereinbefore provided.

Starch, made of corn, per pound..... $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills.

made of potatoes, per pound..... 1 mill.

made of rice, per pound..... 4 mills.

made of wheat, per pound..... $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills.

made of any other material, per pound, 4 mills.

States may tax without regard to the United
States law.

States and Territories in which the act cannot be
executed wholly, it may be executed in part.

Staves are not to be considered a manufacture.

Steamboats, hereafter built..... 2 per cent.
taxed exclusive of engines.

Steamboat-captains to make monthly statement.

Steamboats, except ferry-boats, on gross receipts,
3 per ct.

owners must include in their returns all sums
received for berths, state-rooms, &c.; and
when board is included in transportation,
assessor must make allowance therefor.

Steamers, passenger, cost of license..... \$25

Steel, manufactures of, when not otherwise spe-
cified..... 3 per ct.

in ingots, bars, sheets, or wire, not less than
one-fourth of an inch in thickness, valued

at seven cents per pound, or less, per ton. \$4

do., valued above seven cents per pound and
not above eleven cents per pound, per ton. \$8

do., valued above eleven cents per pound, per
ton..... \$10

Stills, used in distilling spirituous liquors, where
the annual product exceeds three hundred
barrels, for each yearly license..... \$50

where the annual product is three hundred
barrels, or less, each license..... \$25

used by distillers of apples and peaches, where
the annual product is less than one hundred
and fifty barrels, each license..... \$12 50

Stock, certificate of. See CERTIFICATE.

any written authority to transfer is regarded
as power of attorney, and must be stamped.
certificates of, must be issued when entry of
ownership is made in the books, and must be
stamped.

Stoves, per ton of 2000 pounds..... \$1 50

Subscriptions to books, solicitors of, regarded as
peddlers.

Sugar, brown, muscovado, or clarified, produced directly from the sugar-cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, other than that produced by the refiner, per pound..... 1 cent.
 refiners, on gross amount of sales.... $1\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.
 every person who advances the quality and value of sugar, molasses, &c., by any chemical or mechanical means whatever, regarded as a refiner.

Sugar candy, and all confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar, is taxed as follows:—
 when valued at 14 cents per pound..... 2 cents per pound.
 exceeding 14 and not exceeding 40..... 3 cents per pound.
 exceeding 40, and when sold otherwise than by the pound..... 5 per ct.

Sugar-coated pills, same as DENTIFRICE.

Sulphate of barytes, per 100 pounds..... 10 cents.

Surgeons. See PHYSICIANS.

Tailors' custom-work under \$1000 not taxed.
 over \$1000..... 1 per ct.

Tallow-chandlers, cost of license..... \$10

Tar, coal, produced in the manufacture of gas..... exempt.

Taverns. See HOTELS.

Taxes, all liable must pay.

Taxes to be paid within the district where persons reside.
 payable at notification of collector, penalty for neglect, addition of ten per cent. and eventually distraint.

Telegraph despatches. See DESPATCH.

Telegraph operators, not to receive a message unless it is stamped.

Tents (see AWNINGS)..... 3 per ct.

Theatres, all edifices erected for the purpose of dramatic or operatic representations, plays, or performances, regarded as.
 for each license..... \$100

Ticket, passage, by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, if \$30 or less, 50 cents.
 exceeding \$30..... \$1

Timber is not to be considered a manufacture.

Tin, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified. 3 per ct.

Tinctures, same as DENTIFRICE.

Tobacconists, for each license \$10
 whose gross annual sales do not exceed one thousand dollars, are not required to take out a license.
 all persons whose business is to sell at retail cigars, snuff, or tobacco in any form, to be regarded as.
 license not required where gross receipts are less than \$1000 per annum.

Tobacco, cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut, and manufactured of all descriptions (except smoking tobacco, cigars, and snuff), per lb. 15 cents.
 smoking, prepared with all the stems in, and on smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems, per pound..... 5 cents.
 snuff, and substitutes for tobacco of all descriptions, per pound..... 20 cents.

Tonic mixture, same as DENTIFRICE.

Tooth powder, same as DENTIFRICE.

Trust companies, on dividends, &c..... 3 per ct.

Turnpike companies, tax on dividends... 3 per ct.

Umbrellas, made of cotton, silk, or other material, 3 per ct.

Umbrella stretchers are not to be considered a manufacture.

Unguents, same as DENTIFRICE.

United States securities, tax on interest of, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.

Varnish, made wholly or in part of gum copal..... 5 per ct.
 made of other gums or substances... 5 per ct.

Vegetable oils, not otherwise specified, per gallon, 2 cents.

Vegetable pulmonary balsam, same as DENTIFRICE.

Vendors of books, &c., itinerant, must take out license as peddlers.

Vermifuge, same as DENTIFRICE.

Vessels, passenger, cost of license..... \$25

Vintners, license not required for selling, at the place where the same is made, wine of their own growth.

Warehouse entry, at custom-houses, not exceeding \$1 in value, stamp duty..... 25 cents.
 exceeding \$1 and not exceeding \$5... 50 cents.
 exceeding \$5 in value..... \$1

Warehouse receipts, stamp duty..... 25 cents.

Whale oil exempt.

Whiskey, per gallon..... 20 cents.
 rectified, is not to pay an additional duty.

White lead, per 100 pounds..... 25 cents.

Wholesale dealers—Every person whose business or occupation is to sell, or offer to sell, groceries, or any goods, wares, or merchandise, of foreign or domestic production, by one or more original packages or piece, at one time, to the same purchaser, not including wines, spirituous or malt liquors, for license on annual sales not exceeding \$50,000 \$25
 exceeding \$50,000 and not \$100,000 \$50
 exceeding \$100,000 and not \$250,000 \$100
 exceeding \$250,000 and not \$500,000 \$200
 exceeding \$500,000 and not \$1,000,000..... \$300
 exceeding \$1,000,000 and not \$2,000,000... \$500
 for every additional million..... \$250
 in liquors of every description, including distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and wines of all kinds (persons other than distillers, who sell or offer for sale any such liquors or wines in quantities of more than three gallons at one time to the same purchaser, are included), for each license the same as “Wholesale dealers” above.

may retail and sell tobacco and confectionery without additional license.

Willow, manufactures of..... 3 per ct.

Wines, made of grapes, per gallon..... 5 cents.

Withdrawal entry, at custom-house, stamp duty, 50 cents.

Wood, manufactures of, if not otherwise provided for..... 3 per ct.

Wood screws, per pound..... $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Wool, manufactures of, not otherwise specified..... 3 per ct.

Worsted, manufactures of, not otherwise specified, 3 per ct.

Worm lozenges, same as DENTIFRICE.

Writ, stamp duty (see LEGAL DOCUMENTS) 50 cents.

Yachts, over six hundred and under ten hundred dollars in value \$10
 each additional thousand dollars in value, ten dollars tax on, payable annually.

Zinc, manufactures of, not otherwise specified..... 3 per ct.

oxide of, per 100 pounds..... 25 cents.

THE UNITED STATES.

THE existence of the United States of America as a separate and independent nation usually dates from July 4, 1776, when the second Continental Congress passed the Declaration of Independence, dissolving all connection with Great Britain. The colonies, however, were virtually under their own government from the time of the meeting of the second Continental Congress, May 10, 1775, which body continued its sittings during the greater part of the Revolutionary War, and had the general direction of affairs. The powers of this Congress were not defined,—there was no settled form of government; but, their authority being of a revolutionary or provisional character, they exercised such as the necessities of the times required. The REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT continued until the Confederation was organized, the articles for which were adopted by the Congress as early as November 15, 1777, but were not finally ratified by all the Colonies until March 1, 1781. On the following day (March 2, 1781) Congress assembled under the Confederation. The CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT was intended to be perpetual; but it was soon found to be so defective,

inefficient, and even powerless, that a convention of delegates was called to meet at Philadelphia on the 14th of May, 1787, “for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting such alterations and provisions therein as shall render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government and the preservation of the Union.” The CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT was the result of the deliberations of this convention; for they adopted, on the 17th of September, 1787, that great and wise charter known as the Constitution of the United States. Eleven of the States having ratified this Constitution, Congress, on the 17th of September, 1788, resolved that it should go into operation on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1789.

The powers granted by this Constitution are distributed among three separate and distinct bodies,—the legislative powers being vested in a Congress; the executive power, in the President; and the judicial power, in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The nineteenth Presidential term of four years since the establishment of the Government of the United States, under the Constitution, began on the 4th day of March, 1861, and it will expire on the 3d of March, 1865.

	Salary.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, PRESIDENT.....	\$25,000
John G. Nicolay, <i>Private Secretary</i>	2,500
William O. Stoddard, <i>Private Secretary to sign Patents</i>	1,500
HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, VICE-PRESIDENT.....	8,000

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The following are the principal officers of the Executive Departments of the Government, who form the Cabinet, and hold their offices at the will of the President.

	Salary.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, New York, <i>Secretary of State</i>	\$8,000
SALMON P. CHASE, Ohio, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i>	8,000
EDWIN M. STANTON, Pennsylvania, <i>Secretary of War</i>	8,000
GIDEON WELLES, Connecticut, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i>	8,000
JOHN P. USHER, Indiana, <i>Secretary of the Interior</i>	8,000
MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Maryland, <i>Postmaster-General</i>	8,000
EDWARD BATES, Missouri, <i>Attorney-General</i>	8,000

I DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

ESTABLISHED JULY 27, 1789.

(Revised at the Department of State, Nov. 1863.)

Names and Offices.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
WILLIAM H SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE.....	New York.....	\$8,000
FREDERICK W. SEWARD, <i>Assistant Secretary of State</i>	New York.....	3,000
WILLIAM HUNTER, <i>Chief Clerk</i>	Rhode Island.....	2,200
GEORGE E BAKER, <i>Disbursing Clerk</i>	New York.....	2,000
JOHN A. JONES, <i>Superintendent of Statistics</i>	Illinois.....	2,000
ALEXANDER H. DERRICK, <i>Diplomatic Bureau</i>	Pennsylvania.....	1,800
ROBERT S CHILTON, " " ".....	New York.....	1,800
JAMES S. MCKIE, " " ".....	Maryland.....	1,800
ROBERT S CHEW, <i>Consular Bureau</i>	Virginia.....	1,800
GEORGE J. ABBOTT, " " ".....	New Hampshire.....	1,800
WILLIAM HOGAN, <i>Translator</i>	New York.....	1,800
FERDINAND JEFFERSON, <i>Clerk of Rolls</i>	District of Columbia.....	1,600
GEORGE BARTLE, <i>Clerk of Commissions and Pardons</i>	Virginia.....	1,600
ALONZO T. WELCH, <i>Passport Clerk</i>	New York.....	1,200

[For organization of State Department and distribution of duties, see National Almanac for 1863.]

This Department, established July 27, 1789, was originally styled the Department of Foreign Affairs, but by an Act of Congress approved 15th September, 1789, it is denominated the Department of State, and the principal officer therein is called the Secretary of State. The Secretary is charged with all duties relative to correspondences, commissions, or instructions to or with our foreign ministers or consuls; negotiations with public ministers from foreign states or princes; and

with such other matters respecting foreign affairs as the President shall assign to the Department. He is also charged with the duty of receiving and preserving the Enrolled Acts of Congress, and with the publication of printed copies of them. He is made by law the custodian of the seal of the United States, and it is his duty to affix the said seal to all civil commissions, and other instruments and acts, whenever he has the special warrant of the President therefor.

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

By the Act of Congress of August 18, 1856, "To regulate the Diplomatic and Consular Systems of the United States," the Ministers and other Diplomatic Agents of the United States in foreign countries are paid by salaries, and the outfit is abolished.

MINISTERS AND DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Corrected at the State Department.)

Envoys Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

Name.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	Capital.	State from which appointed.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
Charles Francis Adams.....	Great Britain..	London.....	Massachusetts.....	1861	\$17,500
Cassius M. Clay.....	Russia.....	St. Petersburg.....	Kentucky.....	1863	12,000
William L. Dayton.....	France.....	Paris.....	New Jersey.....	1861	17,500
Gustavus Koerner.....	Spain.....	Madrid.....	Illinois.....	1862	12,000
Norman B. Judd.....	Prussia.....	Berlin.....	Illinois.....	1861	12,000
J. Lothrop Motley.....	Austria.....	Vienna.....	Massachusetts.....	1861	12,000
George P. Marsh.....	Italy.....	Turin.....	Vermont.....	1861	12,000
Anson Burlingame.....	China.....	Pekin.....	Massachusetts.....	1861	12,000
Thomas Corwin.....	Mexico.....	Mexico.....	Ohio.....	1861	12,000
James Watson Webb.....	Brazil.....	Rio Janeiro.....	New York.....	1861	12,000
Thomas H. Nelson.....	Chili.....	Santiago.....	Indiana.....	1861	10,000
Christopher Robinson.....	Peru.....	Lima.....	Rhode Island.....	1861	10,000
Andrew B. Dickinson.....	Nicaragua.....	Nicaragua.....	New York.....	1863	7,500

Ministers Resident.

Name.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	Capital.	State from which appointed.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
James E. Harvey.....	Portugal.....	Lisbon.....	Pennsylvania.....	1861	\$7,500
Henry S. Sanford.....	Belgium.....	Brussels.....	Connecticut.....	"	7,500
James S. Pike.....	Netherlands.....	The Hague.....	Maine.....	"	7,500
Bradford R. Wood.....	Denmark.....	Copenhagen.....	New York.....	"	7,500
Jacob S. Haldeman.....	{ Sweden and Norway.....	Stockholm.....	Pennsylvania.....	"	7,500
George G. Fogg.....	Switzerland.....	Berne.....	New Hampshire.....	"	7,500
Rufus King.....	Pontif. States.....	Rome.....	Wisconsin.....	"	7,500
Edward Joy Morris.....	Turkey.....	Constantinople.....	Pennsylvania.....	"	7,500
Robert H. Pruyn.....	Japan.....	Yedo.....	New York.....	"	7,500
Charles N. Riotte.....	Costa Rica.....	San José.....	Texas.....	"	7,500
Elisha O. Crosby.....	Guatemala.....	Guatemala.....	New York.....	"	7,500
Thomas H. Clay.....	Honduras.....	Comayagua.....	Kentucky.....	1863	7,500
James R. Partridge.....	Salvador.....	Sau Salvador.....	Maryland.....	1863	7,500
Allan A. Burton.....	New Granada.....	Bogota.....	Kentucky.....	1861	7,500
Erastus D. Culver.....	Venezuela.....	Caracas.....	New York.....	1862	7,500
Frederick Hassaurek.....	Ecuador.....	Quito.....	Ohio.....	1861	7,500
Robert C. Kirk.....	Argen. Confed.....	Parana.....	Ohio.....	1862	7,500
Allen A. Hall.....	Bolivia.....	La Paz.....	Tennessee.....	1863	7,500
James McBride.....	{ Hawaiian Islands.....	Honolulu.....	Oregon.....	1863	7,500

Commissioners.

Name.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	Capital.	State from which appointed.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
Charles A. Washburne.....	Paraguay.....	Asuncion.....	California.....	1862	\$7,500
Benjamin F. Whidden.....	{ Hayti & San Domingo.....	Hayti.....	New Hampshire.....	.....	7,500
Abraham Hanson.....	Liberia.....	Monrovia.....	Wisconsin.....	.....	4,000

Secretaries of Legation.

Name.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	Capital.	State from which appointed.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
Charles L. Wilson.....	England.....	London.....	Illinois.....	1861	\$2,625
Henry Bergh.....	Russia.....	St. Petersburg.....	New York.....	1863	1,800
William S. Pennington.....	France.....	Paris.....	New Jersey.....	1861	2,625
Horatio J. Perry.....	Spain.....	Madrid.....	New Hampshire.....	"	1,800
Aaron Goodrich.....	Belgium.....	Brussels.....	Minnesota.....	"	1,500
Hermann Kreismann.....	Prussia.....	Berlin.....	Illinois.....	"	1,800
George W. Lippitt.....	Austria.....	Vienna.....	Rhode Island.....	1856	1,800
Green Clay.....	Italy.....	Turin.....	Kentucky.....	1862	1,800
(Post never filled.).....	Pontif. States.....	Rome.....	.....	.....	1,500
John P. Brown.....	Turkey.....	Constantinople.....	Ohio.....	1858	3,000
S. Wells Williams.....	China.....	Pekin.....	Massachusetts.....	1858	5,000
William H. Corwin.....	Mexico.....	Mexico.....	Ohio.....	1861	1,800

Assistant Secretaries of Legation.

Name.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	Capital.	State from which appointed.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
Benjamin Moran.....	England.....	London.....	Pennsylvania.....	1857	\$1,500
W. L. Dayton, Jr.....	France.....	Paris.....	New Jersey.....	1861	1,500

Judges and Arbitrators under Treaty with Great Britain, April 7, 1862, (Suppression of the African Slave-Trade.)

Names, etc.	Place of Service.	Date of appointment.	State whence appointed.	Salary.
Truman Smith, Judge.....	New York.....	1862	Connecticut.....	\$2,500
Benjamin Pringle, Judge.....	Cape Town.....	1863	New York.....	2,500
Charles V. Dyer, Judge.....	Sierra Leone.....	1863	Illinois.....	2,500
Cephas Brainard, Arbitrator.....	New York.....	1862	New York.....	1,000
Wm. L. Avery, Arbitrator.....	Cape Town.....	1863	New Hampshire.....	2,000
Timothy R. Hibbard, Arbitrator.....	Sierra Leone.....	1863	New York.....	2,000

Consuls and Commercial Agents.

(C, Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul; C.A., Commercial Agent.)

Name.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	City.	State from which appointed.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
ENGLAND.					
Freeman H. Morse.....C.	Great Britain..	London.....	Maine.....	1861	\$7,500
Thomas H. Dudley.....C.	England.....	Liverpool.....	New Jersey.....	"	7,500
James W. Marshall.....C.	".....	Leeds.....	Pennsylvania.....	"	2,000
Henry W. Lord.....C.	".....	Manchester.....	Michigan.....	"	2,000
John Britton.....C.	".....	Southampton.....	New York.....	"	2,000
Zebina Eastman.....C.	".....	Bristol.....	Illinois.....	"	†1,500
Charles D. Cleveland.....C.	".....	Cardiff.....	Pennsylvania.....	"	†1,500
Joseph H. McChesney.....C.	".....	Newcastle.....	Illinois.....	1862	†1,500
Alfred Fox.....V.C.	".....	*Falmouth.....	England.....	1863	Fees
SCOTLAND.					
Warner L. Underwood.....C.	Scotland.....	Glasgow.....	Kentucky.....	1862	3,000
James Smith.....C.	".....	Dundee.....	Illinois.....	1863	2,000
Neil McLachlan.....C.	".....	*Leith.....	Indiana.....	1861	Fees
IRELAND.					
John Young.....C.	Ireland.....	Belfast.....	Indiana.....	1861	2,000
Edwin G. Eastman.....C.	".....	Cork.....	Maine.....	1862	2,000
James Cantwell.....C.	".....	*Dublin.....	Pennsylvania.....	1863	Fees
William B. West.....C.	".....	*Galway.....	Wisconsin.....	1863	Fees
Alexander Henderson.....C.	".....	*Londonderry.....	Pennsylvania.....	1862	Fees
CHINA.					
Horace N. Congar.....C.	China.....	Hong-Kong.....	New Jersey.....	1861	3,500
EAST INDIES.					
Nath'l P. Jacobs, Consul-General British India.....	East Indies.....	Calcutta.....	Michigan.....	1862	5,000
C. C. Sholes.....C.	".....	Singapore.....	Wisconsin.....	1863	2,500
George A. Kittredge.....V.C.	".....	*Bombay.....	Massachusetts.....	1863	Fees
John Black.....C.A.	".....	*Ceylon.....	Ceylon.....	1850	Fees
AUSTRALIA.					
William Blanchard.....C.	Australia.....	Melbourne.....	Dist. Columbia.....	1861	4,000
Edward Leavenworth.....C.	".....	Sidney, N.S.W.....	New York.....	"	Fees
TASMANIA.					
Duncan McPherson.....V.C.	Tasmania.....	*Hobart Town.....	Tasmania.....	1854	Fees
NEW ZEALAND.					
Geo. H. Leavenworth.....C.	New Zealand..	*Bay of Islands.....	New York.....	1859	1,000
IN AND NEAR EUROPE AND AFRICA.					
W. R. G. Mellen.....C.	{ Europe and Africa.....	Port Louis.....	Massachusetts.....	1863	2,500
Walter Graham.....C.		*Cape Town.....	New Jersey.....	1863	1,000
Horatio J. Sprague.....C.		*Gibraltar.....	Massachusetts.....	1848	Fees

* At liberty to transact business. Those not thus marked are not.

† Compensation, \$1500 per annum under act of Aug. 2, 1861.

Consuls and Commercial Agents (Continued).

Name.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	City.	State from which appointed.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
William Winthrop.....C.	{ Europe and Africa.....	Malta.....	Massachusetts.....	1824	\$1,500
George Gerard.....C.		St. Helena.....	Pennsylvania.....	1862	Fees
IONIAN ISLANDS.					
Amos S. York.....C.	Ionian Islands.	*Zante.....	Zante.....	1853	Fees
NORTH AMERICA.					
Joshua R. Giddings, Consul-General British North American Provinces.....	North America	Montreal	Ohio.....	1861	4,000
Mortimer M. Jackson.....C.	"	Halifax, N. S.....	Wisconsin	"	2,000
Jay H. Sherman.....C.	"	Prince Ed. Is.....	Vermont.....	"	1,500
Convers O. Leach.....C.	"	St. John, N.F.....	Maryland.....	1862	1,500
Benjamin H. Norton.....C.	"	Pictou, N.S.....	Massachusetts.....	1842	1,500
James Q. Howard.....C.	"	St. John, N. B.....	Ohio.....	1861	1,500
Thomas Fitman.....C.	"	Gaspé Basin, C.E.....	Dist. Columbia.....	"	1,500
Chas. S. Ogden.....C.	"	Quebec	Pennsylvania.....	"	1,500
Allen Francis.....C.	"	*Victoria, V.I.....	Illinois.....	"	Fees
BRITISH WEST INDIES.					
Francis H. Ruggles.....C.	West Indies....	Kingston, Jam.....	New York.....	1863	2,000
Seth C. Hawley.....C.	"	Nassau, N.P.....	New York.....	1863	2,000
John E. Newport.....C.	"	Turk's Island.....	Pennsylvania.....	1861	2,000
Winston J. Trowbridge.....C.	"	Barbadoes	Connecticut.....	"	1,500
George Hogg.....C.	"	Is. of Trinidad.....	Pennsylvania	"	1,500
Charles M. Allen.....C.	"	Bermuda	New York.....	"	1,500
M. Galody.....C.A.	"	Antigua	Virginia.....	1862	1,500
Emile S. Delisle.....C.A.	"	*St. Christopher....	St. Christopher.....	1859	Fees
Charles A. Leas.....C.	"	Belize	Pennsylvania.....	1862	1,500
SOUTH AMERICA.					
	C. South America	Demarara		1859	2,000
FALKLAND ISLANDS.					
W. H. Smiley.....C.A.	Falkland Isls.	*Port Stanley.....	Rhode Island.....	1850	1,000
AFRICA.					
Daniel R. B. Upton.....C.	Africa.....	*Bathurst.....	New York.....	1858	Fees
RUSSIA.					
Wm. E. Phelps.....C.	Russia	St. Petersburg	Illinois.....	1862	2,000
John P. Hatterscheidt.....C.	"	Moscow.....	Kansas.....	1861	2,000
Timothy C. Smith.....C.	"	Odessa.....	Vermont.....	"	2,000
Henry B. Stacy.....C.	"	Revel	"	"	2,000
Perry McD. Collins.....C.A.	"	Amoor River.....	California	"	1,500
A. Schwartz.....C.	"	*Riga	Russia.....	1862	Fees
Edmund Brandt.....C.	"	*Archangel.....	"	1832	"
Reynold Frenckell.....C.	"	*Helsingfors.....	Finland.....	1850	"
FRENCH DOMINIONS.					
John Bigelow.....C.	Fr. Dominions.	Paris.....	New York.....	1861	5,000
James O. Putnam.....C.	"	Havre.....	"	"	6,000
George W. Van Horne.....C.	"	Marseilles.....	Iowa.....	"	2,500
Clarendon Davidson.....C.	"	Bordeaux.....	Missouri.....	"	2,000
Thaddeus Hyatt.....C.	"	La Rochelle.....	Kansas.....	"	1,500
James Lesley.....C.	"	Lyons.....	Pennsylvania.....	"	1,500
John de la Montagnie.....C.	"	Nantes.....	New York.....	"	1,500
Thos. P. Smith.....C.	"	*Bayonne.....	Massachusetts	1862	Fees
Thos. P. Smith.....C.	"	Napon. Vendée.....	"	"	1,500
William Slade.....C.	"	Nice	Ohio	1861	1,500
FRENCH WEST INDIES.					
H. Thronville.....V.C.	West Indies....	*Guadaloupe.....		1863	Fees
Wm. F. Given.....C.	"	Martinique.....	Dist. Columbia.....	"	1,500
AFRICA.					
E. L. Kingsberry.....C.	Africa.....	Algiers	Maine.....	1863	1,500

Consuls and Commercial Agents (Continued).

Name.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	City.	State from which appointed.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
AMERICA.					
Samuel E. Fabens.....C.	America.....	*Cayenne.....	Massachusetts.....	1857	Fees
George Hughes.....C.A.	".....	*St. Pierre, Mique- [lon,	".....	1850	"
SPANISH DOMINIONS.					
Ebenezer S. Eggleston.....C.	Sp. Dominions.	Cadiz.....	Michigan.....	1861	\$1,500
A. M. Hancock.....C.	"	Malaga.....	Kentucky.....	"	1,500
John A. Little.....C.	"	Barcelona.....	Massachusetts.....	"	1,500
Houghton B. Robinson.....C.	"	Port Mahon.....	Pennsylvania.....	1862	1,500
John Morand.....C.	"	*Denia.....	Spain.....	1852	Fees
George Kent.....C.	"	Valencia.....	Maine.....	1861	1,500
Manuel Barcena.....C.	"	*Vigo.....	Spain.....	"	Fees
William L. Giro.....C.	"	*Alicante.....	".....	1853	"
Daniel Evans.....C.	"	Bilbao.....	Illinois.....	1862	1,500
Richard C. Hannah.....C.	"	Santander.....	Indiana.....	"	1,500
John Cunningham.....C.	"	*Seville.....	Spain.....	1859	Fees
Cirilo Molino.....C.	"	Carthagena.....	".....	1862	"
CUBA.					
Christopher Morgan, C.Gen.	Cuba.....	Havana.....	New York.....	1863	6,000
Albert G. Riddle.....C.	".....	Matanzas.....	Ohio.....	"	2,500
William H. Russell.....C.	".....	Trinidad de Cuba..	Missouri.....	"	2,500
Elisha F. Wallace.....C.	".....	St. Jago de Cuba...	New York.....	"	2,500
PORTO RICO.					
John J. Hyde.....C.	Porto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Connecticut.....	1862	2,000
James C. Gallaher.....C.	".....	Ponce.....	Pennsylvania.....	1837	1,500
OTHER SPANISH ISLANDS.					
Wm. H. Dabney.....C.	Sp. Islands.....	*Teneriffe.....	Rhode Island.....	1862	Fees
Charles Griswold.....C.	".....	*Manilla.....	New York.....	1856	"
PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.					
Chas. A. Munro.....C.	Por. Dominions	Lisbon.....	New York.....	1861	1,500
Henry W. Diman.....C.	"	Oporto.....	Rhode Island.....	1862	1,500
George True.....C.	"	Funchal.....	Ohio.....	1861	1,500
Charles W. Dabney.....C.	"	*Fayal, Azores.....	Massachusetts.....	1846	750
W. H. Morse.....C.	"	{ Santiago, Cape de Verde.....	New York.....	1856	750
".....C.	"	*Mozambique.....	".....	"	Fees
W. P. Jones.....C.	"	Macao.....	Illinois.....	1862	1,500
".....C.	"	*Bissao.....	".....	"	Fees
John T. Bradberry.....C.A.	"	{ St. Paul de Loando.....	Maryland.....	1863	1,000
F. de Azis Belard.....C.A.	"	*St. Thomé.....	St. Thomé.....	1860	Fees
BELGIUM.					
A. W. Crawford.....C.	Belgium.....	Antwerp.....	Pennsylvania.....	1861	2,500
Marcus J. Levison.....C.	".....	*Ghent.....	Belgium.....	"	Fees
George Van Campen.....C.	".....	*Liege.....	New York.....	1863	"
George Sauer.....C.	".....	*Brussels.....	".....	"	"
A. G. Brigham.....C.	".....	*Verviers.....	Michigan.....	"	"
NETHERLANDS.					
George E. Wiss.....C.	Netherlands...	Rotterdam.....	Maryland.....	"	2,000
Joseph E. Marx.....C.	".....	Amsterdam.....	Ohio.....	"	1,000
Lewis W. Tappan, Jr.....C.	".....	Batavia, Java.....	Massachusetts.....	"	1,000
Henry Sawyer.....C.	".....	Paramaribo.....	".....	1858	1,500
Stephen Higginson, Jr.....C.	".....	Padang.....	".....	1860	Fees
Charles Rey.....C.	".....	St. Martin.....	New York.....	1858	"
Richard E. Morse.....C.	".....	Curacao, W.I.....	Iowa.....	1863	1,500
DANISH DOMINIONS.					
L. A. Hecksher.....C.	Denmark.....	*Copenhagen.....	Denmark.....	1859	Fees
Geo. P. Hansen.....C.	".....	Elsinore.....	Illinois.....	1863	1,500
Ed. H. Perkins.....C.	".....	Santa Cruz.....	Pennsylvania.....	1862	1,500

Consuls and Commercial Agents (Continued).

Name.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	City.	State from which appointed.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
Wm. Marsh.....C.	Denmark.....	*Altona.....	Dist. Columbia.....	1862	Fees
John T. Edgar.....C.	".....	St. Thomas.....	Tennessee.....	1861	\$1,000
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.					
B. F. Tefft.....C.	{ Sweden and Norway....	Stockholm.....	Maine.....	1862	1,500
W. W. Thomas, Jr.....C.	".....	Gottenburg.....	".....	"	1,500
Olof. E. Dreutz.....C.	".....	Bergen.....	Wisconsin.....	"	1,500
Carl J. Kraby.....C.	".....	*Porsgrund.....	".....	"	Fees
R. Burton Dinzey.....C.A.	".....	*St. Bartholomew..	St. Thomas.....	1860	"
PRUSSIA.					
William H. Vesey.....C.	Prussia.....	Aix-la-Chapelle.....	New York.....	1861	2,500
Charles J. Sundell.....C.	".....	*Stettin.....	Illinois.....		1,000
AUSTRIA.					
Theodore Canisius.....C.	Austria.....	Vienna.....	Illinois.....	"	1,500
Richard Hildreth.....C.	".....	Trieste.....	New York.....	1861	2,000
W. D. Howells.....C.	".....	Venice.....	Ohio.....	"	1,500
SAXONY.					
Alvin M. Mothershead.....C.	Saxony.....	Leipsic.....	Indiana.....	"	1,500
Wm. S. Campbell.....C.	".....	*Dresden.....	New York.....	1862	Fees
DUCHY SAXE-MEININGEN-HILDBURGHAUSEN.					
Gustave Struve.....C.	{ Saxe Meiningen.....	*Sonneburg.....	New York.....	1863	Fees
BAVARIA.					
B. O. Duncan.....C.	Bavaria.....	*Rhenish Bavaria..	South Carolina.....	1862	"
Franklin Webster.....C.	".....	Munich.....	Illinois.....	1861	1,000
Chas. G. Wheeler.....C.	".....	*Nuremberg.....	Missouri.....	1862	Fees
C. O. Geberding.....C.	".....	*Augsburg.....	California.....	1863	"
WURTEMBERG.					
William F. Nast.....C.	Wurtemberg..	Stuttgard.....	Kentucky.....	1861	1,000
HESSE-DARMSTADT, HESSE-CASSEL, NASSAU, AND HESSE-HOMBURG.					
William W. Murphy.....C.	{ Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, & Hesse-Hombourg ..	*Frankfort.....	Michigan.....	"	Fees
HANOVER.					
Ingersoll Lockwood.....C.	Hanover.....	*Hanover.....	New York.....	1862	"
BRUNSWICK.					
William W. Murphy.....C.	Brunswick.....	*Frankfort.....	Michigan.....	"	"
BADEN.					
B. O. Duncan.....C.	Baden.....	Carlsruhe.....	South Carolina.....	"	"
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN & MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.					
	C. Mecklenburg..	Schwerin.....	.....	"	"
OLDENBURG.					
M. C. Gritzner.....C.	*Oldenburg....	Oldenburg.....	Dist. Columbia.....	"	"
HANSEATIC AND FREE CITIES.					
Wm. W. Murphy.....C. Gen.	{ Hanseatic & Free Cities.	Frankfort.....	Michigan.....	1861	3,000
Henry Boernstein.....C.	".....	Bremen.....	Missouri.....	"	3,000
James H. Anderson.....C.	".....	Hamburg.....	Ohio.....	"	2,000

Consuls and Commercial Agents (Continued).

Name.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	City.	State from which appointed.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
SWITZERLAND.					
August L. Wolf.....C.	Switzerland.....	Basle.....	Iowa.....	1861	\$2,000
Chas. H. Upton.....C.	".....	Geneva.....	Virginia.....	1863	1,500
J. R. Fairlamb.....C.	".....	*Zurich.....	Pennsylvania.....	1862	Fees
ITALY.					
T. B. Lawrence.....C. Gen.	Italy.....	Florence.....	Massachusetts.....	"	"
David H. Wheeler.....C.	".....	Genoa.....	Iowa.....	"	1,500
William T. Rice.....C.	".....	*Spezzia.....	Massachusetts.....	"	1,000
Andrew J. Stevens.....C.	".....	Leghorn.....	Iowa.....	"	1,500
Jay T. Howard.....C.	".....	Naples.....	Pennsylvania.....	1863	1,500
Luigi Monti.....C.	".....	Palermo.....	Massachusetts.....	1861	1,500
F. W. Behn.....V.C.	".....	Messina.....	Kentucky.....	"	1,500
J. S. Redfield.....C.	".....	Otranto.....	New York.....	"	1,500
A. J. de Zeyk.....C.	".....	Taranto.....	Iowa.....	1862	1,500
W. L. Raymond.....C.	".....	Ravenna.....	New York.....	"	Fees
PONTIFICAL STATES.					
W. J. Stillman.....C.	Pontif. States..	*Rome.....	Massachusetts.....	1861	"
Ladislaus Ujhazi.....C.	".....	Ancona.....	Texas.....	"	1,500
TURKISH DOMINIONS.					
C. W. Goddard.....C. Gen.	Turkish Doms.	Constantinople.....	Maine.....	1861	3,000
Julius Bing.....C.	".....	Smyrna.....	Dist. of Columbia..	"	2,000
Jeremiah A. Johnson.....C.	".....	Beirut.....	Rhode Island.....	1858	2,000
Albert Rhodes.....C.	".....	Jerusalem.....	Pennsylvania.....	1863	1,500
Geo. W. Palmer.....C.	".....	Candia.....	New York.....	1861	1,500
J. J. Barclay.....C.	".....	*Cyprus.....	Virginia.....	1859	1,000
".....C.	".....	*Trebizond.....	".....	"	Fees
Enoch J. Smithers.....C.	".....	Scio.....	Delaware.....	1862	1,500
MOLDAVIA.					
Fred. Wiperman.....C.	Moldavia.....	*Galatza.....	Dist. of Columbia..	"	1,500
EGYPT.					
Wm. S. Thayer.....C. Gen.	Egypt.....	Alexandria.....	New York.....	1861	3,500
GREECE.					
Henry M. Canfield.....C.	Greece.....	*Athens.....	Connecticut.....	1863	1,000
Oscar Howes.....C.	".....	Piræus.....	Illinois.....	"	Fees
BARBARY STATES.					
Jesse H. McMath.....C.	Barbary States.	Tangier.....	Ohio.....	1862	3,000
William Porter.....C.	".....	Tripoli.....	Louisiana.....	1861	3,000
Amos Perry.....C.	".....	Tunis.....	Rhode Island.....	1862	3,000
Juda S. Levi.....C.	".....	*Tetuan.....	Morocco.....	1852	Fees
AFRICA.					
".....C.A.	Africa.....	*Monrovia.....	".....	1862	1,000
Henry May.....C.A.	".....	Gaboon.....	Connecticut.....	"	1,500
DOMINIONS OF THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT.					
Wm. E. Hines.....C.	{ Dom. of Sul- tan of Muscat	*Zanzibar.....	Rhode Island.....	1863	1,000
BORNEO.					
".....C.	Borneo.....	*Bruni.....	".....	1861	.....
JAPAN.					
Geo. S. Fisher.....C.	Japan.....	Kanagawa.....	California.....	1862	3,000
John G. Walsh.....V.C.	".....	Nagasaki.....	".....	1859	3,000
E. E. Rice.....C.A.	".....	*Hakodadi.....	Maine.....	1856	Fees
SIAM.					
Aaron J. Westervelt.....C.	Siam.....	*Bangkok.....	New York.....	1861	"

Consuls and Commercial Agents (Continued).

Name.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	City.	State from which appointed.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
CHINA.					
Oliver H. Perry.....C.	China.....	Canton.....	New York.....	1855	\$4,000
George F. Seward.....C. Gen.	".....	Shanghai.....	".....	1861	4,000
Wm. H. Carpenter.....C.	".....	Foo-Choo.....	".....	"	3,500
Arthur B. Bradford.....C.	".....	Amoy.....	Pennsylvania.....	"	3,000
Willie P. Mangum, Jr.....C.	".....	Ningpo.....	North Carolina.....	"	3,000
Jos. C. A. Wingate.....C.	".....	*Swatow.....	New Hampshire.....	1863	3,500
William Breck.....C.	".....	*Hankow.....	Massachusetts.....	"	Fees
Franklin Knight.....C.	".....	Che-Foo.....	New York.....	"	"
Henry G. Bridges.....C.	".....	Kiu-Kiang.....	".....	"	"
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.					
Alfred Caldwell.....C.	Hawaiian Isls.	Honolulu.....	Virginia.....	1861	4,000
Elias Perkins.....C.	"	Lahaina.....	Connecticut.....	1863	3,000
	C.	*Hilo.....	Hilo.....	1862	Fees
FRIENDLY AND NAVIGATORS ISLANDS.					
C.A.	{ Friendly and Navigat. Is..	*Apia.....	"	"	1,000
SOCIETY ISLANDS.					
Joseph Vandor.....C.	Society Islands	*Tahiti.....	Wisconsin.....	"	1,000
FEEJEE ISLANDS.					
Edwin F. Bunnell.....C.A.	Feejee Islands.	*Lanthala.....	California.....	"	1,000
HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.					
Benj. F. Whidden, Commis'r and Consul-General.....C.	{ Hayti & San Domingo..	Hayti.....	New Hampshire.....	"	7,500
C.A.	"	Port au Prince.....	"	"	2,000
Arthur Folsom.....A.	"	St. Domingo.....	"	1861	1,500
James D. Long.....A.	"	*Cape Haytien.....	Illinois.....	"	1,000
Wm. L. Waterman.....C.A.	"	Aux Cayes.....	Ohio.....	1862	1,500
		Saint Marc.....	New York.....	"	1,500
MEXICO.					
Marquis D. L. Lane.....C.	Mexico.....	Vera Cruz.....	Maine.....	1862	3,500
Lewis S. Ely.....C.	"	Acapulco.....	California.....	"	2,000
Marcus Otterbourg.....C.	"	*Mexico.....	Wisconsin.....	1861	1,000
Franklin Chase.....C.	"	Tampico.....	Maine.....	1848	1,500
Leonard Pierce, Jr.....C.	"	*Matamoras.....	Texas.....	1861	1,000
J. H. Mansfield.....C.	"	Tabasco.....	Wisconsin.....	1862	1,500
Henry Cuniffe.....V.C.	"	*Paso del Norte.....	"	1863	500
M. M. Kinney.....C.	"	*Monterey.....	"	1862	Fees
	C.	*Campeachy.....	"	"	"
Richard L. Robertson.....C.	"	*Mazatlan.....	California.....	1861	"
	C.	*San Blas.....	"	"	"
Edward Conner.....C.	"	*Guaymas.....	California.....	1863	1,500
Raymond J. y Patrullo.....C.	"	*Merida and Sisal.....	New York.....	1854	Fees
Bushrod Lot.....C.	"	Tehuantepec.....	Pennsylvania.....	1862	1,500
Rollin C. M. Hoyt.....C.	"	*Minatitlan.....	Massachusetts.....	"	Fees
John M. Roura.....C.	"	*Laguna.....	New York.....	1863	"
Reuben W. Creel.....C.	"	*Chihuahua.....	"	"	"
William H. Blake.....C.	"	Manzanilla.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	1862	1,500
Martin Metcalf.....C.	"	*Aguas Calientes.....	Michigan.....	"	Fees
J. C. Davis.....C.	"	*Zacatecas.....	Texas.....	1859	"
James Smith.....C.	"	*Saltillo.....	"	1860	"
F. B. Elmer.....C.	"	La Paz.....	Missouri.....	1862	1,500
NICARAGUA.					
B. Squire Cotrell.....C.A.	Nicaragua.....	{ San Juan del Norte and Punta Arenas.....	New York.....	1861	2,000
B. L. Hill.....C.	"	San Juan del Sur..	Michigan.....	1862	2,000
COSTA RICA.					
Marquis L. Hine.....C.	Costa Ricá.....	*San José.....	"	1852	Fees

Consuls and Commercial Agents (Continued).

Name.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	City.	State from which appointed.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
GUATEMALA.					
C. Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala .....	.....	1852	Fees
HONDURAS.					
Charles R. Follin.....V.C.	Honduras.....	*Omoa & Truxillo..	.....	1861	\$1,000
William C. Burchard...C.A.	"	{ *Comayagua and Tegucigalpa...	New York	1860	Fees
SALVADOR.					
Joseph W. Livingston.....C.	Salvador.....	La Union.....	New York	1861	1,500
NEW GRANADA.					
Alexander R. McKee.....C.	New Granada..	Panama	Kentucky.....	"	3,500
Francis W. Rice.....C.	"	Aspinwall	California.....	"	2,500
Augustus S. Hanabugh...C.	"	*Carthagena	New York	"	500
William A. Chapman.....C.	"	*Sabanilla	Sabanilla	"	500
C. H. Simonds.....C.	"	*Santa Martha.....	.....	1863	Fees
"	"	*Bogota.....	.....	"	"
John Capela, Jr.....C.	"	*Turbo .....	.....	1854	"
Nicholas Danies.....C.	"	*Rio Hacha.....	Rio Hacha.....	1859	"
Eugenio M. Uribe.....C.A.	"	*Medellin	Medellin	"	"
VENEZUELA.					
Elias Wampole.....C.	Venezuela	Laguayra.....	Pennsylvania.....	1862	1,500
Richard A. Eades.....C.	"	Maracaibo	Dist. of Columbia..	"	1,500
Charles A. Loehr.....C.	"	*Puerto Cabello.....	Pennsylvania.....	"	Fees
"	"	*Ciudad Bolivar.....	.....	.....	"
ECUADOR.					
L. V. Prevost.....C.	Ecuador	Guayaquil	Maryland	1863	750
BRAZIL.					
James Monroe.....C.	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro....	Ohio.....	1862	6,000
Thomas Adamson, Jr.....C.	"	Pernambuco.....	Pennsylvania.....	1861	2,000
Samuel G. Pond.....C.	"	*Para.....	United States.....	1863	1,000
Thomas F. Wilson.....C.	"	Bahia	Pennsylvania.....	1862	1,500
William H. Evans.....C.	"	*Maranham	Ohio.....	"	1,000
Aaron Young, Jr.....C.	"	*Rio Grande	Maine.....	1863	1,000
Charles F. De Vivaldi.....C.	"	Santos	Kansas.....	1861	1,000
Benjamin Lindsey.....C.	"	*St. Catherine's....	Massachusetts.....	"	1,500
URUGUAY.					
Hiram Tuttle.....C.	Uruguay.....	*Montevideo.....	Wisconsin.....	1862	1,000
ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.					
H. R. Helper.....C.	Argentine Con.	Buenos Ayres.....	North Carolina.....	1861	2,000
William H. Smiley.....C.	"	*Rio Negro.....	Rhode Island.....	1850	Fees
Benjamin Upton.....C.A.	"	*Rosario.....	New York.....	1858	"
PARAGUAY.					
Charles E. Clark, Jr.....C.	Paraguay.....	Asuncion.....	New York.....	1863	"
CHILI.					
Benjamin F. Hall.....C.	Chili.....	Valparaiso.....	New York.....	"	3,000
James H. Trumbull.....C.	"	*Talcahuano.....	Illinois.....	1861	1,000
Charles C. Greene.....C.	"	*Coquimbo.....	Rhode Island.....	1860	Fees
PERU.					
John E. Lovejoy.....C.	Peru.....	Callao.....	Iowa.....	1861	3,500
Charles F. Winslow.....C.	"	*Payta.....	Massachusetts.....	1862	500
Denison Card.....C.	"	*Tumbez.....	New York.....	"	500
John T. Lansing.....C.	"	*Arica	"	1856	Fees
Elihu L. Mix.....C.	"	*Lambayeque	"	1859	"
BOLIVIA.					
Lewis Joel.....C.	Bolivia.....	*Cobija.....	New York.....	1858	500

DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

List of Foreign Diplomatic Representatives accredited to the Government of the United States, and of their Secretaries and Attachés.

[Corrected and Revised at the State Department, Nov. 18, 1863.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Right Honorable Lord Lyons, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Secretaries of Legation.

Hon. William Stuart.

Hon. William Gordon Cornwallis Eliot.

Second Secretaries.

Henry Philip Fenton, Esquire.

Ernest Clay, Esquire.

Edwin Baldwin Malet, Esquire.

Third Secretaries.

John Gordon Kennedy, Esquire.

Arthur Henry Seymour, Esquire.

William Bowyer Smyth, Esquire.

Attachés.

George Sheffield, Esquire.

Charles Heneage, Esquire.

FRANCE.

Mr. Henri Mercier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The Viscount Treilhard, Chargé d'Affaires *ad int.*

Mr. Louis de Geoffroy, First Sec. of Legation.

Mr. Alfred De Bresson, Second Sec. of Legation.

Mr. Hugues de La Martre, Attaché.

Mr. Paul Degardin, Chanceller.

RUSSIA.

Mr. Edward de Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Waldemar de Bodisco, First Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Alexandre de Davydow, Second Secretary of Legation.

NETHERLANDS.

Mr. Roest van Limburg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

SPAIN.

Señor Don Gabriel Garcia y Tassara, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Señor Don Mariano de Potestad, First Secretary of Legation.

Señor Don Luis de Potestad, Second Secretary of Legation.

Señor Don Miguel de Bertodano, Attaché.

Señor Visconde de la Vega, Attaché.

Señor Don Antonio de Erraza, Attaché.

PORTUGAL.

Commander J. C. de Figanieri é Morão, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Senhor G. J. de Figanieri Private Secretary.

PRUSSIA.

Baron Von Gerolt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Guido von Grabow, Secretary of Legation.

Alexander Gau, Chancellor.

SWEDEN.

Edward, Count Piper, Minister Resident.

DENMARK.

Mr. W. R. Raasloff, Chargé d'Affaires.

ITALY.

The Commander Bertinatti, Minister Resident.

BELGIUM.

Mr. Blondeel van Cuelebroeck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Alfred Berghmans, Secretary of Legation.

AUSTRIA.

Count Nicholas Giorgi, Minister Resident.

HANSEATIC REPUBLIC.

Rudolph Schleiden, Minister Resident.

Johannes Roesing, LL.D., Secretary of Legation.

MEXICO.

Señor Don Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

GUATEMALA.

Señor Don Antonio José de Yrisarri, Minister Plenipotentiary.

COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA, AND HONDURAS.

Señor Don Luis Molina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

BRAZIL.

The Counsellor Senhor Miguel Maria Lisboa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Sñr. Ignacio de Avellar Barboza da Silva, Secretary of Legation.

Sñr. Luiz Auguste de Padua Fleury, Attaché of First Class.

CHILI.

Señor Don F. S. Asta Buruaga, Chargé d'Affaires.

PERU.

Señor Don Federico L. Barredr, Minister Resident.

Señor Don Carlos Paz Soldad, Secretary of Legation. Absent on leave.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Señor Don Manuel Murillo Taro, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

HAYTI.

Colonel Ernest Roumain, Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires.

Mr. D. Bruno, Secretary of Legation, and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*.

LIST OF FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Carefully corrected from the record of their exequaturs in the Department of State, November, 1863.]

C.G., Consul-General; V.C.G., Vice Consul-General; C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul; V.C.A., Vice-Consular Agent; C.A., Consular Agent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Edmund Mollyneux.....C.....Savannah.
 W. Mure.....C.....New Orleans.
 Arthur T. Lynn.....C.....Galveston.
 Robert Bunch.....C.....Charleston.
 John Edward Wilkins.....C.....Chicago.
 William Lane Booker.....C.....San Francisco.
 Charles E. K. Kortright.....C.....Philadelphia.
 Dennis Donohoe.....C.....Buffalo.
 Edward M. Archibald.....C.....New York.
 Charles Tulin.....C.....Mobile.
 George Moore.....C.....Richmond.
 Francis Lousada.....C.....Boston.
 Henry J. Murray.....C.....Portland.
 F. Bernal.....C.....Baltimore.

FRANCE.

Alphonse de la Forest.....C.....Mobile.
 Pascal Schisano.....V.C.....Norfolk.
 Jules Lombard.....C.A.....Monterey.
 Fauvel Gouraud.....V.C.&C.A.....Newport.
 Alfred Paul.....C.....Richmond.
 Edward P. Le Prohon.....C.A.....Portland.
 Fernando J. Moreno.....V.C.....Key West.
 Gaudré Boilleau.....C.G.....New York.
 Jules E. Sanchard.....C.....Boston.
 F. C. A. L. de la Forest.....C.....Philadelphia.
 C. F. de Cazotte.....C.....San Francisco.
 M. de Belligny St. Croix.....C.....Charleston.
 M. le Comte de Méjan.....C.....New Orleans.
 J. J. Perrin.....C.A.....Louisville.
 Amédée Sauvan.....V.C.....Baltimore.
 Auguste R. d'Elpeux.....V.C.A.....Chicago.
 Léon Schisano.....C.A.....Norfolk.
 Nicolas Gaspard Portz.....V.C.A.....Mobile.
 Henri Levasseur.....V.C.A.....St. Louis.
 Armand Peugnet.....V.C.....Cincinnati.

RUSSIA.

E. Johns.....C.....New Orleans.
 J. R. Wilder.....V.C.....Savannah.
 J. E. Murrell.....V.C.....Mobile.
 Robert B. Storer.....V.C.....Boston.
 Henry Préant.....V.C.....Philadelphia.
 Jos. Leland.....V.C.....Charleston.
 Augustus Kohler.....V.C.....Baltimore.
 Ferdinand Wolff.....V.C.....Galveston.
 Robert Schultz.....V.C.....New York.
 Martin Klinkowstroem.....V.C.....San Francisco.
 Baron Osten-Sacken.....C.G.....New York.
 Otto Pressprich.....V.C.....New Orleans.

SPAIN.

Don Tomas A. Deblois.....V.C.....Portland, Me.
 D. Pablo Chacon.....C.G.....Philadelphia.
 F. Moreno.....V.C.....Pensacola.
 J. A. Pizarro.....V.C.....Baltimore.
 A. G. Vega.....C.....Boston.
 Joaquin Marcos Satrustegui.....C.....San Francisco.
 Vincente Antonio de Larraga.....C.....Charleston.
 Duncan Robertson.....V.C.....Norfolk.
 Robert H. Betts.....V.C.....St. Louis.
 Joaquin Garcia Miranda.....C.....Mobile.

Luis Lopez de Arce y Noel.....V.C.....Boston.
 Vincente Cubells.....C.....Key West.
 A. M. Segovia.....C.....New Orleans.
 Francisco M. R. de Moncada.....V.C.....Savannah.
 Benjamin Theron.....V.C.....Galveston.
 Don C. Ramean de la Chica.....C.....Philadelphia.
 Don Aureliano Vinyals.....C.....Charleston.
 Robert O. Treadwell.....V.C.....Portsmouth,
 N.H.
 Juan P'y Villanueva.....C.....New York.
 Don Antonio Maria de Cea.....V.C.....New York.
 Camilo Martin.....V.C.....San Francisco.
 Enrique de Ainz.....C.....Portland, Me.

PORTUGAL.

William H. Allen.....V.C.....St. Augustine.
 Jule Pescay.....V.C.....Pensacola.
 G. de F. H. Borges.....V.C.....Warren, R.I.
 George Hussey.....V.C.....New Bedford.
 C. Le Baron.....V.C.....Mobile.
 John Searle.....C.....San Francisco.
 E. S. Sayres.....V.C.....Philadelphia.
 Archibald Foster.....V.C.....Boston.
 Antonia M. da Cunha
 Sotto Maior.....C.G.....New York.
 L. E. Amsinck.....V.C.....New York.
 Thomas J. Steward.....V.C.....Bangor.
 R. G. dos Santos.....V.C.....Norfolk.
 Robert Lehr.....V.C.....Baltimore.
 José J. Martin.....V.C.....Savannah.
 Antonio José da Silva.....V.C.....New Orleans.

NETHERLANDS.

M. Myers.....C.....Norfolk.
 Oliver O'Hara.....V.C.....Key West.
 Jan Jacob van Wanroy.....C.....Mobile.
 Alfred Schucking.....V.C.....Washington.
 J. E. Zimmerman.....V.C.G.....New York.
 B. B. Haagsma.....C.....St. Louis.
 Amédée Conturié.....C.....New Orleans.
 R. C. Burlage.....C.G.....New York.
 G. H. Garlich.....C.....Cincinnati.
 G. K. Zeigler.....C.....Philadelphia.
 Claas Vocke.....C.....Baltimore.
 Nicholas Anslijn.....V.C.....Keokuk, Iowa.
 J. P. Voswinkel Dorselen.....C.....Wis., Mich.,
 and Minn.
 C. Bors.....C.....Boston.
 Daniel Lesesne.....C.....Charleston.
 Carl Epping.....V.C.....Savannah.
 I. de Bruyn Kops.....V.C.....Charleston.
 I. de Fremery.....C.....San Francisco.

BELGIUM.

Thomas A. Deblois.....C.....Portland.
 Hippolyte Mali.....V.C.....New York.
 William G. Porter.....V.C.....Apalachicola.
 William O'Driscoll.....C.....Savannah.
 G. O. Gorter.....C.....Baltimore.
 Charles Hunt.....C.....St. Louis, Mo.
 H. E. Lascelles.....V.C.....Eastport, Me.
 Emile Otto Nolting.....C.....Richmond.
 J. G. Bates.....C.....Boston.
 James F. Meline.....V.C.....Cincinnati.
 H. W. F. Mali.....C.G.....New York.
 Duncan Robertson.....C.....Norfolk.

H. V. H. Voorhees	C.	Mobile.
J. F. Henrotin	C.	Chicago.
Oliver O'Hara	C.	Key West.
Jules May	C.	San Francisco.
Joseph Deynoodt	C.	New Orleans.
Gustave E. Matile	V.C.	Philadelphia.
Auguste Noblone	V.C.	New Orleans.
John B. A. Masse	C.	Green Bay, Wis.
C. T. Van der Espt	V.C.	Louisville, Ky.
C. E. Stewart	C.	Charleston.
D. H. Klaener	C.	Galveston.
Laurent De Givé	C.	Atlanta, Ga.
G. E. Saurmann	C.	Philadelphia.

SWITZERLAND.

L. P. de Luze	C.	New York.
T. C. Kuhn	C.	Galveston.
Jules Laué	C.	St. Louis.
Paul Guye	V.C.	St. Louis.
John Hitz	C.G.	Washington, D.C.
Jean Zulauf	C.	Louisville.
Adrien Iselin	V.C.	New York.
A. Piaget	C.	New Orleans.
Alexis de Stoutz	V.C.	San Francisco.
Henri Meyer	C.	Charleston.
Adolphe Korradi	C.	Philadelphia.
Charles Dominé	C.	Detroit.
P. J. Wildberger	V.C.	Philadelphia.
Emile L'Huilier	V.C.	Detroit.
Henri Hentsch	C.	San Francisco.
Constant Rilliet	C.	Highland, Ill.
Abraham Felder	V.C.	Highland, Ill.

AUSTRIA.

Jean H. Eimer	C.	New Orleans.
Jean Emile Dumont	V.C.	Mobile.
H. W. Kuthmann	V.C.	Charleston.
Andrew Low	V.C.	Savannah.
J. M. Wright	V.C.	Apalachicola.
S. M. Wain	V.C.	Philadelphia.
Samuel J. Gower	C.	San Francisco.
Charles Loosey	C.	New York.
Julius Kaufmann	V.C.	Galveston.
F. D. Kremelberg	V.C.	Baltimore.
F. A. Hirsch	V.C.	Boston.
Edward W. de Voss	V.C.	Richmond.
E. C. Angelrodt	V.C.	St. Louis.
Charles F. Loosey	C.G.	New York.
Edward T. Hardy	V.C.	Norfolk.

WIRTEMBERG.

C. F. Adae	C.	Cincinnati.
E. C. Angelrodt	C.	St. Louis.
John Smidt	C.	Louisville.
Christian Honold	C.	New Orleans.
Friedrich Frank	C.	San Francisco.
Werner Dresel	C.	Baltimore.
Ludwig von Baumbach	C.	Milwaukie.
W. L. Kiderlen	C.	Philadelphia.
Robert Barth	V.C.	St. Louis.
Leopold Bierwirth	C.G.	New York.

SAKE-WEIMAR.

F. A. Mensch	C.	New York.
M. von Baumbach	C.	Milwaukie.
G. H. Garlichs	C.	Cincinnati.
Julius Sampson	C.	Mobile.
F. A. Hoffmann	C.	Chicago.
E. C. Angelrodt	C.	St. Louis.
C. F. Hagedorn	C.	Philadelphia.
Friedrich Kuhne	C.	New York.

SAKE-MEININGEN.

Friedrich Kuhne	C.	New York.
C. F. Adae	C.	Cincinnati.

SAKE-ALTENBURG.

C. E. L. Hinrichs	C.	New York.
E. C. Angelrodt	C.	St. Louis.
Friedrich Kuhne	V.C.	New York.
C. F. Adae	C.	Cincinnati.

OLDENBURG.

C. T. Lowndes	C.	Charleston.
Julius Frederich	C.	Galveston.
C. F. Adae	C.	Cincinnati.
E. C. Angelrodt	C.	St. Louis.
J. W. Schmidt	C.G.	New York.
Theodore Schwartz	C.	Louisville.
Heinrich Muller	C.	Savannah.
C. F. Hagedorn	C.	Philadelphia.
Gerhard Jansen	V.C.	New York.
Henry Haussmann	C.	San Francisco.
H. O. S. Cuntz	C.	Boston.
Richard Thiele	C.	New Orleans.
R. W. Welch	V.C.	Key West.
Robert Barth	V.C.	St. Louis.
L. von Baumbach	C.	Milwaukie.
Charles Bulling	C.	Baltimore.

ELECTORATE OF HESSE-CASSEL.

Theodor Wagner	C.	Galveston.
Ernst Angelrodt	C.	St. Louis.
Carl Adae	C.	Cincinnati.
Richard Thiele	C.	New Orleans.
Friedrich Kuhne	C.	New York.
Robert Barth	V.C.	St. Louis.
Werner Dresel	C.	Baltimore.
C. F. Hagedorn	C.	Philadelphia.

HANOVER.

E. Uhrlaub	C.	Baltimore.
Adolph Meier	C.	St. Louis.
Theodor Schwartz	C.	Louisville.
Charles Bollman	C.	Pittsburg.
Julius Frederich	C.	Galveston.
Otto Frank	C.	San Francisco.
C. F. Adae	C.	Cincinnati.
Augustus Reichard	C.	New Orleans.
C. H. H. Papendick	C.	Milwaukie.
A. Rettberg	C.	Cleveland.
K. H. Muller	C.	Savannah.
G. C. Baurmeister	C.	Charleston.
Carl C. Schöttler	C.	Philadelphia.
A. C. Wilmanns	C.	Milwaukie.
F. A. Hirsch	C.	Boston.
Adolph Gosling	C.G.	New York.
L. H. Meyer	C.	New York.
G. W. Hennings	V.C.	New York.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

Friedrich Kuhne	C.	New York.
C. F. Adae	C.	Cincinnati.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

Wilhelm Prehn	C.	New Orleans.
Herman Schultz	C.	Galveston.
J. de Fremery	C.	San Francisco.
C. F. Adae	C.	Cincinnati.
F. J. H. Harjis	C.	Philadelphia.
E. C. Angelrodt	C.	St. Louis; also for Iowa & Ill.
Ludwig von Baumbach	C.	Milwaukie.
George Papendick	C.	Boston.
Robert Barth	V.C.	St. Louis.
Friedrich Kuhne	C.	New York.

PRUSSIA.

Ludwig Brauns.....	C.....	Baltimore.
E. C. Angelrodt.....	C.....	St. Louis.
J. W. Schmidt.....	C.G.....	New York.
Geo. Hussey.....	V.C.....	New Bedford.
J. W. Jockusch.....	C.....	Galveston.
Julius von Borries.....	C.....	Louisville.
C. F. Adae.....	C.....	Cincinnati.
W. H. Trappmann.....	C.....	Charleston.
H. Hausmann.....	C.....	San Francisco.
Adolph Rosenthal.....	C.....	Milwaukee.
C. Schöttler.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
Edward von der Heydt.....	C.....	New York.
J. H. Gossler, Jr.....	C.....	Boston.
A. Reichard.....	C.....	New Orleans.
F. N. Hutwalcker.....	C.....	Savannah.
Robt. Barth.....	V.C.....	St. Louis.

NASSAU.

A. Witzleber	C.....	San Francisco.
F. W. Freuderthal	C.....	New Orleans.
E. C. Angelrodt.....	C.....	St. Louis.
C. F. Adae.....	C.....	Cincinnati.
F. Moreau	C.....	New Braunfels,
		Texas.
F. H. Steil.....	C.....	Galveston.
Robert Barth.....	V.C.....	St. Louis.
Friedrich Kuhne.....	C.....	New York.
L. von Baumbach.....	C.....	Milwaukee.
Otto Cuntz.....	C.....	Boston.

BRUNSWICK AND LUNEBURG.

G. J. Bechtel.....	C.G.....	New York.
Julius Samson.....	C.....	Mobile.
C. F. Hagedorn.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
Adolph Rettberg.....	C.....	Cleveland.
F. A. Hoffman.....	C.....	Chicago.
James Wenz.....	C.....	for Minnesota.
E. C. Angelrodt.....	C.....	St. Louis.
Herman Beckurts.....	C.....	for Kentucky.
Jacob Mahler.....	C.....	Milwaukee.
Robert Barth.....	V.C.....	St. Louis.
Carl Schmidt.....	C.....	Cincinnati.

Charles I. Cazenove.....	V.C.....	Boston.
C. L. Brauns.....	C.G.....	Baltimore.
F. C. Adae.....	C.....	Cincinnati.
F. Borchardt.....	C.....	for Wisconsin.
Julius Kauffman.....	C.....	Galveston.
Werner Dresel.....	C.....	Baltimore.
I. T. Plate.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
Johann W. Schmidt.....	C.G.....	New York.
L. Schmidt.....	V.C.....	New York.
E. C. Angelrodt.....	C.G.....	St. Louis.
Robert Barth.....	C.....	St. Louis.
Charles H. Pandorf.....	C.....	New Orleans.
Herman Michels.....	C.....	San Francisco.
Theodor Schwartz.....	C.....	Louisville.

HESSE-DARMSTADT.

C. F. Adae.....	C.....	Cincinnati.
John Smidt.....	C.....	Louisville.
C. F. Hagedorn.....	C.G.....	Philadelphia.
E. C. Angelrodt.....	C.G.....	St. Louis.
F. W. Keuten.....	C.....	New York.
L. von Baumbach.....	C.....	Milwaukee.
Werner Dresel.....	C.....	Baltimore.
Gustav Ziel.....	C.....	San Francisco.
August Reichard.....	C.....	New Orleans.
J. W. Jockusch.....	V.C.....	Galveston.
Robert Barth.....	C.....	St. Louis.

REUSS, PRINCE OF, OF THE SENIOR LINE.
Friedrich KuhneC.....New York.

REUSS, PRINCE OF, OF THE JUNIOR LINE.
Friedrich KuhneC.....New York.

BREMEN.

F. Rodewald.....C.....New Orleans.
A. Schumacher.....C.G.....Baltimore.
E. de VossC.....Richmond.

Johannes Wolff.....C.....	St. Louis.
H. A. H. Runge.....C.....	Indianola, Tex.
C. A. C. Duisenburg.....C.....	San Francisco.
J. L. H. Thiermann.....C.....	Charleston.
Julius Kauffman.....C.....	Galveston.
Theophilus Plate.....C.....	Philadelphia.
Johannes Schumacher.....C.....	Boston.
Heinrich Muller.....C.....	Savannah.
R. W. Welch.....V.C.....	Key West.
Gustav Schwab.....C.....	New York.

SCHAUNBURG-LIPPE.

Godfrey Snyder.....C.....	Chicago.
Carl Messing.....C.....	Philadelphia.

ANHALT-DESSAU.

Friedrich Kuhne.....C.....	New York.
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FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

F. Wysmann.....C.....	New York.
C. F. Adae.....C.....	Cincinnati.
F. A. Reuss.....C.....	St. Louis.
F. A. Hoffmann.....C.....	Chicago.
A. C. Wilmanns.....C.....	Milwaukie.
John H. Harjes.....C.....	Philadelphia.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

Friedrich Kuhne.....C.....	New York.
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LIPPE, PRINCIPALITY OF.

Friedrich Kuhne.....C.....	New York.
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HAMBURG.

C. Knorre.....V.C.....	Boston.
F. Rodewald.....C.....	Baltimore.
A. Schumacher.....C.G.....	Baltimore.
H. Ludlam.....C.....	Richmond.
J. W. Jockusch.....C.....	Galveston.
Henry Runge.....C.....	Indianola, Tex.
Henry A. Schroeder.....C.....	Mobile.
R. W. Welch.....V.C.....	Key West.
J. F. Meline.....C.....	Cincinnati.
C. Lorenz.....C.....	Philadelphia.
J. N. Hudtwalcher.....C.....	Savannah.
Charles Kock.....C.....	New Orleans.
J. H. Gossler.....C.....	Boston.
Charles Witte.....C.....	Charleston.
Gustav Ziel.....C.....	San Francisco.
H. R. Kunhardt.....C.....	New York.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOISTADT.

Friedrich Kuhne.....C.....	New York.
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BAVARIA.

G. H. Siemon.....C.....	New York.
John Smidt.....C.....	Louisville.
C. F. Adae.....C.....	Cincinnati.
E. C. Angelrodt.....C.....	St. Louis.
Jacob H. Aimer.....C.....	New Orleans.
Werner Dresel.....C.....	Baltimore.
C. F. Hagedorn.....C.G.....	Philadelphia.
L. von Baumbach.....C.....	Milwaukie.
Robert Barth.....V.C.....	St. Louis.

TURKEY.

Joseph Jasigi.....C.....	Boston.
J. H. Smith.....C.....	New York.
George Porter.....C.....	Baltimore.

TUSCANY.

G. B. Tagliaferri.....C.....	New York.
Carlo G. Mansoni.....C.....	New Orleans.

PARMA.

Don Giovacchino M. de Saturstegui.....C.....	San Francisco.
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SARDINIA.

Nicholas Reggio.....V.C.....	Boston.
C. A. Williamson.....V.C.....	Baltimore.
E. L. Trenholm.....V.C.....	Charleston.
Manuel Ravena.....V.C.....	Galveston.
V. Sartori.....V.C.....	Philadelphia.
L. A. Jean Baptiste Paris.....V.C.....	St. Louis.
J. F. Meline.....V.C.....	Cincinnati.
Joseph Lanata.....V.C.....	New Orleans.
Eusebio José Gomez.....V.C.....	Key West.
Duncan Robertson.....V.C.....	Norfolk.
Giuseppe Bertinatti.....C.G.....	New York.
William Pinkney.....V.C.....	New Orleans.
Benjamin Davidson.....C.....	San Francisco.
Giuseppe Valerio.....V.C.....	New York.
Luigi O. Townsley.....V.C.....	Mobile.

PONTIFICAL STATES.

Henry Perret.....V.C.....	New Orleans.
Wm. D. Senac.....V.C.....	Norfolk.
Samuel Wright.....V.C.....	Savannah.
Nicholas Reggio.....V.C.....	Boston.
Charles J. Daron.....C.....	New Orleans.
Luigi B. Binsse.....C.G.....	New York.
J. F. Meline.....V.C.....	Cincinnati.
George Allen.....V.C.....	Philadelphia.
Basil T. Elder.....V.C.....	Baltimore.
Edward Mottet.....V.C.....	Charleston.

TWO SICILIES.

N. E. Fowls.....V.C.....	District of Columbia.
Ira Clisbe.....V.C.....	New Haven, Ct.
B. D. Potter.....V.C.....	Providence.
O. Wolf.....V.C.....	Mobile.
A. C. Rhodes.....V.C.....	Baltimore.
Nicholas Reggio.....V.C.....	Boston.
John H. Holmes.....V.C.....	Charleston.
Vito Viti.....V.C.....	Philadelphia.
Louis de Contenein.....C.A.....	New York.
Wm. Pinkney.....V.C.....	Key West.
G. C. Michels.....V.C.....	Savannah.
Wm. A. Darling.....V.C.....	San Francisco.
Leone Schisano.....V.C.....	Norfolk.
Daniel Gröning.....V.C.....	Richmond.
John C. Barelli.....V.C.....	New Orleans.
D. Giuseppe Anfora.....C.G.....	New York.
Sebastiano Dacorsi.....V.C.....	New York.

GREECE.

Nicholas Benachi.....C.....	New Orleans.
Demetrius Botassis.....V.C.....	New York.
Demetrius N. Botassis.....C.....	New York.
Charles W. Dabney.....C.....	Boston.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

G. S. Oldfield.....V.C.....	Baltimore.
Wm. G. Dunlap.....V.C.....	Olympia & the ports of Puget Sound.
Sam'l W. F. Odell.....C.G.....	New York.
Henry A. Pierce.....C.....	Boston.
Charles E. Hitchcock.....V.C.....	San Francisco.
Geo. T. Allan.....C.....	for Oregon.

SALVADOR.

Juan T. Schepeler.....C.G.....	New York.
R. W. Heath.....C.....	San Francisco.
M. Echeverri.....C.....	New York.

MEXICAN STATES.

P. J. Marallano.....	V.C.....	St. Louis.
Carlos L. Le Baron.....	V.C.....	Mobile.
Manuel Armendair.....	C.....	New Mexico.
Señor Don José Antonio Pizarro.....	V.C.....	Baltimore.
Don Felix Merino.....	V.C.....	Philadelphia.
Don Juan Herbert.....	V.C.....	Pittsburg.
J. E. F. Fallon.....	V.C.....	Boston.
Wm. E. Barron.....	V.C.....	San Francisco.
Francisco Montaner.....	V.C.....	Charleston.
Francisco Moreno.....	V.C.....	Pensacola.
B. A. y Cuevas.....	V.C.....	New York.
Don Francisco Riband.....	C.G.....	New Orleans.
M. E. Rodriguez.....	C.....	San Francisco.
Ricardo Ramirez.....	V.C.....	Franklin, N. M.
C. M. Trevino.....	C.....	Brownsville, Texas.
C. F. Gonzalez.....	V.C.....	Galveston.
Miguel Zaragoza.....	C.....	San Antonio de Bexar.
Juan N. Navarro.....	C.G.....	{ ad interim New York.

ECUADOR.

Seth Bryant.....	C.....	Boston.
James H. Causten.....	C.....	Washington, D.C.
Edward F. Sweetser.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
Clemente Ballen.....	V.C.....	San Francisco.
.....	C.G.....	Washington, D.C.
Daniel Wolff.....	C.....	San Francisco.
James Gardette.....	C.....	New Orleans.
Gregorio Dominguez.....	C.....	New York.

PARAGUAY.

Richard Mullowny.....	C.....	New York.
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UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

José Maria Gaital.....	C.G.....	New York.
S. De Witt Bloodgood.....	C.....	New York.
John E. Beylle.....	C.....	New Orleans.
Robert A. Fisher.....	C.....	Baltimore.
José M. R. de Porras.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
Ogden H. Burrows.....	C.....	San Francisco.
José G. Ribon.....	V.C.....	New York.

VENEZUELA.

J. F. Strohm.....	C.....	Baltimore.
S. G. Whitney.....	C.....	Boston.
Geo. B. Dieter.....	C.....	New Orleans.
Wm. G. Boulton.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
F. L. Barreda.....	C.G.....	for the United States.
José F. Sanchez.....	C.....	New York.

URUGUAY.

C. J. Mansony.....	V.C.....	Mobile.
G. L. Lowden.....	V.C.....	Charleston.
Frederick A. Stokes.....	V.C.....	Galveston.
Thomas P. Hamilton.....	C.....	San Francisco.
Charles Soule, Jr.....	V.C.....	Salem and Boston.
P. Murguiondo.....	C.....	Baltimore.
A. F. Valls.....	V.C.....	New Orleans.
Don Carlos E. Leland.....	V.C.....	New York.
Juan F. Cabot.....	V.C.....	Philadelphia.
Jorge F. Darby.....	C.G.....	New York.

BRAZIL.

Chevalier Louis H. F. de Aguiar.....	C.G.....	for the United States, N.Y.
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L. F. de Figanieri.....	V.C.....	New York.
E. S. Sayres.....	V.C.....	Philadelphia.
C. Oliver O'Donnell.....	V.C.....	Baltimore.
A. de C. P. de Andrade.....	V.C.....	California.
M. Myers.....	V.C.....	Norfolk.
Andreas F. Walls.....	V.C.....	New Orleans.
A. T. Kicekoefor.....	V.C.....	Washington.
W. H. Judah.....	V.C.....	Pensacola.
Eugenio Esdra.....	V.C.....	Charleston.
Herman K. Baldwin.....	V.C.....	Richmond.
Archibald Foster.....	V.C.....	Boston.
J. W. Anderson.....	V.C.....	Savannah.
G. S. Wardwell.....	V.C.....	Providence, R.I.
C. Griffin.....	V.C.....	N. London, Con.

NICARAGUA.

Royal Phelps.....	C.G.....	New York.
Oliver O'Donnell.....	C.....	Baltimore.
E. J. Gomez.....	C.....	New Orleans.

HONDURAS.

Wm. Vincent Wells.....	C.G.....	for California.
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COSTA RICA.

Royal Phelps.....	C.G.....	New York.
Patrick Grant.....	C.....	Boston.
S. M. Waln.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
Samuel H. Greene.....	C.....	San Francisco.
José Mitchel.....	C.....	New Orleans.
E. J. Gomez.....	C.....	Key West.

GUATEMALA.

Bartolomé Blanco.....	C.G.....	New York.
Patrick Grant.....	C.....	Boston.
S. M. Waln.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
Guillermo Rabe.....	C.....	San Francisco.
E. J. Gomez.....	C.....	New Orleans.

CHILI.

J. H. Causten.....	C.....	Washington.
Richard B. Fitzgerald.....	C.....	Baltimore.
H. V. Ward.....	C.....	Boston.
C. B. Polhemus.....	C.....	San Francisco.
Esteban Rogers.....	C.....	New York.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

E. F. Davison.....	C.....	New York.
D. D. Stackpole.....	C.....	Boston.
Motte A. Pringle.....	C.....	Charleston.
C. M. Stewart.....	C.....	Baltimore.
N. Frazier.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
A. Spring.....	C.....	Portland.

PERU.

Juan y de Osma.....	C.....	Washington.
José Carlos Tracy.....	C.....	New York.
Samuel J. Christian.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
G. B. Newbery.....	C.....	Boston.
Richard B. Fitzgerald.....	C.....	Baltimore.
A. A. Cay.....	C.....	Charleston.
N. Fejerina.....	C.....	San Francisco.

LUBECK.

Friedrich Kirchhoff.....	C.....	New Orleans.
E. F. Stockmeyer.....	V.C.....	New Orleans.
D. H. Klaener.....	C.....	Galveston.
Herman von Kapff.....	C.....	Baltimore.
J. H. Harjes.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
Johann L. H. Thiermann.....	C.....	Charleston.
Henry C. Lauterbach.....	C.....	Boston.
G. E. Kunhardt.....	C.....	New York.
C. F. Mehuis.....	C.....	San Francisco.
George H. Garlichs.....	C.....	Cincinnati.

LIBERIA.

John B. Pinney.....	C.G.....	New York.
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II. WAR DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHED AUG. 7, 1789.

(Corrected at the War Department, Dec. 1863.)

Names and Offices.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
EDWIN M. STANTON, SECRETARY OF WAR	Pennsylvania	\$8,000
P. H. WATSON, <i>Assistant Secretary of War</i>	District of Columbia	3,000
CHARLES A. DANA, <i>Assistant Secretary of War</i>	New York	3,000
WILLIAM WHITING, <i>Solicitor</i>	Massachusetts	2,500
JOHN POTTS, <i>Chief Clerk</i>	District of Columbia	2,200

The following bureaus are attached to the War Department at Washington.

Adjutant-General's Office.—In this office are kept all the records which refer to the *personnel* of the army, the rolls, &c. It is here where all military commissions are made out. The Judge-Advocate General is also connected with it.

Commanding-General's Office.—

The other bureaus consist of—*The Quartermaster-General's Office; the Paymaster-General's Office; the Commissary-General's Office; the Surgeon-General's Office; the Engineer Bureau; and the Ordnance Bureau.*

Maj.-Gen. HENRY W. HALLECK, <i>Commander-in-Chief of the Army</i>	California	\$5,340
Brig.-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, <i>Adjutant-General</i>	Delaware	3,594
Col. EDWARD D. TOWNSEND, <i>Assistant Adjutant-General</i>	Massachusetts	2,532
Maj. ROBERT WILLIAMS, " "	Virginia	1,956
Maj. THOMAS M. VINCENT, " "	Ohio	1,956
Maj. SAMUEL BRECK, " "	Massachusetts	1,956
JAMES L. ADDISON, <i>Chief Clerk Adjutant-General's Bureau</i>	Maryland	1,800
Col. D. B. SACKETT, <i>Inspector-General</i>	New York	2,532
Col. JOS. HOLT, <i>Judge-Advocate General</i>	Kentucky	2,532
Maj. LEVI C. TURNER, <i>Deputy Judge-Advocate</i>	New York	1,956
Brig.-Gen. MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS, <i>Quartermaster-General</i>	Pennsylvania	3,594
Lieut.-Col. EBENEZER S. SIBLEY, <i>Deputy Quartermaster-General</i>	Michigan	2,244
Capt. ALEXANDER J. PERRY, <i>Assistant Quartermaster</i>	Connecticut	2,532
Capt. BENJAMIN C. CARD, " "	Kansas	2,532
WILLIAM A. GORDON, <i>Chief Clerk Quartermaster's Bureau</i>	Pennsylvania	1,800
Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, <i>Chief Engineer</i>	Connecticut	3,594
Maj. I. C. WOODRUFF, <i>Assistant Engineer</i>	New Jersey	1,956
Capt. JOHN D. KURTZ, <i>Assistant Engineer</i>	District of Columbia	1,956
F. N. BARBARIN, <i>Chief Clerk of Engineer Bureau</i>	New Jersey	1,800
Col. JAMES B. FRY, <i>Provost-Marshal General</i>	Illinois	
Brig.-Gen. WM. A. HAMMOND, <i>Surgeon-General</i>	Maryland	3,594
Dr. R. C. WOOD, <i>Assistant Surgeon-General at St. Louis</i>	Rhode Island	2,532
RICHMOND JOHNSON, <i>Chief Clerk Surgeon-General's Bureau</i>	District of Columbia	1,800
Brig.-Gen. GEO. D. RAMSAY, <i>Chief of Ordnance</i>	District of Columbia	3,594
Capt. G. T. BALCH, <i>Assistant</i>	Ohio	1,554
J. P. KELLER, <i>Chief Clerk of Ordnance Bureau</i>	District of Columbia	1,800
Col. T. P. ANDREWS, <i>Paymaster-General</i>	District of Columbia	2,740
GEO. H. RINGGOLD (Lieut.-Col.), <i>Deputy Paymaster-General</i>	District of Columbia	2,144
Maj. J. LEDYARD HODGE, <i>Additional Paymaster</i>	District of Columbia	1,950
EDMUND H. BROOKE, <i>Chief Clerk of Paymaster-General's Bureau</i>	Maryland	1,800
Col. JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, <i>Commissary-General of Subsistence</i>	Kentucky	2,532
Maj. A. E. SHIRAS, <i>Assistant Commissary-General</i>	New Jersey	1,956
Maj. M. D. L. SIMPSON, <i>Second Assistant</i>	New York	1,956
WILLIAM H. WATSON, <i>Chief Clerk Commissary's-General Bureau</i>	District of Columbia	1,800

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N.Y.

Inspector.

Brigadier-General Joseph G. Totten.

Academic Staff.

Colonel Alexander H. Bowman,	Lt.-Col. Corps of Engineers, with local rank of Colonel of Engineers, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and Commandant of the Post.
Dennis H. Mahan, LL.D.,	<i>Professor of Civil and Military Engineering.</i>
Captain Miles D. McAlister,	Engineers, <i>Assistant Professor.</i>
William H. C. Bartlett, LL.D.,	<i>Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.</i>
Captain Joseph C. Clark, Jr.,	4th Artillery, <i>Assistant Professor.</i>
Captain Franklin Harwood,	Engineers, } <i>Acting Assistant Professors.</i>
1st Lieut. Henry C. Hasbrouck,	4th Artillery, }
Albert E. Church, LL.D.,	<i>Professor of Mathematics.</i>
Captain Herbert A. Hascall,	5th Artillery, <i>Assistant Professor.</i>
Captain James M. Whittemore,	Ordnance, }
Captain Thomas C. Bradford,	Ordnance, }
1st Lieut. Alfred T. Smith,	8th Infantry, } <i>Acting Assistant Professors.</i>
1st Lieut. William A. Elderkin,	1st Artillery, }
Cadet Arthur H. Burnham,	Military Academy, }
Cadet Garrett J. Lydecker,	Military Academy, }
Robert W. Weir, N.A.,	<i>Professor of Drawing.</i>
1st Lieut. Robert L. Eastman,	6th Infantry, <i>Assistant Professor of Drawing.</i>
Hyacinth R. Agnel,	<i>Professor of the French and Spanish Languages.</i>
Captain Francis A. Davies,	16th Infantry, <i>Assistant Professor of French.</i>
Captain James M. Whittemore,	Ordnance, <i>Acting Assistant Professor of the French Language.</i>
Captain Franklin Harwood,	Engineers, <i>Acting Assistant Professor of the Spanish Language.</i>
1st Lieut. Malbone F. Watson,	5th Artillery, <i>Acting Assistant Professor of the French Language.</i>
Rev. John W. French, D.D.,	<i>Chaplain, and Professor of Ethics and English Studies.</i>
1st Lieut. Robert L. Eastman,	6th Infantry, }
1st Lieut. Leroy L. Janes,	2d Artillery, }
1st Lieut. Charles C. Parsons,	4th Artillery, } <i>Acting Assistant Professors.</i>
2d Lieut. James M. Lancaster,	3d Artillery, }
Cadet James W. Cuyler,	Military Academy, }
Henry L. Kendrick, A.M.,	<i>Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy and Geology.</i>
Captain Lorenzo Lorain,	3d Artillery, <i>Assistant Professor.</i>
2d Lieut. Frank B. Hamilton,	3d Artillery, <i>Acting Assistant Professor.</i>
Lt.-Col. Henry B. Clitz,	Major 12th Infantry, with local rank of Lt.-Col. of Engineers, Commandant of Cadets, and Instructor of Artillery, Cavalry, and Inf. Tactics.
Captain William P. Chambliss,	5th Cavalry, <i>Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics.</i>
1st Lieut. William A. Elderkin,	1st Artillery, <i>Assistant Instructor of Artillery Tactics.</i>
1st Lieut. Alfred T. Smith,	8th Infantry, <i>Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.</i>
1st Lieut. Leroy L. Janes,	2d Artillery, <i>Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.</i>
1st Lieut. Henry B. Noble,	8th Infantry, <i>Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.</i>
2d Lieut. James M. Lancaster,	2d Artillery, <i>Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.</i>
Captain Stephen V. Benét, A.M.,	Ordnance, <i>Instructor of Ordnance and Gummery.</i>
Captain Samuel T. Cushing,	Sub. Dept. and acting signal officer, } <i>Instructor of Military Signals and Telegraphy.</i>
Captain Miles D. McAlister,	Engineers, } <i>Instructor of Practical Military Engineering.</i>
Antoné Lorentz,	

Military Staff.

Captain Edward C. Boynton, A.M.,	11th Infantry, <i>Adjutant and Quartermaster.</i>
Captain Miles D. McAlister,	Engineers, <i>Treasurer.</i>
Eugene H. Abadie, M.D.,	<i>Surgeon.</i>
Edward S. Dunster, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Surgeon.</i>

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, West Point, } *Official.*
 N.Y., December 12, 1863.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

All officers, except those marked with a [*], are graduates of the Military Academy.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
GENERAL OFFICERS.					
<i>Major-Generals.</i>					
Geo. B. McClellan, 14 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Ohio.	Thomas M. Vincent, 17 July, 1862....	Ohio.	Ohio.
John C. Frémont,* 14 May, 1861.....	S.C.	Cal.	Oliver D. Greene, 17 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Henry W. Halleck, 19 August, 1861.....	N.Y.	Cal.	Samuel Breck, 17 July, 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.
Ulysses S. Grant, 4 July, 1863.....	Ohio.	Ill.	John P. Sherburne,* 17 July, 1862....	N.H.	N.H.
			James A. Hardie, 19 Feb. 1863.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Brigadier-Generals.</i>			<i>Judge-Advocate General.</i>		
Irvin McDowell, 14 May, 1861, M. G. vol. 14 March, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	Col. Joseph Holt, 3 Sept. 1862.....	Ky.	Ky.
Robert Anderson, 15 May, 1861.....	Ky.	Ky.	<i>Major.</i>		
William S. Rosecrans, 16 May, 1861, M. G. vol. 21 March, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	Levi C. Turner,* 31 July, 1862.....	.....	N.Y.
Philip St. G. Cooke, 12 Nov. 1861....	Va.	Va.	INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
John Pope, 14 July, 1862, M. G. vol. 21 March, 1862.....	Ky.	Ill.	<i>Inspectors-General.</i>		
Joseph Hooker, 4 July, 1862, M. G. vol. 20 Sept. 1862.....	Mass.	Cal.	<i>Colonels.</i>		
Quincy A. Gilmore, 11 April, 1863, M. G. vol. 28 April, 1863.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	Randolph B. Marcy, 9 Aug. 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.
George G. Meade, 3 July, 1863, M. G. vol. 29 Nov. 1862.....	Spain.	D.C.	Delos B. Sackett, 1 Oct. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Wm. T. Sherman, 4 July, 1863, M. G. vol. 1 May, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	Henry Van Rensselaer, 12 Nov. 1861	N.Y.	N.Y.
Jas. B. McPherson, 1 Aug. 1863, M. G. vol. 8 Oct. 1862.....	N.Y.	R.I.	Edmund Shriver, 13 March, 1863....	Pa.	N.Y.
George H. Thomas, 27 Oct. 1863, M. G. vol. 25 April, 1862.....	Va.	Va.	<i>Assistant Inspectors-General.</i>		
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			<i>Majors.</i>		
<i>Adjutant-General.</i>			Nelson H. Davis, 12 Nov. 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.
<i>Brigadier-General.</i>			James Totten, 12 Nov. 1861.....	Pa.	Va.
Lorenzo Thomas, 3 Aug. 1861.....	Del.	Del.	John Buford, 12 Nov. 1861, B. G. vol. 27 July, 1862.....	Ky.	Ill.
<i>Assistant Adjutants-General.</i>			Roger Jones, 12 Nov. 1861.....	D.C.	D.C.
<i>Colonels.</i>			Absalom Baird, 12 Nov. 1861, B. G. vol. 28 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
Edward D. Townsend, 3 Aug. 1861....	Mass.	Mass.	SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY.		
Don Carlos Buell, 17 July, 1862, M. G. vol. 21 March, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ind.	<i>Major.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>			Albert J. Myer,* 27 June, 1860.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
William A. Nichols, 3 Aug. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.		
Seth Williams, 17 July, 1862, B. G. vol. 23 Sept. 1861.....	Me.	Me.	<i>Quartermaster-General.</i>		
Richard C. Drum,* 17 July, 1862....	Pa.	Pa.	<i>Brigadier-General.</i>		
James B. Fry, 31 Dec. 1862, Pro. Mar. Gen. 17 March, 1863.....	Ill.	Ill.	Montgomery C. Meigs, 15 May, 1861.	Ga.	Pa.
<i>Majors.</i>			<i>Assistant Quartermasters-General.</i>		
George L. Hartsuff, 17 July, 1862, B. G. vol. 15 April, 1862.....	N.Y.	Mich.	<i>Colonels.</i>		
Nathaniel H. McLean, 17 July, 1862.	Ohio.	Ohio.	Charles Thomas,* 1 Aug. 1856.....	Pa.	Pa.
John C. Kelton, 17 July, 1862, A. D. C. (col.) 4 Jan. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Thomas Swords, 3 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
R. Williams, 17 July, 1862, Col. vol. William D. Whipple, 17 July, 1862, B. G. vol. 17 July, 1863.....	Va.	Va.	Geo. H. Crossman, 26 March, 1863....	Mass.	Mass.
Chauncey McKeever, 17 July, 1862.	N.Y.	N.Y.	<i>Deputy Quartermasters-General.</i>		
George D. Ruggles, 17 July, 1862, A. D. C. (col.) 28 June, 1862.....	Md.	Md.	<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>		
	N.Y.	N.Y.	David H. Vinton, 3 Aug. 1861.....	R.I.	R.I.
			Ebenezer S. Sibley, 3 Aug. 1861, Col. bvt. 12 June, 1861.....	Mich.	Mich.
			Edwin B. Babbitt, 3 Aug. 1861.....	Conn.	Ind.
			Osborne Cross, 26 Feb. 1863.....	Md.	Md.
			<i>Quartermasters.</i>		
			<i>Majors.</i>		
			Robert E. Clary, 17 May, 1861, A. D. C. (col.) 5 July, 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
Morris S. Miller, 17 May, 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	<i>Assistant Surgeon-General, with the rank of Colonel.</i>		
Alex. Montgomery, 17 May, 1861...	Pa.	Pa.	Robert C. Wood,* 14 June, 1862.....	R.I.	R.I.
Robert Allen, 17 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 23 May, 1863.....	Ohio.	Ind.	<i>Medical Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel.</i>		
James L. Donaldson, 3 Aug. 1861, L. C. bvt. 14 May, 1862.....	Md.	Md.	Thomas F. Perley,* 1 July, 1862.....	Me.	Fla.
Langdon C. Easton, 3 Aug. 1861....	Mo.	Mo.	<i>Medical Inspectors, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.</i>		
Stewart Van Vliet, 3 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	John M. Cuyler,* 11 June, 1862.....	Ga.	Ga.
Dan'l H. Rucker,* 3 Aug. 1861, B. G. vol. 23 May, 1863.....	N.J.	Mich.	Richard H. Coolidge,* 11 June, 1862.	N.Y.	N.Y.
Rufus Ingalls, 12 Jan. 1862, B. G. vol. 23 May, 1863.....	Me.	Me.	Charles C. Keeney,* 11 June, 1862.	N.Y.	Mich.
Ralph W. Kirkham, 23 Feb. 1863....	Mass.	Mass.	Edward P. Vollum,* 11 June, 1862..	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Military Storekeepers.</i>			George H. Lyman,* 11 June, 1862....	Mass.	Mass.
Reuben M. Potter,* 23 Mar. 1848....	N.J.	Texas.	William H. Mussey,* 14 June, 1862..	N.H.	Ohio.
S. H. Montgomery,* 14 Mar. 1857....	Pa.	Ark.	George T. Allen,* 14 June, 1862.....	N.Y.	Ill.
Lawrence Tallaferra,* 14 Mar. 1857..	Pa.	Pa.	Lewis Humphreys,* 30 June, 1862..	Ohio.	Ind.
William H. Gill,* 12 June, 1858.....	Pa.	Ohio.	Joseph K. Barnes,* 9 Feb. 1863.....	Pa.	Pa.
Daniel G. Thomas,* 15 Aug. 1861....	Pa.	Pa.	Frank H. Hamilton,* 9 Feb. 1863....	Va.	N.Y.
Charles A. Alligood,* 19 Sept. 1861....	Pa.	Pa.	Peter Pineo,* 9 Feb. 1863.....	N.S.	Mass.
John F. Rodgers,* 21 July, 1862.....	Conn.	N.Y.	Augustus C. Hamlin,* 9 Feb. 1863....	Me.	Me.
G. A. Hull,* 21 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	Ky.	Geo. K. Johnson,* 9 Feb. 1863.....	.....	Mich.
Geo. H. A. Dimpfel,* 19 Feb. 1863....	.....	Cal.	John E. Summers,* 27 Feb. 1863.....	Va.	Va.
A. W. Norcross,* 13 Mar. 1863.....	.....	Me.	N. S. Townsend,* 11 Mar. 1863.....	.....	Ohio.
Michael E. Lucas,* 13 Mar. 1863.....	.....	Ohio.	Geo. W. Stipp,* 12 Mar. 1863.....	Va.	Ill.
George P. Smith,* 14 Mar. 1863.....	.....	Pa.	<i>Surgeons, with the rank of Major.</i>		
<i>SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.</i>			Richard S. Satterlee,* 13 July, 1832.	N.Y.	Mich.
<i>Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.</i>			Charles S. Tripler,* 7 July, 1838....	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Brigadier-General.</i>			Charles McDougall,* 7 July, 1838...	Ohio.	Ind.
Joseph P. Taylor,* 29 Sept. 1861.....	Ky.	Ky.	Burton Randall,* 7 July, 1838.....	Md.	Md.
<i>Assistant Com. Gen. of Sub.</i>			Adam N. McLaren,* 30 June, 1839...	Scot'd.	S.C.
<i>Colonels.</i>			Joseph J. B. Wright,* 26 Mar. 1844.	Pa.	Pa.
Amos B. Eaton, 9 Feb. 1863.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Madison Mills,* 16 Feb. 1847.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Alexander E. Shiras, 9 Feb. 1863....	Pa.	N.J.	Eugene H. Abadie,* 24 July, 1853....	Fy'ce.	Pa.
<i>Commissaries of Subsistence.</i>			Charles McCormick,* 7 Dec. 1853....	D.C.	D.C.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>			Charles H. Laub,* 17 Oct. 1854.....	D.C.	D.C.
Charles L. Kilburn, 11 May, 1861....	Pa.	Pa.	Josiah Simpson,* 12 Aug. 1855.....	N.J.	Pa.
Marcus D. L. Simpson, 1 July, 1861..	N.Y.	N.Y.	William J. Sloan,* 20 Dec. 1855.....	Pa.	Pa.
<i>Majors.</i>			William S. King,* 29 Aug. 1856.....	Pa.	Pa.
Henry F. Clarke, 3 Aug. 1861, A. D. C. (col.).....	Pa.	Pa.	James Simons,* 29 Aug. 1856.....	S.C.	S.C.
William W. Burns, 3 Aug. 1861, B. G. vol.	Ohio.	Ohio.	Levi H. Holden,* 23 April, 1860.....	R.I.	R.I.
Amos Beckwith, 29 Sept. 1861, A. D. C. (col.).....	Vt.	Vt.	Robert Murray,* 23 June, 1860.....	Md.	Md.
John McL. Taylor,* 9 Feb. 1863.....	D.C.	Ky.	John F. Head,* 6 Sept. 1860.....	Mass.	Mass.
Beckman Du Barry, 9 Feb. 1863.....	N.J.	D.C.	Lewis A. Edwards,* 19 Feb. 1861....	D.C.	D.C.
Henry C. Symonds, 9 Feb. 1863.....	Mass.	Mass.	John F. Hammond,* 25 Feb. 1861....	S.C.	S.C.
Thomas J. Haynes, 9 Feb. 1863.....	N.H.	N.H.	Elisha J. Baily,* 15 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
Robert Macfey, 9 Feb. 1863.....	Pa.	Pa.	George E. Cooper,* 21 May, 1861....	Pa.	Pa.
<i>MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.</i>			George E. Swift,* 21 May, 1861.....	Mass.	Ohio.
<i>Surgeon-General, with the rank of Brig.-General.</i>			Glover Perin,* 21 May, 1861.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
Wm. A. Hammond,* 25 April, 1862....	Md.	Md.	P. G. S. Ten Broeck,* 21 May, 1861.	Me.	N.Y.
			John Campbell,* 21 May, 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
			Charles H. Crane,* 21 May, 1861....	R.I.	Mass.
			Thomas A. McParlin,* 21 May, 1861.	Md.	Md.
			Joseph B. Brown,* 4 July, 1861.....	N.Y.	Mich.
			Alex. B. Hasson,* 17 Aug. 1861.....	Md.	Md.
			Jonathan Letterman,* 16 Apr. 1862.	Pa.	Pa.
			Robert O. Abbott,* 16 April, 1862...	Pa.	Pa.
			Thomas M. Getty,* 16 April, 1862....	Md.	Va.
			David L. Magruder,* 16 April, 1862.	Md.	Va.
			John J. Milhau,* 16 April, 1862....	Fy'ce.	N.Y.
			Horace R. Wirtz,* 16 April, 1862....	Pa.	Pa.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
Charles Page,* 16 April, 1862.....	Va.	Va.	<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>		
Charles Sutherland,* 16 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	James D. Graham, 6 Aug. 1861.....	Va.	Va.
Basil Norris,* 16 April, 1862.....	Md.	Md.	Richard Delafield, 6 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
John Moore,* 12 May, 1862.....	Ind.	Ind.	Henry Brewerton, 6 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Andrew K. Smith,* 11 June, 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.	Thomas J. Cram, 9 Sept. 1861.....	N.H.	N.H.
R. H. Alexander,* 11 June, 1862.....	Ind. T.	Ky.	Alexander H. Bowman, 3 March, 1863, Supt. M. A. with local rank of Colonel.....	Pa.	Pa.
Joseph R. Smith,* 11 June, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	John G. Barnard, 3 March, 1863, Bvt. B. G. vol. 23 Sept. 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.
James T. Ghiselin,* 14 June, 1862.....	Md.	Md.	George W. Cullum, 3 March, 1863, M. G. vol. 1 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	Pa.
John F. Randolph,* 27 Aug. 1862.....	Va.	La.	Henry W. Benham, 3 March, 1863, B. G. vol. 3 Aug. 1861.....	Conn.	Conn.
George Taylor,* 27 Aug. 1862.....	Md.	Md.	Andrew A. Humphreys, 3 March, 1863, M. G. vol. 3 July, 1863.....	Pa.	D.C.
George Hammond,* 27 Aug. 1862.....	Md.	Md.	John N. Macomb, 3 March, 1863....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Bernard J. D. Irwin,* 16 Sept. 1862.....	Irel'd.	N.Y.	<i>Majors.</i>		
Anthony Heger,* 17 Sept. 1862.....	Aust.	Pa.	Daniel P. Woodbury, 6 Aug. 1861, B. G. vol. 19 March, 1862.....	N.H.	N.H.
Charles T. Alexander,* 9 Feb. 1863.....	Ch. N.	Ark.	James H. Simpson, 6 Aug. 1861, Col. vol.....	N.J.	N.J.
Bennett A. Clements,* 27 Feb. 1863.....	D.C.	N.Y.	Lorenzo Sitgreaves, 6 Aug. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
<i>PAY DEPARTMENT.</i>			Israel C. Woodruff, 6 Aug. 1862.....	N.J.	N.J.
<i>Paymaster-General,</i> <i>with the rank of Colonel.</i>			Zealous B. Tower, 6 Aug. 1861, Bvt. Lt.-Col. 23 Nov. 1861, B. G. vol. 23 Nov. 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.
Timothy P. Andrews, 6 Sept. 1862.....	Ire'd.	D.C.	Horatio G. Wright, 6 Aug. 1861, B. G. vol. 14 Sept. 1861.....	Conn.	Conn.
<i>Deputy Paymaster-Generals,</i> <i>with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.</i>			John Newton, 6 Aug. 1861, M. G. vol. 30 March, 1863.....	Va.	Va.
George H. Ringgold, 23 May, 1862.....	Md.	D.C.	George Thom, 9 Sept. 1861, A. D. C. (col.) 16 Nov. 1861.....	N.H.	N.H.
Hiram Leonard, 6 Sept. 1862.....	Vt.	N.Y.	John D. Kurtz, 3 March, 1863.....	D.C.	D.C.
<i>Paymasters,</i> <i>with the rank of Major.</i>			Barton S. Alexander, 3 March, 1863	Ky.	Ky.
Thomas J. Leslie, 27 Nov. 1815.....	Engl'd	Pa.	James W. Abert, 3 March, 1863.....	N.J.	D.C.
F. A. Cunningham,* 2 March, 1849.....	S.C.	Ohio.	William F. Reynolds, 3 March, 1863	Ohio.	Ohio.
Nathan W. Brown,* 5 Sept. 1849.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	William F. Smith, 3 March, 1863, B. G. vol. 13 Aug. 1861.....	Vt.	Vt.
Benjamin W. Brice, 9 Feb. 1852.....	Va.	Ohio.	E. B. Hunt, 3 March, 1863.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Cary H. Fry, 7 Feb. 1853.....	Ky.	Ky.	Charles S. Stewart, 3 March, 1863.....	Atsea.	N.J.
Benjamin Alvord, 22 June, 1854, Bvt. B. G. vol. 15 April, 1862....	Vt.	Vt.	Charles E. Blunt, 3 March, 1863.....	N.H.	N.Y.
Franklin E. Hunt, 2 March, 1855....	N.J.	N.J.	John G. Foster, 3 March, 1863, M. G. vol. 18 July, 1862.....	N.H.	N.H.
Samuel Woods, 24 Dec. 1856, Bvt. ...	Me.	Me.	James C. Duane, 3 March, 1863.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Daniel McClure, 23 Oct. 1858.....	Ind.	Ind.	<i>ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.</i>		
Thomas M. Winston,* 5 April, 1860.....	Ky.	Ky.	<i>Brigadier-General.</i>		
Augustus H. Seward, 27 March, 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	George D. Ramsay, —, 1863....	Va.	D.C.
†Bruc Cameron,* 1 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	<i>Colonels.</i>		
Robert A. Kinzie,* 2 May, 1861.....	Ill.	Kans.	William Maynadier, 1 June, 1863....	Md.	D.C.
George L. Febiger,* 3 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Del.	William A. Thornton, 1 June, 1863	N.Y.	N.Y.
William S. Wallace,* 15 May, 1861....	Pa.	Ill.	<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>		
David Taggart,* 30 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	Robert H. K. Whiteley, 1 June, 1863	Md.	Del.
Adam D. Steuart,* 31 May, 1861.....	Va.	Mo.	Peter V. Hagner, 1 June, 1863.....	D.C.	D.C.
Henry C. Pratt, 14 June, 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.	Robt. A. Wainwright, 1 June, 1863.	Mass.	Mass.
Simeon Francis,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	Or.	Or.	<i>Majors.</i>		
John A. Whitall,* 8 Aug. 1861.....	D.C.	D.C.	Alexander B. Dyer, 3 March, 1863....	Md.	Del.
Simeon Smith,* 29 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	Minn.	Franklin D. Callender, 3 Mar. 1863.	N.Y.	N.Y.
Charles T. Larned,* 30 Aug. 1861.....	Mich.	Mo.	Chas. P. Kingsbury, 3 March, 1863....	N.Y.	N.C.
Jesse W. Fell,* 30 June, 1862.....	Pa.	Ill.			
<i>CORPS OF ENGINEERS.</i>					
<i>Brigadier-General.</i>					
Joseph G. Totten, 3 March, 1863, bvt. 23 March, 1847.....	Conn.	Conn.			
<i>Colonels.</i>					
René E. De Russy, 3 March, 1863....	N.Y.	N.Y.			
Hartman Bache, 3 March, 1863.....	Pa.	Pa.			

† Since deceased.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
John McNutt, 1 June, 1863.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	<i>Majors.</i>		
Thomas J. Rodman, 1 June, 1863...	Ind.	Ind.	Benjamin S. Roberts, 13 May, 1861, L. C. bvt. 24 Nov. 1847, B. G. vol.	Vt.	Iowa.
Theodore T. S. Laidley, 1 June, 1863	Va.	Va.	16 July, 1862.....	Ill.	Ill.
<i>Military Storekeepers.</i>			Thomas Duncan,* 10 June, 1861.....	Va.	
James S. Abeel,* 6 Jan. 1838.....	Pa.	N.Y.	Edw. W. B. Newby, 17 July, 1862.....		
Edward Ingersoll,* 24 May, 1841, P.M. Springfield Armory.....	Mass.	Mass.	FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.		
Wm. R. Shoemaker,* 3 Aug. 1841...	Pa.	Ill.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
John B. Butler,* 30 June, 1847, P.M. Allegheny Arsenal.....	N.Y.	Pa.	John Sedgwick, 25 April, 1861, M.		
Theo. J. Eckerson,* 16 Sept. 1853...	N.Y.	W.T.	G. vol. 4 July, 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.
Benj. H. Gilbreth,* 11 May, 1861...	Me.	Me.	<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
Edward N. Stebbins,* 10 June, 1861, P.M. Washington Arsenal.....	N.Y.	Pa.	James Oakes, 12 Nov. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
John C. Vaughan,* 7 Aug. 1861.....	S.C.	Pa.	<i>Majors.</i>		
Eph. D. Ellsworth,* 16 Nov. 1861 ...	N.Y.	N.Y.	Samuel D. Sturgis, 3 May, 1861, B.		
Charles Wilkins,* 3 Feb. 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.	G. vol. 10 Aug. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
Henry A. Brigham,* 6 Mar. 1862 ...	Mass.	N.Y.	George Stoneman, 9 May, 1861, M.		
John Jamison,* 14 July, 1862.....	Md.	Md.	G. vol. 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
William Adams,* 13 Sept. 1862.....	Irel'd	Pa.	Richard W. Johnson, 17 July, 1862, B. G. vol. 11 Oct. 1861.....	Ky.	Ky.
William Walters,* 16 Sept. 1862....	Engl'd	N.Y.	FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.		
William Y. Wiley,* 10 March, 1863...	Ind.	Ind.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
<i>Colonel.</i>			Lawrence P. Graham,* 1 Oct. 1861, B. G. vol. 31 Aug. 1861.....	Va.	Va.
George A. H. Blake,* 15 Feb. 1862..	Pa.	Pa.	<i>Majors.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			Innis N. Palmer, 25 April, 1861, B.		
William N. Grier, 15 Feb. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	G. vol. 23 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Majors.</i>			Joseph H. Whittlesey, 12 Nov. 1861	N.Y.	N.Y.
Andrew J. Smith, 13 May, 1861, B.			Eugene A. Carr, 17 July, 1862, B. G.	N.Y.	N.Y.
G. vol. 17 March, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	vol. 7 March, 1862.....		
Washington L. Elliott,* 5 Nov. 1861, B. G. vol. 11 June, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.		
Albert G. Brackett, 17 July, 1862, Col. vol.....	N.Y.	Ind.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.			David Hunter, 14 May, 1861, M. G.	D.C.	Ill.
<i>Colonel.</i>			vol. 13 Aug. 1861.....		
Thomas J. Wood, 12 Nov. 1861, B. G. vol.....	Ky.	Ky.	<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			William H. Emory, 14 May, 1861, B.	Md.	Md.
Enoch Steen,* 28 Sept. 1861.....	Ky.	Mo.	G. vol. 17 March, 1862.....		
<i>Majors.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
John W. Davidson, 14 Nov. 1861, B.			James H. Carleton,* 7 Sept. 1861, Bvt. 23 Feb. 1847, B. G. vol. 28	Me.	Me.
G. vol. 3 Feb. 1862.....	Va.	Va.	April, 1862.....	D.C.	D.C.
Alfred Pleasonton, 15 Feb. 1862, M.	D.C.	D.C.	Robert M. Morris, 11 March, 1863...	N.Y.	Army.
G. vol. 22 June, 1863.....	Mass.	Cal.	Samuel H. Starr, 25 April, 1863.....		
Charles J. Whiting, 17 July, 1862...			FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.		
THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.			<i>Colonel.</i>		
<i>Colonel.</i>			Justin Dimick, 26 Oct. 1861.....	Conn.	Vt.
Marshall S. Hows,* 28 Sept. 1861....	Me.	Me.			
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>					
Charles F. Ruff, 10 June, 1861.....	Pa.	Mo.			

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			Henry J. Hunt, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 15 Sept. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
George Nauman, 23 July, 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	Francis N. Clarke, 5 Aug. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Majors.</i>			FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		
Lewis G. Arnold, 15 May, 1861, Bvt. 13 Sept. 1847, B. G. vol. 24 Jan. 1862.....	N.J.	N.J.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
James B. Ricketts, 1 June, 1863, B. G. vol. 21 July, 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Carlos A. Waite,* 5 June, 1860, Bvt.	N.Y.	N.Y.
SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
<i>Colonel.</i>			Seth Eastman, 9 Sept. 1861.....	Me.	Me.
William W. Morris, 1 Nov. 1861, B. G. Bvt. 9 June, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	<i>Majors.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			Maurice Maloney,* 16 Sept. 1862... Irel'd. Army.		
Horace Brooks, 26 Oct. 1861, Bvt....	Mass.	Mass.	Anderson D. Nelson,* 13 Mar. 1863 Ky. Ohio.		
<i>Majors.</i>			SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		
Bennett H. Hill, 28 Aug. 1861.....	D.C.	D.C.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
William H. French, 26 Oct. 1861, Bvt. 20 Aug. 1847, B. G. vol. 28 Sept. 1861.....	Md.	D.C.	Sidney Burbank, 16 Sept. 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.
THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
<i>Colonel.</i>			George W. Patten, 7 June, 1862.....	R.I.	R.I.
Thos. W. Sherman, 1 June, 1863, B. G. vol. 17 May, 1861.....	R.I.	R.I.	<i>Majors.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			Arthur T. Lee,* 26 Oct. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
Martin Burke,* 28 Aug. 1861.....	Md.	D.C.	John C. Robinson,* 20 Feb. 1862, B. G. vol. 28 April, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Majors.</i>			THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		
Henry S. Burton, 14 May, 1861.....	N.Y.	Vt.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
Joseph A. Haskin, 20 Feb. 1862, A. D. C. (l. c.) 26 June, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	William Hoffman, 25 April, 1862 ...	N.Y.	N.Y.
FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
<i>Colonel.</i>			William Chapman, 20 Feb. 1862....	Md.	Md.
Charles S. Merchant, 28 Aug. 1861... N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	<i>Majors.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			William E. Prince,* 23 Nov. 1861... Mass. Mass.		
Francis O. Wyse, 1 Nov. 1861.....	Md.	Md.	Thomas Hendrickson, 27 June, 1862 Pa. Army.		
<i>Majors.</i>			FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		
Joseph Roberts, 3 Sept. 1861.....	Del.	Del.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
Edward O. C. Ord, 21 Nov. 1861, M. G. vol. 2 May, 1862.....	Md.	D.C.	Silas Casey, 9 Oct. 1861, M. G. vol. 31 May, 1862.....	R.I.	R.I.
FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
<i>Colonel.</i>			R. C. Buchanan, 9 Sept. 1861, Bvt... Md. D.C.		
Harvey Brown, 14 May, 1861, B. G. bvt. 23 Nov. 1861.....	N.J.	N.J.	<i>Majors.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			Henry M. Judah, 30 June, 1862, B. G. vol. 21 March, 1862.....	Md.	N.Y.
Israel Vogdes, 1 June, 1863, B. G. vol. 29 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Fred. T. Dent, 9 March, 1863.....	Mo.	Mo.
<i>Majors.</i>			FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		
William F. Barry, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 20 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
			Thos. L. Alexander, 31 July, 1861... Va. Ky.		
			<i>Majors.</i>		
			R. S. Granger, 9 Sept. 1861, B. G. vol. Ohio. Ohio.		
			Charles D. Jordan, 27 Feb. 1862..... Mass. Mass.		

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. <i>Colonel.</i>			ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. <i>Colonel.</i>		
Hannibal Day, 7 June, 1862.....	Vt.	Vt.	Erasmus D. Keyes, 14 May, 1861, B. G. bvt. 31 May, 1862, M. G. vol. 5 May, 1862	Mass.	Me.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
Daniel P. Whiting, 15 Feb. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	John T. Sprague,* 13 March, 1863...	Mass.	Mass.
<i>Majors.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
Henry W. Wessells, 6 June, 1861, B. G. vol. 25 April, 1861.....	Conn. Pa.	Conn. Pa.	Delancy Floyd Jones, 14 May, 1861- Frederick Steele, 14 May, 1861, M. G. vol. 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y. Pa.	N.Y. N.Y.
George W. Wallace,* 10 Jan. 1862..			Jonathan W. Gordon,* 14 May, 1861		Ind.
SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. <i>Colonel.</i>			TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. <i>Colonel.</i>		
John J. Abercrombie, 25 Feb. 1861, B. G. vol. 31 Aug. 1861.....	Tenn.	Tenn.	William B. Franklin, 14 May, 1861, B. G. bvt. 30 May, 1862, M. G. vol. 4 July, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
Albemarle Cady, 6 June, 1861	N.H.	N.H.	Daniel Butterfield, 14 May, 1861, M. G. vols. 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Majors.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
Granville O. Haller,* 25 Sept. 1861..	Pa.	Pa.	Henry B. Clitz, 14 May, 1861.....	N.Y.	Mich.
Henry D. Wallen, 25 Nov. 1861	Ga.	Fla.	Luther B. Bruen,* 14 May, 1861.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. <i>Colonel.</i>			THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. <i>Colonel.</i>		
Pitcairn Morrison,* 6 June, 1861 ...	N.Y.	N.Y.	<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			Isaac V. D. Reeve, 16 Sept. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Gabriel R. Paul, 25 April, 1862, B. G. vol. 5 Sept. 1862	Mo.	Mo.	<i>Majors.</i>		
<i>Majors.</i>			Christopher C. Augur, 14 May, 1861, M. G. vol. 12 Nov. 1861	N.Y.	Mich.
Alfred Sully, 15 March, 1862, B. G. vol. 26 Sept. 1862	Pa.	Pa.	Samuel W. Crawford,* 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 25 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
David A. Russel, 9 Aug. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Daniel Chase,* 26 Oct. 1861.....	Conn.	Ohio.
NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. <i>Colonel.</i>			FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. <i>Colonel.</i>		
George Wright, 3 March, 1855, B. G. vol. 28 Sept. 1861	Vt.	Vt.	Charles P. Stone, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 17 May, 1861	Mass.	D.C.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
Caleb C. Sibley, 9 Oct. 1861	Mass.	Mass.	<i>Majors.</i>		
<i>Majors.</i>			George Sykes, 14 May, 1861, M. G. vol. 29 Nov. 1862.....	Md.	Md.
Henry W. Wharton,* 9 Sept. 1861, Col. vol.....	D.C. Pa.	Ala. Pa.	Grotius R. Giddings,* 14 May, 1861,	Ohio.	Ohio.
Andrew W. Bowman, 7 June, 1862..			FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. <i>Colonel.</i>		
TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. <i>Colonel.</i>			Oliver L. Shepherd, 21 Jan. 1863	N.Y.	N.Y.
Edmund B. Alexander, 3 Mar. 1855	Ky.	Ky.			
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>					
William S. Ketchum, 1 Nov. 1861, B. G. vol. 3 Feb. 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.			
<i>Majors.</i>					
Julius Hayden,* 15 Feb. 1862.....	N.Y.	Fla.			
Samuel B. Hayman, 21 Jan. 1863 ...	Pa.	Pa.			

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
John P. Sanderson,* 14 May, 1861..	Pa.	Pa.	Abner Doubleday, 14 May, 1861, M. G. vol. 29 Nov. 1862	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Majors.</i>			William H. Wood, 14 May, 1861	Mass.	Mass.
John H. King,* 14 May, 1861	Mich.	Mich.	George L. Andrews,* 14 May, 1861..	R.I.	Mo.
William H. Sidell, 14 May, 1861	N.Y.	N.Y.	EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		
John R. Edie,* 14 May, 1861	Pa.	Pa.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.			Henry B. Carrington, 14 May, 1861. B. G. vol. 29 Nov. 1862	Conn.	Ohio.
<i>Colonel.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
Andrew Porter,* 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 17 May, 1862	Pa.	Pa.	Charles S. Lovell,* 21 Jan. 1863.....	Mass.	Army.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
James V. Bomford, 10 Jan. 1862.....	N.Y.	D.C.	Fred. Townsend,* 14 May, 1861	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Majors.</i>			James N. Caldwell, 27 Feb. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
Franklin F. Flint, 14 May, 1861	N.H.	Mass.	William T. H. Brooks, M. G. vol. 10 June, 1863.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
Adam J. Slemmer, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 29 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		
Sidney Coolidge,* 14 May, 1861	Mass.	Mass.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.			Edward R. S. Canby, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 31 March, 1862	Ky.	Ind.
<i>Colonel.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
Samuel P. Heintzelman, 14 May, 1861, B. G. bvt. 31 May, 1862, M. G. vol. 5 May, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Edward A. King,* 14 May, 1861.....	N.Y.	Ohio.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
James D. Greene,* 14 May, 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.	Samuel K. Dawson, 14 May, 1861 ...	Pa.	Pa.
			George L. Willard,* 19 Feb. 1862 ...	N.Y.	Army.
			Pinkney Lugenbeel,* 31 Dec. 1862..	Md.	Ohio.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
<i>On their own application, after forty or more consecutive years of service.</i>			<i>Major.</i>		
<i>General Officer.</i>			Giles Porter, 4th artillery, 3 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Winfield Scott, U.S.A., Lieutenant-General commanding the army, 1 Nov. 1861.....	Va.	Va.	<i>Under section 12 of Act of July 17, 1862.</i>		
<i>Colonels.</i>			<i>Major-General.</i>		
William Whistler, 4th Infantry, 9 Oct. 1861.....	Md.	N.W.T.	John E. Wool,* — — —, 1863.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
John L. Gardner, 2d artillery, 1 Nov. 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.	<i>Brigadier-General.</i>		
Clement A. Finley, surgeon-general, 14 April, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	Wm. S. Harney,* — — —, 1863.....	La.	La.
			<i>Colonels.</i>		
			Wm. Gates, 3d artillery, 1 June, 1863.....	Mass.	Mass.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.—Continued.

Name rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
Gustavus Loomis, 5th infantry, 1 June, 1863.....	Vt.	Vt.	Gouverneur Morris, 1st infantry, 9 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
H. K. Craig,* Ordnance, 1 June, 1863.....	Pa.	Pa.	<i>Majors.</i>		
John Symington, Ordnance, 1 June, 1863.....	Md.	Md.	Saml. G. I. Decamp,* surgeon, 27 Aug. 1862.....	N.J.	N.J.
Stephen H. Long,* Engineers, 1 June, 1863.....	N.H.	N.H.	J. B. Porter,* surgeon, 27 Aug. 1862	Conn.	Conn.
Sylvanus Thayer, Engineers, 1 June, 1863.....	Mass.	Mass.	Edgar S. Hawkins, 2d infantry, 26 Oct. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>For incapacity, resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received, from disease contracted, or from exposure, in the line of duty.</i>			Joseph R. Smith, 7th infantry, bvt. lt. col., 25 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Colonels.</i>			Nathaniel C. Macrae, 3d infantry, 25 Sept. 1861.....	Va.	Va.
Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, 3d infantry, 9 Sept. 1861.....	Fr'ce.	N.Y.	Campbell Graham, top. engineers, 9 Sept. 1861.....	Va.	Va.
Washington Seawell, 6th infantry, 20 Feb. 1862.....	Va.	Va.	Edmund Underwood, 18th infantry, 15th Feb. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
Benjamin L. Beall, 1st cavalry, 15 Feb. 1862.....	D.C.	D.C.	Wm. F. Edgar,* surgeon, 27 Aug. 1862.....	Ky.	Mo.
John S. Simonson, 3d cavalry, 28 Sept. 1861.....	Pa.	Ind.	William Austine, 2d artillery, 20 Feb. 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.
Henry L. Scott, inspector-general, 30 Oct. 1861.....	N.C.	N.C.	William H. Gordon, 8th infantry, 15 March, 1862.....	Va.	D.C.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>			Llewellyn Jones, 1st cavalry, 1 Nov. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Thompson Morris, 4th infantry, 9 Sept. 1861.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	Washington I. Newton, 2d cavalry, 26th Oct. 1861.....	D.C.	Va.
George Andrews, 6th infantry, 15 Feb. 1862.....	D.C.	D.C.	Christopher S. Lovell, 3d infantry, 23 Nov. 1861.....	S.C.	S.C.
			John W. T. Gardiner, 2d cavalry, 14 Nov. 1861.....	Me.	Me.
			Henry B. Judd, 4th artillery, 21 Nov. 1861.....	Conn.	Conn.

ADDITIONAL AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
<i>Colonels.</i>			Albert Tracy,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	N.Y.	Me.
Thomas J. Cram, 25 Sept. 1861.....	N.H.	N.H.	Anselme Albert,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	Hun'y	Mo.
Henry F. Clarke, 28 Sept. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	John T. Fiala,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	Hun'y	Ind.
James B. Fry, 14 Nov. 1861.....	Ill.	Ill.	Robert N. Hudson,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	Ind.	Mo.
George Thom, 16 Nov. 1861.....	N.H.	N.H.	Charles Zagonyi,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	Hun'y	N.Y.
Richard D. Cutts,* 16 Nov. 1861.....	D.C.	D.C.	Philip Fygelmesy,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	Hun'y	N.Y.
John S. Clark,* 18 Nov. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Norton P. Chipman,* 17 Apr. 1862.....	Ohio.	Iowa.
Joseph C. McKibben,* 29 Nov. 1861	Pa.	Cal.	Thomas J. Haines, 1 May, 1862.....	N.H.	N.H.
Amos Beckwith, 1 Jan. 1862.....	Vt.	Vt.	John W. Turner, 3 May, 1862.....	N.Y.	Ill.
John C. Kelton, 4 Jan. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Clarke B. Lagon,* 3 May, 1862.....	Ill.	Ill.
John Shaffer,* 30 Jan. 1862.....	Pa.	Ill.	John Rigglin, Jr.,* 3 May, 1862.....	Mo.	Mo.
Daniel E. McCallum,* 11 Feb. 1862.	Scott'd	N.Y.	George P. Ihrie,* 7 May, 1862.....	Pa.	Cal.
John V. D. Dubois, 19 Feb. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	John N. Maccomb, 15 May, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Lewis B. Parsons,* 19 Feb. 1862.....	N.Y.	Mo.	Amos B. Jones,* 31 May, 1862.....	N.H.	N.H.
E. S. Sanford,* 26 Feb. 1862.....	.....	N.Y.	Daniel T. Van Buren, 1 June, 1862.	N.Y.	N.Y.
Anson Stagers,* 26 Feb. 1862.....	N.Y.	Ohio.	William Myers, 14 June, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
William F. Reynolds, 31 Mar. 1862.	Ohio.	Ohio.	George D. Ruggles, 28 June, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
			Louis H. Marshall, 30 June, 1862.....	Va.	Md.

ADDITIONAL AIDES-DE-CAMP.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
Speed Butler,* 30 June, 1862.....	Ill.	Ill.	Delavan D. Perkins, 18 Nov. 1861...	N.Y.	N.Y.
Chris. A. Morgan,* 30 June, 1862...	Ohio.	Ohio.	William H. Ludlow,* 18 Nov. 1861.	N.Y.	N.Y.
Robert E. Clary, 5 July, 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.	Richard M. Corwine,* 31 Mar. 1862	Ky.	Ohio.
Edward G. Beckwith, 5 July, 1862...	N.Y.	N.Y.	Thomas J. Weed,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	N.Y.	Kans.
Samuel B. Holabird, 11 July, 1862.	Conn.	Conn.	Thomas T. Eckert, 7 Apr. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
James D. Fessenden,* 16 July, 1862	.....	Me.	Champion Vaughan,* 11 Apr. 1862.	S.C.	Kans.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>			Clinton H. Meneely,* 11 Apr. 1862...	N.Y.	N.Y.
Barton S. Alexander, 28 Sept. 1861	Ky.	Ky.	T. J. McKenney,* 17 Apr. 1862.....	Ill.	Iowa.
James A. Hardie, 28 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	V. Van Antwerp,* 19 Apr. 1862.....	N.Y.	Iowa.
Albert V. Colburn, 28 Sept. 1861.....	Vt.	Vt.	Addison S. Norton,* 1 May, 1862....	N.Y.	Ill.
Paul Von Radowitz,* 30 Sept. 1861.	Prus'a	D.C.	Ernest Von Vegesack,* 8 May, 1862	Swed.	Swed.
William D. Whipple, 10 Feb. 1862....	N.Y.	N.Y.	David C. Houston, 16 May, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Augustus Schroer,* 31 Mar. 1862....	Prus'a	D.C.	Ernest F. Hoffman,* 31 May, 1862...	Prus'a	Prus'a
John Pilsen,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	Boh'a	N.Y.	Silas Ramsay,* 12 June, 1862.....	Md.	Ill.
James W. Savage,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	N.H.	N.Y.	Franz Kappner,* 14 June, 1862.....	Prus'a	Mo.
Joseph F. Conrad, 5 May, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Leonidas Haskell,* 16 June, 1862....	Hun'y	N.Y.
Ambrose Thompson,* 19 May, 1862	Pa.	N.Y.	Edward Detsey,* 16 June, 1862.....	Mass.	Cal.
J. B. Kinsman,* 24 June, 1862.....	Me.	Mass.	William Painter,* 16 June, 1862.....	Pa.	Ill.
Joseph A. Haskin, 26 June, 1862....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Charles T. Dix, 20 June, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Frederick Myers, 15 July, 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.	John A. Bolles, 20 June, 1862.....	Conn.	Mass.
J. B. Frothingham,* 16 July, 1862..	Mass.	Ohio.	James F. Meline,* 30 June, 1862....	N.Y.	D.C.
<i>Majors.</i>			Louis H. Pelouze, 3 July, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
Henry Z. Hayner,* 1 Nov. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	J. Lyman Van Buren,* 7 July, 1862	N.Y.	N.Y.
C. J. Von Hermann,* 1 Nov. 1861...	Prus'a	Conn.	James C. Biddle,* 8 July, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
			Joseph C. Willard,* 15 July, 1862...	Vt.	D.C.
			James M. Sanderson,* 15 July, 1862	Md.	N.Y.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS OF U.S. VOLUNTEERS.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
<i>Major-Generals.</i>			Darius N. Couch, 4 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	Mass.
John A. Dix,* 16 May, 1861.....	N.H.	N.Y.	Henry W. Clocum, 4 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Nathaniel P. Banks,* 16 May, 1861.	Mass.	Mass.	John J. Peck, 4 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Benjamin F. Butler,* 16 May, 1861.	N.H.	Mass.	William F. Smith, 4 July, 1862.....	Vt.	Vt.
David Hunter, 13 Aug. 1861.....	D.C.	Ill.	John Sedgwick, 4 July, 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.
Ethan A. Hitchcock, 10 Feb. 1862....	Vt.	Mo.	Alex. McD. McCook,* 17 July, 1862.	Ohio.	Ohio.
Ulysses S. Grant, 16 Feb. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ill.	Thos. L. Crittenden,* 17 July, 1862	Ky.	Ky.
Irvin McDowell, 14 March, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	John G. Foster, 18 July, 1862.....	N.H.	N.H.
Ambrose E. Burnside, 18 Mar. 1862	Ind.	R.I.	John G. Parke, 18 July, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
William S. Rosecrans, 21 Mar. 1862	Ohio.	Ohio.	Chris. C. Augur, 9 Aug. 1862.....	N.Y.	Mich.
Don Carlos Buell, 21 March, 1862....	Ohio.	Ind.	Stephen A. Hurlbut, 17 Sept. 1862...	S.C.	Ill.
John Pope, 21 March, 1862.....	Ky.	Ill.	Gordon Granger, 17 Sept. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Samuel R. Curtis, 21 March, 1862....	N.Y.	Iowa.	James B. McPherson, 8 Oct. 1862...	Ohio.	Ohio.
Franz Sigel,* 21 March, 1862.....	Germ.	Mo.	Lovell H. Rousseau, 8 Oct. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
John A. McClelland,* 21 Mar. 1862	Ky.	Ill.	B. M. Prentiss, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Va.	Ill.
Lewis Wallace,* 21 March, 1862....	Ind.	Ind.	George Stoneman, 29 Nov. 1862....	N.Y.	N.Y.
George H. Thomas, 25 April, 1862....	Va.	Va.	Geo. G. Meade, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Spain.	D.C.
George Cadwalader,* 25 April, 1862	Pa.	Pa.	Oliver O. Howard, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Me.	Me.
William T. Sherman, 1 May, 1862....	Ohio.	Ohio.	Dan. E. Sickles, 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Edward O. C. Ord, 2 May, 1862.....	Md.	D.C.	Robert H. Milroy, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Ind.	Ind.
Sam'l P. Heintzelman, 5 May, 1862	Pa.	Pa.	Daniel Butterfield,* 29 Nov. 1862...	N.Y.	N.Y.
Erasmus D. Keyes, 5 May, 1862.....	Mass.	Me.	Winfield S. Hancock, 29 Nov. 1862.	Pa.	Pa.
William B. Franklin, 4 July, 1862....	Pa.	Pa.	George Sykes, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Md.	Md.
Joseph Hooker, 5 May, 1862.....	Mass.	Cal.	William H. French, 29 Nov. 1862....	Md.	D.C.
Silas Casey, 31 May, 1862.....	R.I.	R.I.	David S. Stanley, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
			James S. Negley,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS OF U.S. VOLUNTEERS.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
John M. Palmer,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Ky.	Ill.	Henry M. Naglee, 4 Feb. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
Frederick Steele, 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Andrew Johnson, 4 March, 1862.....	N.C.	Tenn.
Abner Doubleday, 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	James G. Spears,* 5 March, 1862.....	Tenn.	Tenn.
Napoleon J. T. Dana, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Me.	Minn.	Eugene A. Carr, 7 March, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Richard J. Oglesby,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Ky.	Ill.	Thomas A. Davies, 7 March, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
John A. Logan,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Ill.	Ill.	Daniel Tyler, 13 March, 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.
James G. Blunt,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Me.	Kans.	William H. Emory, 17 March, 1862.....	Md.	Md.
George L. Hartsuff, 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	Mich.	Andrew J. Smith, 17 March, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
Cadw. C. Washburne,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Me.	Wis.	Marsena R. Patrick, 17 March, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Francis J. Herron,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Iowa.	Isaac F. Quinby, 17 March, 1862.....	N.J.	N.Y.
Joseph J. Reynolds, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Ky.	Ind.	Orris S. Ferry,* 17 March, 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.
Philip H. Sheridan, 31 Dec. 1862.....	Mass.	Ohio.	Daniel P. Woodbury, 19 March, 1862.....	N.H.	N.H.
Julius H. Stahel,* 14 Mar. 1863.....	Hung.	N.Y.	Henry M. Judah, 21 March, 1862.....	Md.	N.Y.
Carl Schurz,* 14 March, 1863.....	Germ.	Wis.	John Cook,* 21 March, 1862.....	Ill.	Ill.
John Newton, 30 March, 1863.....	Va.	Va.	John McArthur,* 21 March, 1862.....	Scott'd	Ill.
Governour K. Warren, 3 May, 1863.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Jacob G. Lauman,* 21 March, 1862.....	Md.	Iowa.
John M. Schofield, 12 May, 1863.....	N.Y.	Ill.	H. P. Van Cleve,* 21 March, 1862.....	.....	Minn.
D. B. Birney, 23 May, 1863.....	Ala.	Pa.	Speed S. Fry,* 21 March, 1862.....	.....	Ky.
Wm. T. H. Brooks, 10 June, 1863.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	Alexander Asboth,* 21 March, 1862.....	.....	.....
Alfred Pleasonton, 22 June, 1863.....	D.C.	D.C.	Mahlon D. Manson,* 24 March, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ind.
<i>Brigadier-Generals.</i>			Edw'd R. S. Canby, 31 March, 1862.....	Ky.	Ind.
Andrew Porter,* 17 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	Grenville M. Dodge,* 31 March, 1862.....	Mass.	Iowa.
Charles P. Stone, 17 May, 1861.....	Mass.	D.C.	Robert B. Mitchell,* 8 April, 1862.....	Ohio.	Kans.
Thomas W. Sherman, 17 May, 1861.....	R.I.	R.I.	Cuvier Grover, 14 April, 1862.....	Me.	Me.
Wm. R. Montgomery, 17 May, 1861.....	N.J.	N.J.	Rufus Saxton, 15 April, 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.
John D. Cox, 17 May, 1861.....	Can.	Ohio.	Benjamin Alvord, 15 April, 1862.....	Vt.	Vt.
William F. Kelley,* 17 May, 1861.....	N.H.	Va.	Napoleon B. Buford, 15 April, 1862.....	Ky.	Ill.
A. S. Williams,* 17 May, 1861.....	Conn.	Mich.	William S. Smith, 15 April, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
James B. Ricketts, 21 July, 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Nathan Kimball,* 15 April, 1862.....	Ind.	Ind.
O. B. Willcox, 21 July, 1861.....	Mich.	Mich.	Charles Devens,* 15 April, 1862.....	.....	Mass.
Henry H. Lockwood, 8 Aug. 1861.....	Del.	Del.	James H. Van Alen,* 15 April, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
James S. Wadsworth,* 9 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Sam'l W. Crawford,* 25 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
George W. Morell, 9 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Henry W. Wessells, 25 April, 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.
John H. Martindale, 9 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Milo S. Hascall, 25 April, 1862.....	N.Y.	Ind.
Samuel D. Sturgis, 10 Aug. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	Leonard F. Ross,* 25 April, 1862.....	Ill.	Ill.
H. W. Benham, 13 Aug. 1861.....	Conn.	Conn.	John W. Geary,* 25 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
William F. Smith, 13 Aug. 1861.....	Vt.	Vt.	Alfred H. Terry,* 25 April, 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.
Egbert L. Viele, 17 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	James H. Carleton,* 28 April, 1862.....	Me.	Me.
William F. Barry, 20 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Absalom Baird, 28 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
John J. Abercrombie, 31 Aug. 1861.....	Tenn.	Tenn.	John C. Robinson,* 28 April, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
L. P. Graham,* 31 Aug. 1861.....	Va.	Va.	Truman Seymour, 28 April, 1862.....	Vt.	Vt.
Eleazar Paine, 3 Sept. 1861.....	Ohio.	Ill.	Quincy A. Gillmore, 28 April, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
Willis A. Gorman,* 7 Sept. 1861.....	Ky.	Minn.	Henry Prince, 28 April, 1862.....	Me.	Me.
H. G. Wright, 14 Sept. 1861.....	Conn.	Conn.	Max. Weber,* 28 April, 1862.....	.....	N.Y.
W. T. Ward,* 18 Sept. 1861.....	Ky.	Ky.	Jer. C. Sullivan,* 28 April, 1862.....	.....	.....
John G. Barnard, 23 Sept. 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.	Alvin P. Hovey,* 28 April, 1862.....	Ind.	Ind.
Innis N. Palmer, 23 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	James C. Veatch,* 28 April, 1862.....	Ind.	Ind.
Seth Williams, 23 Sept. 1861.....	Me.	Me.	William P. Benton,* 28 April, 1862.....	Md.	Md.
George Wright, 23 Sept. 1861.....	Vt.	Vt.	John C. Caldwell,* 28 April, 1862.....	Vt.	Me.
John M. Brannan, 28 Sept. 1861.....	D.C.	Ind.	Neal Dow,* 28 April, 1862.....	Me.	Me.
John P. Hatch, 28 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	George S. Greene, 28 April, 1862.....	R.I.	N.Y.
William K. Strong,* 28 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Samuel P. Carter,* 1 May, 1862.....	Tenn.	Tenn.
Albin Schoepf,* 30 Sept. 1861.....	Hung.	Md.	John Gibbon, 2 May, 1862.....	Pa.	N.C.
Thomas J. Wood, 11 Oct. 1861.....	Ky.	Ky.	Erastus B. Tyler,* 14 May, 1862.....	N.Y.	Ohio.
Richard W. Johnson, 11 Oct. 1861.....	Ky.	Ky.	Charles Griffin, 9 June, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
A. Von Steinwehr,* 12 Oct. 1861.....	Germ.	N.Y.	George H. Gordon, 9 June, 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.
George W. Cullum, 1 Nov. 1861.....	N.Y.	Pa.	James M. Tuttle,* 9 June, 1862.....	Ohio.	Iowa.
Jeremiah T. Boyle, 9 Nov. 1861.....	.....	Ky.	Julius White,* 9 June, 1862.....	N.Y.	Ill.
Thomas J. McKean, 21 Nov. 1861.....	Pa.	Iowa.	Peter J. Osterhaus,* 9 June, 1862.....	Pruss.	Mo.
Zealous B. Tower, 23 Nov. 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.	S. G. Burbridge,* 9 June, 1862.....	Ky.	Ky.
Jefferson C. Davis,* 13 Dec. 1861.....	Ind.	Ind.	W. L. Elliott,* 11 June, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
Lewis G. Arnold, 24 Jan. 1862.....	N.J.	N.J.	Abdon P. Howe, 11 June, 1862.....	Me.	Me.
William S. Ketchum, 3 Feb. 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.	Philip H. Sheridan, 1 July, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
John W. Davidson, 3 Feb. 1862.....	Va.	Va.	Benjamin S. Roberts, 16 July, 1862.....	Vt.	Iowa.
			Alfred Pleasonton, 16 July, 1862.....	D.C.	D.C.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
Jacob Ammen, 16 July, 1862.....	Va.	Ohio.	William Dwight,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Mass.	N.Y.
Fitz-Henry Warren,* 16 July, 1862.	Mass.	Iowa.	Lysander Cutler,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Mass.	Wis.
Morgan L. Smith,* 16 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	Mo.	James W. McMillan,* 29 Nov. 1862..	Ky.	Ind.
Charles Cruft,* 16 July, 1862.....	Ind.	Ind.	Sullivan A. Meredith,* 29 Nov. 1862	Pa.	Pa.
Frederick Salomon,* 16 July, 1862..	Prus'a	Wis.	Joseph F. Knipe,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	.....	Pa.
John B. Turchin, 17 July, 1862.....	Rus'a	Ill.	E. W. Hinks,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Me.	Mass.
Henry S. Briggs,* 17 July, 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.	Joshua T. Owen,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
James D. Morgan,* 17 July, 1862.....	.....	Ill.	John D. Stevenson,* 29 Nov. 1862....	Va.	Mo.
August Willich,* 17 July, 1862.....	Prus'a	Ind.	James Barnes,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.
Henry D. Terry,* 17 July, 1862.....	Conn.	Mich.	E. N. Kirk,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ill.
James Steedman,* 17 July, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	N. C. McLean,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
George F. Shepley, 18 July, 1862.....	.....	Me.	Theophilus T. Garrard,* 29 Nov. 1862	.....	Ky.
John Buford, 27 July, 1862.....	Ky.	Ill.	William Vandever,* 29 Nov. 1862....	Md.	Iowa.
John R. Kenly, 22 Aug. 1862.....	Md.	Md.	Alex. Schemmelfinnig,* 29 Nov. 1862	Prus'a	Pa.
John P. Slough, 25 Aug. 1862.....	Ohio.	Col. T.	Edward Harland,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.
Godfrey Weitzel, 29 Aug. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	Charles K. Graham,* 29 Nov. 1862....	N.Y.	N.Y.
George Crook, 7 Sept. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	Samuel Beatty,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Ohio.
Joseph B. Carr, 7 Sept. 1862.....	N.Y.	Pa.	Isaac J. Wistar,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
Thomas L. Kane, 7 Sept. 1862.....	Pa.	Ohio.	John E. Smith,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	.....	Ill.
Gersham Mott, 7 Sept. 1862.....	N.J.	N.J.	Frank S. Nickerson,* 29 Nov. 1862....	Me.	Me.
Henry J. Hunt, 15 Sept. 1862.....	Mich.	U.S.A.	Edward H. Hobson,* 29 Nov. 1862....	Ky.	Ky.
Francis C. Barlow, 19 Sept. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	R. P. Buckland,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	.....	Ohio.
Mason Brayman, 24 Sept. 1862.....	N.Y.	Ill.	Joseph D. Webster,* 29 Nov. 1862....	N.H.	Ill.
N. J. Jackson, 24 Sept. 1862.....	Mass.	Me.	William W. Orme,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	D.C.	Ill.
George W. Getty, 25 Sept. 1862.....	D.C.	D.C.	William Harrow,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Ky.	Ind.
Alfred Sully, 26 Sept. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Joseph T. Copeland,* 29 Nov. 1862....	Me.	Mich.
William W. Averell, 26 Sept. 1862....	N.Y.	N.Y.	William H. Morris,* 29 Nov. 1862....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Alexander Hays, 29 Sept. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	John Beatty,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
H. H. Sibley, 29 Sept. 1862.....	Mich.	Minn.	Thomas H. Ruger,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	Wis.
Francis B. Spinola, 1 Oct. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	T. E. G. Ransom,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	.....	Ill.
John H. H. Ward, 4 Oct. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Elias S. Dennis,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	Ill.
Solomon Meredith, 6 Oct. 1862.....	N.C.	Ind.	Thomas C. H. Smith,* 29 Nov. 1862	Mass.	Ohio.
James Bowen, 11 Oct. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Charles A. Heckman,* 29 Nov. 1862	Pa.	N.J.
Eliakim P. Scammon, 15 Oct. 1862....	Me.	Ohio.	Mortimer D. Leggett,* 29 Nov. 1862	N.Y.	Ohio.
Robert S. Granger, 20 Oct. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	Davis Tilson,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Me.	Me.
Joseph R. West, 25 Oct. 1862.....	.....	.....	Stephen G. Champlin,* 29 Nov. 1862	N.Y.	Mich.
Joseph W. Revere, 25 Oct. 1862.....	.....	.....	Hector Tyndale,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
Alfred W. Ellet, 1 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Ill.	Edward E. Potter,* 29 Nov. 1862....	N.Y.	N.Y.
George L. Andrews, 10 Nov. 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.	Thomas A. Rowley,* 29 Nov. 1862....	Pa.	Pa.
Clinton B. Fisk, 24 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	Mo.	Albert L. Lee,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	Kan.
H. B. Carrington, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Conn.	Ohio.	C. L. Matthias,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Prus'a	Iowa.
William Hays, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Va.	Tenn.	M. M. Crocker,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	.....	Iowa.
John H. King, 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	Mich.	Egbert B. Brown,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	Mo.
Israel Vogdes, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	John McNeil,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.S.	Mo.
Adam J. Slemmer, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	George P. McGinnis,* 29 Nov. 1862..	Mass.	Ind.
David A. Russell, 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	G. W. Deitzler,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	.....	Kan.
Lewis C. Hunt, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Wis.	Mo.	Hugh Ewing,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	.....	Ohio.
Thomas H. Neill, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	James M. Shackelford,* 2 Jan. 1863	Ky.	Ky.
Thomas G. Pitcher, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Ind.	Ind.	Daniel Ullman,* 13 Jan. 1863.....	.....	N.Y.
Thomas W. Sweeny,* 29 Nov. 1862....	Irel'd.	N.Y.	George J. Stannard,* 11 March, 1863	Vt.	Vt.
Frank Wheaton,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	R.I.	R.I.	Henry Baxter,* 12 March, 1863.....	N.Y.	Mich.
William P. Carlin, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Ill.	Ill.	Francis L. Vinton,* 13 March, 1863.	N.Y.	N.Y.
John S. Mason, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	John M. Thayer,* 13 March, 1863....	Mass.	Neb.
Romeyn B. Ayres, 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Chas. T. Campbell,* 13 March, 1863.	Pa.	Pa.
Richard Arnold, 29 Nov. 1862.....	R.I.	R.I.	Halbert E. Paine,* 13 March, 1863..	Ohio.	Wis.
David McM. Gregg, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Thomas Welsh,* 13 March, 1863.....	Pa.	Pa.
William B. Hazen, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Vt.	Ohio.	Hugh T. Reid,* 13 March, 1863.....	.....	Iowa.
Robert O. Tyler, 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	Conn.	Robert B. Potter,* 13 March, 1863....	Mass.	N.Y.
James St. C. Morton, 29 Nov. 1862....	Pa.	Pa.	Thomas Ewing, Jr.,* 13 March, 1863.	Ohio.	Kan.
Joseph A. Mower,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Vt.	Conn.	J. A. J. Lightburn,* 14 March, 1863	Pa.	Va.
Alfred T. A. Torbert, 29 Nov. 1862....	Del.	Del.	Thos. G. Stevenson,* 14 March, 1863	Mass.	Mass.
George C. Strong, 29 Nov. 1862.....	Vt.	Mass.	J. J. Bartlett,* 30 March, 1863.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Gilman Marston,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	N.H.	N.H.	Patrick E. Connor,* 30 March, 1863	Irel'd.	Cal.
Michael K. Lawler,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	.....	.....	John P. Hawkins, 13 April, 1863.....	Ind.	Ind.
George D. Wagner,* 29 Nov. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ind.	Gabriel R. Paul, 18 April, 1863.....	Mo.	Mo.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
Edward A. Wild,* 24 April, 1863.....	Mass.		Leavitt Hunt,* 20 Aug. 1862	Vt.	N.Y.
Edward Ferrero,* 6 May, 1863.....	N.Y.		George G. Lyon,* 24 Oct. 1862.....	Can.	Ill.
Adelbert Ames, 20 May, 1863.....	Me.		William R. Rowley,* 1 Nov. 1862....	N.Y.	Ill.
Daniel H. Rucker,* 23 May, 1863....	N.J.	Army.	Edward Wright,* 8 Nov. 1862.....	Mass.	Ill.
Robert Allen, 23 May, 1863.....	Ohio.	Ind.	William H. Lawrence,* 10 Nov. 1862	Mass.	Mass.
Rufus Ingalls, 23 May, 1863.....	Me.	Me.	Charles O. Joline,* 24 Nov. 1862.....	N.J.	N.Y.
Gustavus A. de Russey,* 23 May, 1863	N.Y.	Va.	Oscar A. Mack, 11 March, 1863.....	N.H.	N.H.
Alexander Shaler,* 26 May, 1863....	N.Y.		William M. Este,* 11 March, 1863...	Ohio.	Ohio.
Benjamin H. Grierson,* 3 June, 1863	Ill.		Louis M. Buford,* 11 March, 1863....	Ky.	Ky.
Stephen H. Weed, 6 June, 1863.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Frank S. Bond, 11 March, 1863.....	Mass.	Conn.
Robert S. Foster,* 12 June, 1863.....	Ind.		Caleb Bates,* 11 March, 1863.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
Judson Kilpatrick, 13 June, 1863....	N.J.	N.J.	Daniel G. Benner,* 13 March, 1863...	Ill.	Ill.
Alexander S. Webb, 23 June, 1863....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Wright Rives,* 25 March, 1863.....	D.C.	D.C.
Alfred N. Duffie,* 23 June, 1863.....	R.I.				
Walter C. Whittaker,* 25 June, 1863	Ky.				
Wesley Merritt, 29 June, 1863.....	N.Y.	Ill.			
George A. Custer, 29 June, 1863.....	Ohio.	Ohio.			
†E. J. Farnsworth, 29 June, 1863....	Ill.				
Strong Vincent,* 3 July, 1863.....	Pa.				
Wm. D. Whipple,* 3 July, 1863.....	N.Y.	N.Y.			
J. C. Starkweather,* 17 July, 1863....	Wis.				
Kenner Garrard, 23 July, 1863.....	Ky.	Ohio.			
Charles R. Woods, 4 Aug. 1863.....	Ohio.	Ohio.			
John B. Sanborn,* 4 Aug. 1863.....	Minn.				
Giles Smith,* 4 Aug. 1863.....					
Samuel A. Rice,* 4 Aug. 1863.....	Iowa.				
Jasper A. Maltby,* 4 Aug. 1863.....	Ill.				
Alexander Chambers, 11 Aug. 1863	N.Y.	N.Y.			
Thomas K. Smith,* 11 Aug. 1863....	Ohio.				
W. Q. Gresham,* 11 Aug. 1863.....	Ind.				
M. M. Force,* 11 Aug. 1863.....	Ohio.				
R. A. Cameron,* 11 Aug. 1863.....	Ind.				
J. M. Corse,* 11 Aug. 1863.....	Iowa.				
J. A. Rawlins,* 11 Aug. 1863.....	Ill.				
Alvan C. Gillem, 17 Aug. 1863.....	Tenn.	Tenn.			
James C. Rice,* 17 Aug. 1863.....	N.Y.				
James H. Wilson, 30 Aug. 1863.....	Ill.	Ill.			
John W. Turner, 7 Sept. 1863.....	N.Y.	Ill.			
Henry L. Eustis,* 12 Sept. 1863.....	Mass.				
Henry E. Davies,* 16 Sept. 1863....	N.Y.				
Andrew J. Hamilton,* 18 Sept. 1863	Texas.				
Henry W. Birge,* 19 Sept. 1863.....	Conn.				
C. G. Harker,* 20 Sept. 1863.....	Ohio.				
†William P. Sanders, 18 Oct. 1863...	Ky.	Miss.			
Stephen Miller,* 26 Oct. 1863.....	Minn.				
James H. Ledlie,* 27 Oct. 1863.....	N.Y.				
Isaac F. Shepard,* 27 Oct. 1863.....					
A. L. Chetlain,* 18 Dec. 1863.....	Ill.				
William A. Pyle,* 26 Dec. 1863.....					
John F. Miller,* 5 Jan. 1864.....	Ind.				
C. C. Andrews,* 5 Jan. 1864.....	Minn.				
Guitar Kæmerling,* 5 Jan. 1864....	Ohio.				
Cyrus Bussy,* 5 Jan. 1864.....	Iowa.				
John W. Fuller,* 5 Jan. 1864.....	Ohio.				
Regis de Trobriand,* 5 Jan. 1864....	N.Y.				
AIDES-DE-CAMP, UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 17, 1862.			JUDGE-ADVOCATES UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 17, 1862.		
<i>Majors.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
William Cutting,* 22 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Levi C. Turner,* 31 July, 1862.....	N.H.	N.Y.
Lawrence Kip,* 20 Aug. 1862.....	N.Y.	Cal.	John A. Polles,* 3 Sept. 1862.....	Conn.	Mass.
Bradbury C. Chetwood,* 20 Aug. '62	N.J.	N.J.	John C. Knox,* 7 Sept. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.

* Killed at Gettysburg.

† Since dead.

† Since dead, from wounds received at Gettysburg.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
Theophilus Gaines,* 1 Nov. 1862.....	Ohio.		J. H. Taylor,* 2 Oct. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
Guido N. Lieber,* 13 Nov. 1862.....	D.C.	N.Y.	W. M. Chambers,* 4 Oct. 1861.....	Ky.	Ill.
Ralston Skinner,* 19 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	Ohio.	J. H. Grove,* 4 Oct. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
T. S. Bowers,* 19 Feb. 1863.....	Pa.	Ill.	A. H. Thurston,* 5 Oct. 1861.....	R.I.	N.Y.
Wells H. Blodgett,* 10 March, 1863	Ill.		Oliver A. Judson,* 5 Oct. 1861.....	Conn.	Pa.
G. Irvin Whitehead,* 11 March, 1863	Pa.		T. F. Azpell,* 7 Oct. 1861.....	Pa.	N.Y.
William M. Dunn,* 13 March, 1863..	Ind.		C. C. Cox,* 7 Oct. 1861.....	Md.	Md.
John Mendenhall,* 17 March, 1863..	Ind.	Ind.	Gabriel Grant,* 9 Oct. 1861.....	N.J.	N.J.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.					
<i>Surgeons of volunteers, with the rank of Major.</i>					
Henry S. Hewitt,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	Conn.	N.Y.	David J. McKibbin,* 21 Oct. 1861.....	Pa.	Ky.
J. H. Brinton,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	Robert Niccolls,* 24 Oct. 1861.....	Pa.	Ill.
John A. Lidell,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	M. Goldsmith,* 30 Oct. 1861.....	Ky.	Ky.
John C. Dalton, Jr.,* 3 Aug. 1861....	Mass.	N.Y.	J. B. Peale,* 30 Oct. 1861.....	N.Y.	Pa.
George Suckley,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Washington J. Duffee,* 2 Nov. 1861..	Pa.	Pa.
Henry Bryant,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.	James Bryan,* 2 Nov. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
S. W. Gross,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	Ohio.	Pa.	R. A. Christian,* 5 Nov. 1861.....	Va.	Pa.
David Prince,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	Conn.	Ill.	A. R. Egbert,* 5 Nov. 1861.....	N.J.	N.J.
A. H. Hoff,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	Pa.	N.Y.	C. F. H. Campbell,* 8 Nov. 1861.....	Eng'd.	Pa.
W. H. Church,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	William Hayes,* 9 Nov. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
Rufus H. Gilbert,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Eugene F. Sanger,* 10 Nov. 1861.....	.....	Me.
J. E. Quidor,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.J.	Robert K. Smith,* 10 Nov. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
Charles McMillan,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Frederick Seymour,* 24 Dec. 1861....	Eng'd.	Ohio.
Charles O'Leary,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	Irel'd.	Ohio.	David P. Smith,* 24 Dec. 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.
J. G. F. Holston,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	Germ.	D.C.	William C. Otterson,* 24 Dec. 1861....	N.Y.	N.Y.
A. B. Campbell,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	John S. Hodgson,* 24 Dec. 1861.....	Ky.	Mo.
J. V. Z. Blaney,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	Del.	Ill.	Richard H. Wevill,* 24 Dec. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
S. S. Bobbs,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	Pa.	Ind.	John P. G. Baxter,* 24 Dec. 1861.....	N.Y.	Wis.
John H. Rauch,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	Pa.	Ill.	Lavinton Quick,* 24 Dec. 1861.....	Eng'd.	Pa.
William D. Stewart,* 3 Aug. 1861....	Ky.	Ind.	Norman Gay,* 24 Dec. 1861.....	Vt.	Ohio.
N. R. Derby,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	Pa.	George Rex,* 24 Dec. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
A. E. Stocker,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	Thomas A. Worrall,* 24 Dec. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
J. Owen,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	Pa.	Frank M. Hiester,* 24 Dec. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
T. Rush Spencer,* 5 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Meredith Clymer,* 25 Dec. 1861.....	Eng'd.	Pa.
William Clendenin,* 5 Aug. 1861....	Pa.	Ohio.	Thomas W. Fry,* 17 Jan. 1862.....	Ky.	Mo.
George G. Shumard,* 5 Aug. 1861....	N.J.	Ohio.	Edward E. Phelps,* 4 Feb. 1862.....	Vt.	Vt.
John T. Carpenter,* 4 Sept. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	Alexander L. Watson,* 4 April, 1862..	Scot'd.	N.Y.
William Varian,* 4 Sept. 1861.....	Ohio.	Ill.	James H. Boucher,* 4 April, 1862.....	N.Y.	Iowa.
O. M. Bryan,* 4 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	Ill.	J. H. Baxter,* 4 April, 1862.....	Vt.	Vt.
Thomas H. Bache,* 4 Sept. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	W. H. Thorne,* 4 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
James D. Strawbridge,* 4 Sept. 1861..	Pa.	Pa.	Bernard Beust,* 4 April, 1862.....	Germ.	N.J.
Josiah Curtis,* 4 Sept. 1861.....	Conn.	Mass.	William W. Holmes,* 4 April, 1862....	Ohio.	Ohio.
F. N. Burke,* 4 Sept. 1861.....	Irel'd.	Ohio.	Thomas G. Catlin,* 4 April, 1862.....	Vt.	N.Y.
D. W. Hartshorn,* 4 Sept. 1861.....	Mass.	Ohio.	Jacob Bockee,* 4 April, 1862.....	N.Y.	Ill.
R. B. McKay,* 4 Sept. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	William H. White,* 4 April, 1862.....	Md.	Del.
John J. Craven,* 4 Sept. 1861.....	N.J.	N.J.	Abraham Crispell,* 4 April, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Robert L. Stanford,* 4 Sept. 1861....	N.C.	Tenn.	Thomas B. Reed,* 4 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
A. P. Maylert,* 4 Sept. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	Horace Wardner,* 4 April, 1862.....	N.Y.	Ill.
Edwin Bently,* 4 Sept. 1861.....	Conn.	Conn.	John B. Lewis,* 4 April, 1862.....	N.Y.	Conn.
R. B. Bontecon,* 14 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Frederick G. Snelling,* 4 April, 1862..	N.Y.	N.Y.
D. W. Bliss,* 21 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	Mich.	James C. Fisher,* 4 April, 1862.....	Conn.	N.J.
H. P. Stearns,* 21 Sept. 1861.....	Mass.	Conn.	Edward D. Daily,* 4 April, 1862.....	N.J.	Del.
G. H. Oliver,* 21 Sept. 1861.....	Mass.	N.Y.	James G. Hatchitt,* 4 April, 1862....	Va.	Ky.
Alex. N. Dougherty,* 30 Sept. 1861..	N.J.	N.J.	Abraham L. Cox,* 4 April, 1862.....	N.J.	N.J.
E. C. Franklin,* 30 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	Mo.	Alonzo J. Phelps,* 4 April, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
George H. Hubbard,* 30 Sept. 1861....	N.H.	N.H.	Samuel M. Hamilton,* 4 April, 1862....	Ill.	Ill.
D. W. Hland,* 30 Sept. 1861.....	N.J.	Minn.	William Dickinson,* 4 April, 1862....	N.H.	Mo.
John T. Crawford,* 2 Oct. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	Ira Russell,* 4 April, 1862.....	N.H.	Mass.
Thomas Antisell,* 2 Oct. 1861.....	Irel'd.	D.C.	Isaac I. Hayes,* 4 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
John McNulty,* 2 Oct. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Henry Palmer,* 4 April, 1862.....	N.Y.	Wis.
Daniel Meeker,* 2 Oct. 1861.....	N.Y.	Pa.	Clarke McDermott,* 14 April, 1862....	.....	Ohio.
G. S. Palmer,* 2 Oct. 1861.....	Me.	Me.	Stephen F. Elliott,* 21 April, 1862....	Me.	Cal.

SURGEONS OF VOLUNTEERS (MAJORS).—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
George M. Kellogg,* 28 April, 1862.....	N.Y.	Iowa.	David Stanton,* 7 Nov. 1862.....	Ohio.	Pa.
Artemus Chapel,* 1 May, 1862.....	N.Y.	Nebr.	Fred. S. Ainsworth,* 7 Nov. 1862....	N.H.	Mass.
J. Theodore Heard,* 1 May, 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.	Francis Salter,* 7 Nov. 1862.....	Eng'd.	Ohio.
John W. Hunt,* 12 May, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Howard Culbertson,* 7 Nov. 1862....	Ohio.	Ohio.
Daniel W. Wainwright,* 9 June, 1862	N.Y.	N.Y.	Augustus M. Clark,* 4 Dec. 1862....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Aaron P. Dalrymple,* 9 June, 1862....	N.J.	N.Y.	Joseph H. Wythes,* 4 Dec. 1862.....	Eng'd.	Pa.
John L. Le Conte,* 9 June, 1862.....	N.Y.	Pa.	William Moss,* 4 Dec. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
Burkitt Cloak,* 9 June, 1862.....	Ky.	Ky.	Sylvanus S. Mulford,* 4 Dec. 1862....	Pa.	N.Y.
James C. Dorr,* 11 June, 1862.....	N.H.	Mass.	E. D. Kittoe,* 4 Dec. 1862.....	Ill.	Ill.
Adam Hammer,* 14 June, 1862.....	Germ.	Mo.	John Wilson,* 4 Dec. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
Edward McDonnell,* 21 June, 1862....	Irel'd.	N.Y.	James W. Fitzpatrick,* 7 Jan. 1863.	.....	N.Y.
Charles L. Allen,* 23 June, 1862.....	Vt.	Vt.	George B. Twitchell,* 7 Jan. 1863....	.....	N.H.
Henry Buckmaster,* 28 June, 1862....	Pa.	Kans.	William Goodell,* 9 Feb. 1863.....	.....	Pa.
Morse K. Taylor,* 8 Aug. 1862.....	N.Y.	Ill.	Daniel G. Brinton,* 9 Feb. 1863.....	.....	Pa.
Francis Bacon,* 8 Aug. 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.	John E. Herbst,* 9 Feb. 1863.....	.....	Md.
John Neil,* 11 Sept. 1862.....	.....	Pa.	Joseph S. Hildreth,* 9 Feb. 1863....	.....	Mass.
Alfred Wyncoop,* 11 Sept. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	W. G. Varnum,* 9 Feb. 1863.....	.....	Mo.
Richard C. Stiles,* 11 Sept. 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.	John H. Phillips,* 9 Feb. 1863.....	.....	N.J.
Thomas R. Crosby,* 11 Sept. 1862....	N.H.	N.H.	James M. McNulty,* 19 Feb. 1863....	.....	Cal.
Edward Shippen,* 12 Sept. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	R. M. S. Jackson,* 19 Feb. 1863.....	.....	Pa.
Zenas E. Bliss,* 12 Sept. 1862.....	N.Y.	Mich.	Socrates N. Sherman,* 19 Feb. 1863..	.....	Vt.
Henry S. Churchman,* 4 Oct. 1862....	Va.	Ill.	John M. Robinson,* 19 Feb. 1863....	Ohio.	Ohio
Paul B. Goddard,* 4 Oct. 1862.....	Md.	Pa.	Adolf Majer,* 19 Feb. 1863.....	Germ.	N.Y.
Hayes Agnew,* 4 Oct. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Samuel B. Davis,* 19 Feb. 1863.....	Ohio.	Kans.
Joseph Hopkinson,* 4 Oct. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Ernst W. Thurm,* 19 Feb. 1863.....	.....	D.C.
Henry A. Martin,* 4 Oct. 1862.....	Eng'd.	Mass.	Jacob R. Sudlow,* 19 Feb. 1863.....	.....	Md.
John R. McClung,* 4 Oct. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	John B. Brunley,* 19 Feb. 1863.....	.....	N.J.
Barton Darrach,* 4 Oct. 1862.....	Pa.	Ill.	Charles Mayo,* 19 Feb. 1863.....	.....	D.C.
Clayton A. Cowgill,* 4 Oct. 1862....	Del.	Del.	Ferdinand Hayden,* 19 Feb. 1863....	.....	Pa.
Bowman B. Breed,* 4 Oct. 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.	Sanford B. Hunt,* 19 Feb. 1863.....	.....	Md.
Silvanus D. Freeman,* 4 Oct. 1862....	Pa.	Pa.	William H. Gobrecht,* 19 Feb. 1863..	.....	Pa.
Israel Moses,* 4 Oct. 1862.....	.....	N.Y.	George R. Weeks,* 19 Feb. 1863.....	.....	Ohio.
James C. Whitehill,* 7 Nov. 1862....	Pa.	Ill.	Benjamin B. Wilson,* 26 March, 1863	Pa.	Pa.
Alexander B. Mott,* 7 Nov. 1862.....	.....	.....	Henry Janes,* 26 March, 1863.....	Vt.	Vt.
William M. Breed,* 7 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Bernard G. Vanderkleeft,* 26 Mar. '63	Holl'd	Md.
Pliny A. Jewett,* 7 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	Conn.	Edward B. Dalton,* 26 March, 1863.	Mass.	N.Y.
John J. Reese,* 7 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Wm. S. Thompson,* 26 March, 1863	.....	Pa.
John O. Bronson,* 7 Nov. 1862.....	Conn.	N.Y.	Samuel D. Turney,* 26 March, 1863	Ohio.	Ohio.
William S. Forbes,* 7 Nov. 1862.....	Va.	Pa.	John W. Foye,* 26 March, 1863.....	Mass.	Mass.
Thomas P. Gibbons,* 7 Nov. 1862....	Pa.	Pa.			

ASSIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 10 OF ACT APPROVED JULY 17, 1862.

Name and rank.	Regiment or Corps.	Name and rank.	Regiment or Corps.
ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS-GENERAL			
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>			
Lewis Richmond,* 22 July, 1862....	A. A. G. vols.	Francis A. Walker,* 1 Jan. 1863....	A. A. G. vols.
Louis H. Pelouze, 20 Aug. 1862.....	15th Infantry.	Martin T. McMahon,* 1 Jan. 1863....	A. A. D. C.
Joseph H. Taylor, 20 Aug. 1862.....	6th Cavalry.	Charles Kingsbury,* 1 Jan. 1863....	A. A. G. vols.
Frederick T. Locke,* 20 Aug. 1862....	A. A. G. vols.	Southard Hoffman,* 1 Jan. 1863....	A. A. G. vols.
Charles C. Suydam,* 20 Aug. 1862....	A. A. G. vols.	Andrew J. Alexander,* 1 Jan. 1863..	3d Cavalry.
Theo. A. Meysenberg,* 24 Oct. 1862....	A. A. G. vols.	Calvin Goddard,* 9 Jan. 1863.....	A. A. G. vols.
Charles G. Halpine,* 8 Nov. 1862.....	A. A. G. vols.	Lyne Starling,* 20 Jan. 1863.....	A. A. G. vols.
Joseph Dickens,* 10 Nov. 1862.....	A. A. G. vols.	Nicolas Bowen,* 23 Jan. 1863.....	Engineers.
Richard B. Irwin,* 12 Nov. 1862....	A. A. D. C.	Wm. H. Chesebrough,* 27 Jan. 1863..	11th Infantry.
Walter B. Scates,* 1 Jan. 1863.....	A. A. G. vols.	George E. Flynt,* 28 Jan. 1863.....	A. A. G. vols.
Hiram C. Rodgers,* 1 Jan. 1863.....	A. A. G. vols.	Orson H. Hart,* 5 Feb. 1863.....	A. A. G. vols.
		John H. Hammond,* 10 Feb. 1863....	A. A. G. vols.
		William F. Clark,* 10 Feb. 1863....	A. A. G. vols.

STAFF OFFICERS OF ARMY CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Regiment or Corps.	Name and rank.	Regiment or Corps.
ASSISTANT INSPECTORS-GENERAL.		John W. Taylor,* 14 Nov. 1862..... A. Qm. vols.	
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>		Judson D. Bingham, 1 Jan. 1863... Qms. Dept.	
Chas. G. Loring, Jr.,* 22 July, 1862	A. Qm. vols.	John G. Chandler, 1 Jan. 1863..... Qms. Dept.	
Wm. H. Ludlow,* 20 Aug. 1862.....	A. A. D. C.	James J. Dana,* 1 Jan. 1863..... Qms. Dept.	
Edward R. Platt,* 20 Aug. 1862.....	2d Artillery.	Richard N. Batchelder,* 1 Jan. 1863	A. Qm. vols.
Solon H. Lathrop,* 20 Aug. 1862.....	17th Infantry.	Woolsey R. Hopkins,* 1 Jan. 1863..	A. Qm. vols.
Chas. W. Asmussen,* 24 Oct. 1862.....	Engineers.	Elias Nigh,* 1 Jan. 1863.....	Qms. Dept.
James H. Wilson, 8 Nov. 1862.....	Illinois vols.	James Dunlap,* 1 Jan. 1863.....	A. Qm. vols.
Arthur C. Ducat,* 14 Nov. 1862.....	6th Cavalry.	John G. Farnsworth,* 1 Jan. 1863..	A. Qm. vols.
William S. Abert,* 17 Nov. 1862.....	A. A. G. vols.	Alexander Sympson,* 20 Jan. 1863	A. Qm. vols.
Don Piatt,* 1 Jan. 1863.....	5th Infantry.	Andrew J. Mackay,* 28 Jan. 1863..	A. Qm. vols.
Henry C. Bankhead, 1 Jan. 1863...	4th Artillery.	COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.	
Charles H. Morgan, 1 Jan. 1863...	3d Infantry.	<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>	
Jacob F. Kent, 1 Jan. 1863.....	Engineers.	Edwin R. Goodrich,* 20 July, 1862	Com. sub. vols.
Orville E. Babcock, 1 Jan. 1863.....	2d Ill. Cavalry.	John McL. Taylor,* 20 Aug. 1862...	Subs. Dept.
Adolph Schwartz,* 1 Jan. 1863.....	4th Artillery.	George Bell, 20 Aug. 1862.....	Subs. Dept.
Richard Lodor, 20 Jan. 1863.....	7th Ohio. vols.	A. Parker Porter, 20 Aug. 1862.....	Subs. Dept.
A. Von Schroder,* 28 Jan. 1863.....	55th Ill. vols.	Samuel McKelvy,* 20 Aug. 1862...	Com. sub. vols.
W. D. Sanger,* 10 Feb. 1863.....	12th Wis. vols.	Michael R. Morgan, 8 Nov. 1862...	Subs. Dept.
W. E. Strong,* 10 Feb. 1863.....	57th Ind. vols.	Albert S. Austin,* 10 Nov. 1862....	Com. sub. vols.
W. H. Thurston,* 28 Feb. 1863.....	10th Infantry.	Samuel Simmons,* 14 Nov. 1862....	Com. sub. vols.
Julius Hayden, 13 March, 1863.....		Robert Macfeely, 1 Jan. 1863.....	Subs. Dept.
QUARTERMASTERS.		Francis Darr,* 1 Jan. 1863.....	Com. sub. vols.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>		Grantham J. Taggart,* 1 Jan. 1863.	Com. sub. vols.
Herman Biggs, 22 July, 1862.....	Qms. Dept.	Saml. H. Sturdevant,* 1 Jan. 1863..	Com. sub. vols.
Charles W. Thomas, 20 Aug. 1862..	Qms. Dept.	John C. Cox,* 1 Jan. 1863.....	Com. sub. vols.
Cornelius W. Tolles,* 20 Aug. 1862	13th Infantry.	James M. Sanderson,* 1 Jan. 1863..	Com. sub. vols.
Elias M. Greene,* 3 Oct. 1862.....	A. Qm. vols.	Joseph S. Smith,* 1 Jan. 1863.....	Com. sub. vols.
Charles A. Reynolds,* 1 Nov. 1862	Qms. Dept.	John H. Coale,* 1 Jan. 1863.....	Com. sub. vols.
William G. Le Duc,* 7 Nov. 1862....	A. Qm. vols.	George H. Wood,* 9 Jan. 1863.....	Com. sub. vols.
John J. Elwell,* 8 Nov. 1862.....	A. Qm. vols.	George C. Kniffin,* 20 Jan. 1863....	Com. sub. vols.
Charles G. Sawtelle, 12 Nov. 1862..	Qms. Dept.	Joseph G. Crane,* 27 Jan. 1863....	Com. sub. vols.
		James R. Paul,* 28 Jan. 1863.....	Com. sub. vols.
		George W. Burton,* 16 Feb. 1863...	Com. sub. vols.

DEATHS AND RESIGNATIONS.

The subjoined lists are compiled from the Army Register of 1863, and from General Orders No. 316, issued from the Adjutant-General's Office September 18, 1863, they being the last official publications on the subject. The casualties reported in these publications come down no later than July 1, 1863, and of course do not embrace those of Gettysburg, or any subsequent battle. The lists herewith embrace: (1) deaths and resignations of general officers and field-officers of volunteers; (2) deaths and resignations of general officers, field-officers, and company-officers of the regular army.

I. Deaths and Resignations, General and Staff Officers of Volunteers, to July 1, 1863.

1. Deaths.

Major-General Charles F. Smith, at Savannah, Tennessee, April 25, 1862.

Major-General Ormsby M. Mitchell, at Beanfort, South Carolina, October 30, 1862.

Major-General Edwin V. Sumner, at Syracuse, New York, March 21, 1863.

Major-General Philip Kearney, killed at the battle of Chantilly, Virginia, September 1, 1862.

Major-General Israel B. Richardson, November 3, 1862, at Sharpsburg, Maryland, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Maryland.

Major-General William Nelson, at Louisville, Kentucky, September 29, 1862.

Major-General Joseph K. F. Mansfield, September 18, 1862, of wounds received in the battle of Antietam, Maryland.

Major-General Jesse L. Reno, September 14, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of South Mountain, Maryland.

Major-General Isaac I. Stevens, killed at the battle of Chantilly, Virginia, September 1, 1862.

Major-General Hiram G. Berry, killed at the battle of Chancellorville, Virginia, May 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General Frederick W. Lander, at Camp Chase, on the Upper Potomac, Va., March 2, 1862.

Brigadier-General James Cooper, at Columbus, Ohio, March 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General Charles D. Jameson, at Old Town, Maine, November 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General Thomas Williams, killed at the battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 5, 1862.

Brigadier-General Joseph B. Plummer, at Corinth, Mississippi, August 9, 1862.

Brigadier-General William H. Keim, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1862.

Brigadier-General William H. L. Wallace, April 10, 1862, at Savannah, Tennessee, of wounds received at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee.

Brigadier-General Robert L. McCook, August 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General Francis E. Patterson, November 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General George D. Bayard, December 14, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Brigadier-General Pleasant A. Hackelman, killed at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, October 3, 1862.

Brigadier-General Henry Bohlen, killed in action at Freeman's Ford, Rappahannock River, Virginia, August 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General Isaac P. Rodman, September 29, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Maryland.

Brigadier-General George W. Taylor, August 31, 1862, at Alexandria, Virginia, of wounds received in battle near Cub Run, Virginia.

Brigadier-General James S. Jackson, killed at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General Conrad Feger Jackson, killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General William R. Terrill, killed at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862.

Captain James C. Williams, Aide-de-Camp, at Beaufort, South Carolina, October 29, 1862.

Major William D. Sedgwick, Assistant Adjutant-General, September 27, 1862, at Keedysville, Maryland, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Maryland.

Captain James M. Wilson, Assistant Adjutant-General, killed at the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5, 1862.

Captain Daniel Hebard, Assistant Adjutant-General, at New York City, New York, August 7, 1862.

Captain Henry Clay, Assistant Adjutant-General, at Louisville, Kentucky, June 5, 1862.

Captain William Dean Coleman, Assistant Adjutant-General, October 6, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi.

Captain Udo Von Francois, Assistant Adjutant-General, at Washington, D.C., December 8, 1862.

Captain Charles F. Clarke, Assistant Adjutant-General, at Memphis, Tennessee, December 10, 1862.

Captain James W. Gorman, Assistant Adjutant-General, at Indianapolis, Indiana, February 19, 1863.

Captain M. D. W. Loomis, Assistant Quartermaster, at Fairfax Court-House, Virginia, October 24, 1862.

Captain Max Paul Engle, Assistant Quartermaster, at Washington, D.C.

Captain Horace A. Conant, Assistant Quartermaster, at Washington, D.C., October 5, 1862.

Captain Richard Stevenson, Assistant Quartermaster, at Louisville, Kentucky, October 5, 1862.

Captain William Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence, drowned in the Shenandoah River, Virginia, April 15, 1862.

Captain Daniel W. Horton, Commissary of Subsistence, at New York City, New York, February 14, 1863.

Captain Harvey A. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, at St. Louis, Missouri, December 13, 1862.

Captain L. A. Warfield, Commissary of Subsistence, at Hilton Head, South Carolina, October 28, 1862.

Captain Edward M. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General, killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia, June 1, 1862.

Captain Isaac B. Bowdish, Commissary of Subsistence, at Deep Creek, Virginia, April 11, 1863.

Captain James S. Drum, Commissary of Subsistence, at Nicholasville, Kentucky, April 19, 1863.

Surgeon Luther V. Bell, at camp on the Potomac River, Maryland, February 11, 1862.

Surgeon Samuel W. Everett, killed at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6, 1862.

Additional Paymaster Edward Boyce, at Georgetown, D.C., February 28, 1862.

Additional Paymaster Henry L. Benner, near Fort Monroe, Virginia, April 26, 1862.

Additional Paymaster Ira L. Hewitt, at New York City, New York, October 20, 1862.

Additional Paymaster H. A. Prendergast, at Ripley, New York, March 9, 1863.

Deaths not yet reported in published General Orders.

Major-General John Fulton Reynolds, killed while gallantly leading the advance of General Meade's army, July 1, 1863, near Gettysburg.

Brigadier-General S. K. Zook, killed at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1-3, 1863.

Brigadier-General Stephen H. Weed, killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863.

Brigadier-General E. J. Farnsworth, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg.

Brigadier-General Edmund Kirby, 1st Lieut. First U. S. Artillery, on the 28th of May, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorville, May 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General Amiel W. Whipple, May 7, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorville.

Brigadier-General E. P. Chapin, 16th New York Volunteers.

Brigadier-General Strong Vincent, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Brigadier-General Wm. H. Lytle, September 20, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Chickamauga.

Brigadier-General George C. Strong, at New York, July 30, 1863, of wounds received in the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General John Buford, at Washington, D.C., Dec. 16, 1863.

2. Resignations of General Officers of Volunteers.

Major-General Edwin D. Morgan, Jan. 1, 1863.

Major-General Cassius M. Clay, March 11, 1863.

Major-General Schuyler Hamilton, Feb. 27, 1863.

Major-General Charles S. Hamilton, April 13, 1863.

Major-General Frank P. Blair, Jr., —, 1863.

Major-General Robert C. Schenck, Nov. —, 1863.

Brigadier-General George A. McCall, March 31, 1863.

Brigadier-General Joseph J. Reynolds, January 23, 1862 (since re-appointed).

Brigadier-General John W. Phelps, August 21, 1862.

Brigadier-General James W. Denver, March 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General Abraham Duryee, Jan. 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General Ebenezer Dumont, February 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General William W. Burns, March 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General Charles M. Thruston, April 17, 1862.
 Brigadier-General Melancthon S. Wade, March 18, 1862.
 Brigadier-General Abraham S. Piatt, February 17, 1863.
 Brigadier-General William B. Campbell, January 26, 1863.
 Brigadier-General Catharinus P. Buckingham, February 11, 1863.
 Brigadier-General John Cochrane, February 25, 1863.
 Brigadier-General Nelson Taylor, January 19, 1863.
 Brigadier-General Gustave P. Cluseret, March 2, 1863.
 Brigadier-General John F. Farnsworth, March 4, 1863.
 Brigadier-General Thomas T. Crittenden, May 5, 1863.
 Brigadier-General James Craig, May 5, 1863.
 Brigadier-General Francis L. Vinton, May 5, 1863.
 Brigadier-General Calvin E. Pratt, April 25, 1863.
 Brigadier-General Thomas F. Meagher, May 14, 1863.
 Brigadier-General James Nagle, May 9, 1863.
 Brigadier-General A. C. Harding, June 3, 1863.
 Brigadier-General George W. Morgan, June 8, 1863.
 Brigadier-General Charles C. Dodge, June 12, 1863.
 Brigadier-General John A. Garfield, October —, 1863.
 Brigadier-General Rufus King,

II. Deaths and Resignation of General Officers, &c. Regular Army, to July 1, 1863.

1. Died.

Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Edwin V. Sumner, United States Army, at Syracuse, New York, March 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General Joseph K. F. Mansfield, United States Army, Major-General of Volunteers, September 18, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Maryland.

Colonel John J. Abert, United States Army, at Washington, D.C., January 27, 1863.

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Sylvester Churchill, United States Army, at Washington, D.C., December 7, 1862.

Colonel Daniel D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army, at Brooklyn, New York, February 26, 1863.

Colonel John Erving, United States Army, at New York City, New York, October 26, 1862.

Colonel Dixon S. Miles, Second Infantry, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 16, 1862, of wounds received in action at that place.

Colonel Charles F. Smith, Third Infantry, Major-General of Volunteers, at Savannah, Tennessee, April 25, 1862.

Colonel Electus Baekus, Sixth Infantry, at Detroit, Michigan, June 7, 1862.

Colonel Charles Ellet, additional Aide-de-Camp, June 21, 1862, of wounds received in the naval engagement before Memphis, Tennessee.

Colonel Benjamin Welch, at Clifton Spring, New York, April 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Kearney, United States Army, at Georgetown, D.C., January 10, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Julius P. Garesché, Assist-

ant Adjutant-General, killed at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Major Thomas Williams, Fifth Artillery, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, killed at the battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 5, 1862.

Major Stephen D. Carpenter, Nineteenth Infantry, killed at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Major Theodore Talbot, Assistant Adjutant-General, at Washington, D.C., April 22, 1862.

Major Seneca G. Simmons, Fourth Infantry, killed at the battle of White Oak Swamp, Virginia, June 30, 1862.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Palmer, Corps of Topographical Engineers, at Washington, D.C., June 18, 1862.

Major Howard Stansbury, at Madison, Wisconsin, April 17, 1863.

Major Amiel W. Whipple, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, at Washington, D.C., May 7, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville.

Major Albert V. Colburn, at St. Louis, Missouri, June 17, 1863.

Major Nathan B. Rossell, Third Infantry, killed at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Virginia, June 27, 1862.

Major Joseph B. Plummer, Eighth Infantry, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, at Corinth, Mississippi, August 9, 1862.

Captain Rensselaer W. Foote, Sixth Infantry, killed at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Virginia, June 27, 1862.

Captain Jesse A. Gove, Tenth Infantry, Colonel Massachusetts Volunteers, killed at the battle of Chickahominy, Virginia, June 27, 1862.

Captain Matthew R. Stevenson, Seventh Infantry, at Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, New York, January 2, 1863.

Captain Benjamin Wingate, Fifth Infantry, June 1, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Valverde, New Mexico.

Captain George W. Hazzard, Fourth Artillery, August 14, 1862, at Baltimore, Maryland, of wounds received at the battle of White Oak Swamps, Virginia.

Captain Jesse L. Reno, Ordnance Department, Major-General of Volunteers, killed at the battle of South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862.

Captain Isaiah N. Moore, First Cavalry, at Fort Craig, New Mexico, January 16, 1862.

Captain Jonas P. Holliday, Second Cavalry, Col. Vermont Cavalry, near Strasburg, Virginia, April 5, 1862.

Captain Henry Benson, Second Artillery, August 11, 1862, at sea, of wounds received at the battle of Malvern Hill, Virginia.

Captain William R. Terrill, Fifth Artillery, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, killed at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862.

Captain John R. Smead, Fifth Artillery, killed at the battle of Bull Run, Virginia, August 30, 1862.

Captain Henry V. De Hart, Fifth Artillery, July 13, 1862, near Fort Hamilton, New York, of wounds received in the battle before Richmond, Virginia.

Captain Albert Dodd, Seventeenth Infantry, killed at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Virginia, June 27, 1862.

Captain John G. Read, Twelfth Infantry, killed at the battle of Bull Run, Virginia, August 30, 1862.

Captain Charles E. Dennison, Eighteenth Infantry, January 15, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee.

Captain William W. Wise, Fifteenth Infantry, January 3, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee.

Captain William W. Peck, Eleventh Infantry, at Washington, D.C., March 17, 1862.

Captain Jacob B. Bell, Fifteenth Infantry, killed at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Captain William H. Acker, Sixteenth Infantry, killed at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862.

Captain Grier Tallmadge, Assistant Quartermaster, at Fort Monroe, Virginia, October 11, 1862.

Captain Alexander McRae, Third Cavalry, killed at the battle of Valverde, New Mexico, February 21, 1862.

Captain James E. Powell, First Infantry, killed at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6, 1862.

Captain Guilford D. Bailey, Commissary of Subsistence, and First Lieutenant Second Artillery, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.

Captain Henry J. McLandburg, Seventeenth Infantry, killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 14, 1862.

Captain George D. Bayard, Fourth Cavalry, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, December 14, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Captain George N. Bascom, Sixteenth Infantry, killed at the battle of Valverde, New Mexico, February 21, 1862.

Captain Roderic Stone, Fourteenth Infantry, March 3, 1862, at Fort Craig, New Mexico, of wounds received at the battle of Valverde, New Mexico.

Captain T. Elwyn Turner, Fourth Infantry, at Newport, Rhode Island, August 1, 1862.

Captain Patrick T. Keyes, Sixteenth Infantry, May 3, 1862, at Evansville, Indiana, of wounds received at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee.

Captain John Elwood, Fifth Infantry, at Washington, D.C., December 3, 1862.

Captain Richard Brindley, Second Infantry, killed at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Virginia, June 27, 1862.

Captain Charles L. Kneass, Eighteenth Infantry, killed at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Captain Nicolai Dunka, additional Aide-de-Camp, killed at the battle of Cross Keys, Virginia, June 8, 1862.

Captain Henry J. Doolittle, additional Aide-de-Camp, at Racine, Wisconsin, August 10, 1862.

Captain Thomas E. Greenwood, additional Aide-de-Camp, at Jacinto, Mississippi, Sept. 27, 1862.

Captain George F. Tannatt, additional Aide-de-Camp, August 15, 1862, at Alexandria, Virginia, of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia.

Captain William McLean, Fifth Cavalry, at Washington, D.C., April 13, 1863.

Captain William J. Temple, Seventeenth Infantry, killed at the battle of Chancellorville, May 1, 1863.

Captain Salem S. Marsh, Second Infantry, killed at the battle of Chancellorville, May 1, 1863.

Captain Atlee W. Putnam, at New Orleans, May 2, 1863.

Captain Charles B. Watson, Fourteenth Infantry, on board steamer West Wind, near Nebraska City, April 30, 1863.

Captain Charles E. Cross, Engineers, killed at passage of Rappahannock River, June 5, 1863.

Captain Ben. F. Davis, First Cavalry, killed in battle of Beverly's Ford, Virginia, June 9, 1863.

Captain Charles W. Canfield, Second Cavalry, killed at battle of Beverly's Ford, Virginia, June 9, 1863.

First Lieutenant John J. Sweet, Fifth Cavalry, killed at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Virginia, June 27, 1862.

First Lieutenant Martin V. B. Lewis, Eighth Infantry, at Winchester, Virginia, June 29, 1862.

First Lieutenant Lyman Mishler, Fifth Infantry, killed at the battle of Valverde, New Mexico, February 21, 1862.

First Lieutenant Edward B. Hill, First Artillery, July 13, 1862, at New York City, New York, of wounds received at the battle near New Market, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Henry W. Kingsbury, Fifth Artillery, September 18, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Maryland.

First Lieutenant Warren W. Chamberlain, Fourteenth Infantry, killed at the battle of Bull Run, Virginia, August 30, 1862.

First Lieutenant Andrew D. Cash, Eighteenth Infantry, at Louisville, Kentucky, March 24, 1862.

First Lieutenant Edward L. Mitchell, Sixteenth Infantry, killed at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862.

First Lieutenant Edward A. Curtenius, Fifteenth Infantry, at Buffalo, New York, November 9, 1862.

First Lieutenant John P. Ely, Nineteenth Infantry, at Alexandria, Virginia, January 19, 1863.

First Lieutenant James Simons, Eighteenth Infantry, January 14, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee.

First Lieutenant Ira F. Gensel, Fourth Infantry, December 28, 1862, at Washington, D.C., of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Joseph McConnell, Eighteenth Infantry, January 14, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee.

First Lieutenant Nathaniel F. Swett, Thirteenth Infantry, at Alton, Illinois, April 25, 1862.

First Lieutenant John W. Gray, Eleventh Infantry, at Georgetown, D.C., December 15, 1862.

First Lieutenant William W. Stevenson, Eighteenth Infantry, at Louisville, Kentucky, February 27, 1862.

First Lieutenant Edward Ross, Seventh Infantry, at Washington, D.C., July 23, 1862.

First Lieutenant J. L. Kirby Smith, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, October 12, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi.

First Lieutenant Orlando G. Wagner, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, April 21, 1862, of wounds received while reconnoitering the enemy's works before Yorktown, Virginia.

First Lieutenant John A. Ford, Thirteenth Infantry, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1862.

First Lieutenant James W. Bingham, Sixteenth Infantry, at Bardstown, Kentucky, November 9, 1862.

First Lieutenant William L. Baker, Fourth Artillery, killed at the battle of Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862.

First Lieutenant Peter McGrath, Sixth Cavalry, May 1, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Apache Cañon, New Mexico.

First Lieutenant Reuben C. Winslow, Seventeenth Infantry, at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1862.

First Lieutenant Irwin M. Wallace, Eighteenth

Infantry, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1862.

First Lieutenant George Dickinson, Fourth Artillery, killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.

First Lieutenant Robert Allen, Jr. First Cavalry, July 27, 1862, at New York City, New York, of wounds received at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Woods McGuire, Third Infantry, killed at the battle of Malvern Hill, Virginia, June 30, 1862.

First Lieutenant Ralph E. Ellenwood, Second Infantry, September 25, 1862, at Alexandria, Virginia, of wounds received at the battle of Bull Run, Virginia.

First Lieutenant James W. Duke, Second Cavalry, at Washington, D.C., October 28, 1862.

First Lieutenant Franklin B. Crosby, Fourth Artillery, killed at the battle of Chancellorville, Virginia, May 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Justin E. Dimick, First Artillery, May 5, 1863, at Potomac Creek Hospital, of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorville, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Charles J. Weld, Seventeenth Infantry, May 14, 1863, at Potomac Creek Hospital, of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorville, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Herman G. Radcliff, Eighteenth Infantry, at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, March 22, 1863.

First Lieutenant Edmund Kirby, First Artillery, May 28, 1863, at Washington, D.C., of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorville, Virginia.

First Lieutenant Frederick A. Tracy, Twelfth Infantry, at New York City, June 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Abraham Grafius, Second Infantry, at camp near Benson's Mills, Virginia, June 9, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Hugh McQuade, Sixth Cavalry, December 26, 1861, at Richmond, Virginia, of wounds received at the battle of Bull Run, Virginia.

Second Lieutenant Charles F. Van Duzer, Twelfth Infantry, killed at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Virginia, June 27, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Thomas D. Parker, Second Infantry, killed at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Virginia, June 27, 1862.

Second Lieutenant George W. Hoover, Fourteenth Infantry, July 1, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Virginia.

Second Lieutenant Augustus C. Craven, Fourth Artillery, at Bound Brook, New Jersey, March 19, 1863.

Second Lieutenant James B. Alexander, First Cavalry, at Louisville, Kentucky, June 18, 1862.

Second Lieutenant William Kidd, Second Infantry, killed at the battle of Bull Run, Virginia, August 30, 1862.

Second Lieutenant William D. Wolf, Third Artillery, June 3, 1862, at Washington, D.C., of wounds received at the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia.

Second Lieutenant Charles S. Brooks, Fifth Cavalry, at Fort Monroe, Virginia, July 7, 1862.

Second Lieutenant John F. Hitchcock, Eighteenth Infantry, killed at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Asa Bolles, Third Artillery, at Sacramento, California, April 21, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Healey, Fourth Ca-

valry, April 23, 1863, at Franklin, Tennessee, of wounds received in a skirmish with the enemy.

Second Lieutenant Francis C. Wood, Fourth Cavalry, May 23, 1863, of wounds received in a skirmish with the enemy at Middleton, Tennessee.

Surgeon Nathan S. Jarvis, at Baltimore, Maryland, May 17, 1862.

Surgeon William J. H. White, killed at the battle of Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862.

Paymaster-General Benjamin F. Larned, United States Army, at Washington, D.C., September 6, 1862.

Deputy Paymaster-General Eugene Van Ness, United States Army, at Baltimore, Maryland, May 28, 1862.

2. Resignations of Field-Staff Officers, Regular Army.

Colonel Thomas T. Gantt, additional Aide-de-Camp, July 5, 1862.

Colonel Le Grand B. Cannon, additional Aide-de-Camp, June 11, 1862.

Colonel William S. Hillyer, additional Aide-de-Camp, May 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry M. Naglee, Sixteenth Infantry, January 10, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac C. Elston, additional Aide-de-Camp, June 8, 1863.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel T. Chandler, United States Army, December 24, 1862.

Major Ernest Von Vegesack, additional Aide-de-Camp, April 29, 1862 (since re-appointed).

Major William P. Jones, additional Aide-de-Camp, December 29, 1862.

Major James Lake, additional Aide-de-Camp, July 16, 1862.

Brevet Major John F. Lee, Judge-Advocate United States Army, September 4, 1862.

Major Richard S. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, May 30, 1863.

Major Edward H. Wright, Sixth Cavalry, April 25, 1863.

Major William Williams, Fourteenth Infantry, June 8, 1863.

MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—The New England States, and the State of New York. Head-quarters at New York City.

MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.—The States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Western Virginia, the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, and the counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel, Maryland. Head-quarters at Baltimore, Maryland.

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.—The district of country north of the Potomac River from Piscataway Creek to Annapolis Junction, and the mouth of the Monocacy; and south by Goose Creek and Bull Run Mountains, to the mouth of the Occoquan. Head-quarters at Washington, D.C.

*DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.—Fort Monroe, Virginia, and sixty miles around the same. Head-quarters at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

*DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The State of North Carolina. Head-quarters at Newbern, North Carolina.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—The State of South Carolina, Georgia, and all of the State of Florida, except Key West, Tortugas, and West Florida. Head-quarters at Hilton Head, South Carolina.

* Since consolidated into one, under General Butler.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Key West and the Tortugas, and all the coast of the Gulf of Mexico west of Pensacola Harbor, and so much of the Gulf States as may be occupied by the United States forces, and the State of Texas. Head-quarters at New Orleans, Louisiana.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.—The States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territory of Dakota. Head-quarters at St. Paul, Minnesota.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.—The States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Western Virginia, and Kentucky, east of the Tennessee River, including Cumberland Gap. Head-quarters at Cincinnati, Ohio.

*DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.—That portion of the State of Tennessee east of the Tennessee River, and such parts of northern Alabama and Georgia as may be taken possession of by the United States troops. Head-quarters in the field.

*DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.—Cairo, Illinois; Forts Henry and Donelson, Tennessee; Northern Mississippi, and the portions of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee River. Head-quarters in the field.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—The States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Kansas; the bordering Indian Territory; Alton, Illinois; Nebraska and Colorado Territories. Head-quarters at St. Louis, Missouri.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO.—The Territory of New Mexico, district of Western Arizona, and Fort Garland, Colorado Territory. Head-quarters at Santa Fé, New Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.—The country west of the Rocky Mountains. Head-quarters at San Francisco, California.

SUPPLIES FROM THE ORDNANCE BUREAU, 1863.

The expenditures for these purposes during the last fiscal year amounted to \$42,313,630.21.

The cannon, small arms, accoutrements, and equipments for men and horses, and ammunition, obtained during the last fiscal year, by purchase and manufacture, were as follows:—

- 1,577 field, siege, and sea-coast cannon, with carriages, caissons, and other implements.
- 1,082,841 muskets and rifles for foot-soldiers.
- 232,389 carbines and pistols for mounted troops.
- 1,251,995 cannon balls and shells.
- 48,719,862 pounds of lead and lead bullets.
- 1,435,046 cartridges for artillery.
- 259,022,216 cartridges for small arms.
- 347,276,400 percussion-caps.
- 3,925,369 friction primers.
- 5,761,768 pounds of gunpowder.
- 919,076 sets of accoutrements for men.
- 94,639 sets of equipments for cavalry horses.
- 3,281 sets of artillery harness, each set for two horses.

An immense amount of material has been prepared at the different arsenals, and work in metals, wood, and leather, in large quantity, advanced towards completion, for the manufacture and repairs of all the various machines and implements of war in use in the service.

The quantities of the principal articles of ordnance materials in the control of the department at the beginning of the war, the quantities of those articles that have since been procured, and the quantities of those articles on hand on June 30, 1863, are shown in the following table, viz.:—

Names of articles.	On hand at beginning of war.	Procured since war began.	Issued since war began.	On hand for issue, June 30, 1863.
Siege and sea-coast artillery	1,052	1,064	2,088	928
Field artillery.....	231	2,734	2,481	484
Fire-arms for infantry	437,433	1,950,144	1,551,576	836,001
Fire-arms for cavalry.....	31,268	338,128	327,170	42,226
Sabres.....	16,933	337,555	271,817	82,671
Cannon balls and shells.....	363,591	2,562,744	1,745,586	1,180,749
Lead and lead bullets, in pounds.	1,301,766	71,776,774	50,054,515	23,024,025
Cartridges for artillery.....	28,248	2,738,746	2,274,490	492,504
Cartridges for small arms.....	8,292,300	522,204,816	378,584,104	151,913,012
Percussion-caps.....	19,803,000	769,475,000	715,036,470	74,246,530
Friction primers.....	83,425	7,004,709	6,082,505	1,005,629
Gunpowder, in pounds.....	1,110,584	13,424,363	13,071,073	1,463,874
Saltpetre, in pounds.....	2,923,348	5,231,731	None.	8,155,079
Accoutrements for infantry.....	10,930	1,831,300	1,680,220	162,010
Accoutrements for cavalry.....	4,320	194,466	196,298	2,498
Equipments for cavalry horses...	574	216,658	211,670	5,562
Artillery harness (double)	586	18,666	17,485	1,767

* Since consolidated into one, under General Grant,

TABLE OF PAY, SUBSISTENCE, ETC. ALLOWED BY LAW TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

RANK AND CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS.	PAY.	SUBSISTENCE.		SERVANTS.		FORAGE FURNISHED FOR HORSES.		
	Per Month.	Number of Rations per day.	Monthly Com-mutation Value.	Number of Ser-vants allowed.	Monthly Com-mutation Value.	Total Monthly Pay.	In time of War.	In time of Peace.
General Officers.								
Lieutenant-General.....	\$ 270 00	40	\$ 360 00	4	\$ 90 00	\$ 720 00	& for forage	\$50
Aides-de-camp and Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General, each.....	80 00	5	45 00	2	45 00	170 00		2
Major-General.....	220 00	15	135 00	4	90 00	445 00		5
Senior Aide-de-camp to General-in-Chief.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00		2
Aide-de-camp, in addition to pay, &c. of Lieutenant or Captain.....	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00		2
Brigadier-General.....	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50		4
Aide-de-camp, in addition to pay, &c. of Lieutenant.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11*		2
Adjutant-General's Department.								
Adjutant-General—Brigadier-General.....	124 00	24	216 00	3	67 50	407 50		4
Assistant Adjutant-General—Colonel.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00		2
Assistant Adjutant-General—Lieut.-Col.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00		2
Assistant Adjutant-General—Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00		2
Judge-Advocate-General—Colonel.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00		2
Judge-Advocate—Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00		2
“ “ (Division)—Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00		2
Inspector-General's Department.								
Inspector-General—Colonel.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00		2
Assistant Inspector-General—Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00		2
Signal Department.								
Signal Officer—Colonel.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00		2
Quartermaster's Department.								
Quartermaster-General—Brig.-Gen.....	124 00	24	216 00	3	67 00	407 50		4
Assistant Quartermaster-General—Col.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00		2
Deputy Quartermaster-General—Lt.-Col.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00		2
Quartermaster—Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00		2
Assistant Quartermaster—Captain.....	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50		2
Subsistence Department.								
Commissary-General of Subs.—Brig.-Gen....	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 00	299 00		4
Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence—Lieutenant-Colonel.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00		2
Commissary of Subsistence—Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00		2
Commissary of Subsistence—Captain.....	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50		2
Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to pay, &c. of Lieutenant.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11*		.....
Medical Department.								
Surgeon-General—Brigadier-General.....	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50		4
Assistant Surgeon-General.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00		2
Medical Inspector-General.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00		2
Medical Inspectors.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00		2
Surgeons of ten years' service.....	80 00	8	72 00	2	47 00	199 00		2
Surgeons of less than ten years' service.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00		2
Assistant Surgeons of ten years' service.....	70 00	8	72 00	1	23 50	165 50		2
Assistant Surgeons of five years' service.....	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50		2
Assistant Surgeons of less than five years' service.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83		2
Pay Department.								
Paymaster-General, \$2740 per annum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288 33		.....
Deputy Paymaster-General.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00		2
Paymaster.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00		2

TABLE OF PAY, SUBSISTENCE, FORAGE.—*Continued.*

RANK AND CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS.	PAY.	SUBSISTENCE.		SERVANTS.				FORAGE FURNISHED FOR HORSES.	
	Per Month.	Number of Ra- tions per day.	Monthly Com- mutation Value.	Number of Ser- vants allowed.	Monthly Com- mutation Value.	Total Monthly Pay.	In time of War.	In time of Peace.	
<i>Officers of the Corps of Engineers, Corps of Topographical Engineers, and Ordnance Department.</i>									
Chief of Ordnance—Brigadier-General.....	\$ 124 00 c.	24	\$ 216 00 c.	3	\$ 67 50 c.	\$ 407 50 c.		4	
Colonel.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00		2	
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00		2	
Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00		2	
Captain.....	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50		2	
First Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83		2	
Second Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83		2	
Brevet Second Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83		2	
<i>Officers of Mounted Dragoons, Cavalry, Riflemen, and Light Artillery.</i>									
Colonel.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00		2	
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00		2	
Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00		2	
Captain.....	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50		2	
First Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83		2	
Second Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83		2	
Brevet Second Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83		2	
Adjutant									
Reg'l Quartermaster { in addition to pay	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....
Reg'l Commissary { of Lieutenant. }									
<i>Officers of Artillery and Infantry.</i>									
Colonel.....	95 00	6	54 00	2	45 00	194 00		2	
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	80 00	5	45 00	2	45 00	170 00		2	
Major.....	70 00	4	36 00	2	45 00	151 00		2	
Captain.....	60 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	118 50		.....
First Lieutenant.....	50 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	108 50		.....
Second Lieutenant.....	45 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	103 50		.....
Brevet Second Lieutenant.....	45 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	103 50		.....
Adjutant, in addition to pay, &c. of Lieut.	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00		2
Reg'l Quartermaster, in addition to pay, &c. of Lieutenant.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00		2
<i>Military Storekeepers.</i>									
Attached to the Quartermaster's Depart- ment; at armories, and at arsenals of construction; the storekeeper at Water- town Arsenal, and storekeepers of ord- nance serving in Oregon, California, and New Mexico, \$1490 per annum. }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
At all other arsenals, \$1040 per annum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Chaplains.....	100 00	2	18 00	.....	.....	118 00		1

Paymaster's clerks, \$700 per annum, and one ration (75 cents) per day when on duty.

The officer in command of a company is allowed \$10 per month for the responsibility of clothing, arms, and accoutrements.—Act 2 March, 1827, Sec. 2.

* Subaltern officers, employed on the *General Staff*, and receiving increased pay therefor, are not entitled to the additional or fourth ration provided by the Act of 2 March, 1827, Sec. 2.

Every commissioned officer below the rank of Brigadier-General receives one additional ration per day for every five years' service.—Act 5 July, 1836, Sec. 12, and 7 July, 1838, Sec. 9.

Forage is commuted only when the Government cannot furnish it in kind, and then at \$8 per month for each horse actually kept by the officer.

MONTHLY PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, PRIVATES, ETC.

CAVALRY.

Sergeant-Major.....	\$21 00	Hospital Steward.....	\$30 00
Quartermaster-Sergeant.....	21 00	Corporal.....	14 00
Chief Bugler or Trumpeter.....	21 00	Bugler or Trumpeter.....	13 00
First Sergeant.....	20 00	Farrier and Blacksmith.....	15 00
Sergeant.....	17 00	Private.....	13 00
Saddler Sergeant.....	21 00	Veterinary Surgeon.....	75 00
Commissary Sergeant.....	21 00	African Under Cooks.....	10 00

ORDNANCE.

Sergeant.....	\$34 00	Saddler.....	\$14 00
Corporal.....	20 00	Private, first class.....	17 00
Wagoner.....	14 00	Private, second class.....	13 00

ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

Sergeant-Major.....	\$21 00	Corporal.....	\$13 00
Quartermaster-Sergeant.....	21 00	Artificer, artillery.....	15 00
Commissary Sergeant.....	21 00	Private.....	13 00
First Sergeant.....	20 00	Principal Musician.....	21 00
Sergeant.....	17 00	Musician.....	12 00
Hospital Stewards.....	30 00	African Under Cooks.....	10 00

SAPPERS, MINERS, AND PONTONIERS.

Sergeant.....	\$34 00	Private, second class.....	\$13 00
Corporal.....	20 00	Musician.....	12 00
Private, first class.....	17 00	African Under Cooks.....	10 00

BRIGADE BANDS.

Leader.....	\$45 00	Eight of the Band.....	\$17 00
Four of the Band.....	34 00	Four of the Band.....	20 00
Medical Cadets.....	\$30 00	Matron.....	\$6 00
Hospital Steward, first class.....	22 00	Female Nurses, 40 cents per day and one ration.	
“ “ second class.....	20 00		

Two dollars per month is to be retained from the pay of each private soldier until the expiration of his term of enlistment, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per month from all enlisted men, for the support of the "Soldier's Home."

All enlisted men are entitled to \$2 per month additional pay for re-enlisting, and \$1 per month for each subsequent period of five years' service, provided they re-enlist within one month after the expiration of their term.

Volunteers and militia, when called into service of the United States, are entitled to the same pay, allowances, &c., as regulars.

Medical Storekeepers, same as Military Storekeepers, Quartermaster's Department.

III. NAVY DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHED APRIL 30, 1798.

(Revised at the Navy Department, December, 1863.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Names and Offices.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
GIDEON WELLES, <i>Secretary</i>	Connecticut.....	\$8,000
GUSTAVUS V. FOX, <i>Assistant Secretary</i>	Massachusetts.....	4,000
WILLIAM FAXON, <i>Chief Clerk</i>	Connecticut.....	2,200
JOSEPH SMITH, <i>Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks</i>	Massachusetts.....	3,500
WILLIAM J. KEELER, <i>Civil Engineer</i> " ".....	New York.....	2,000
JOHN W. BRONAUGH, <i>Chief Clerk</i> " ".....	District of Columbia.....	1,800
A. N. SMITH, <i>Acting Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting</i>	Connecticut.....	3,500
S. HENRIQUES, <i>Chief Clerk</i> " ".....	New York.....	1,200
CHARLES HENRY DAVIES, <i>Chief of Bureau of Navigation</i>	Massachusetts.....	3,500
C. E. GRAVES, <i>Clerk</i> " ".....	Vermont.....	1,400
HENRY A. WISE, <i>Chief of Bureau of Ordnance</i>	Pennsylvania.....	3,500
RICHMOND AULICK, <i>Assistant, Bureau of Ordnance</i>	Virginia.....	3,000
C. E. GRAVES, <i>Clerk Bureau of Ordnance</i>.....	.....	1,400
JOHN LENTHALL, <i>Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair</i>	Pennsylvania.....	3,500
A. B. FARWELL, <i>Chief Clerk</i> " ".....	Maine.....	1,800
BENJAMIN F. ISHERWOOD, <i>Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering</i>	New York.....	3,500
EDWARD B. NEALTY, <i>Chief Clerk</i> " ".....	Iowa.....	1,800
HORATIO BRIDGE, <i>Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing</i>	Maine.....	3,500
THOMAS FILLEBROWN, <i>Chief Clerk</i> " ".....	Maine.....	1,800
WILLIAM WHELAN, <i>Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery</i>	Pennsylvania.....	3,500
PHINEAS J. HORWITZ, <i>Assistant</i> , " ".....	Maryland.....	2,800
CAPTAIN JAMES M. GILLISS, <i>Superintendent of the Naval Observatory</i>	Massachusetts.....	.....

For a period of about nine years after the present Government of the United States was organized, there was no Navy Department. The executive duties growing out of the management of the naval forces had been committed by Congress to the War Department by an act approved August 7, 1789. It was not until April 30, 1798, that a separate Department was created for the purpose, when the act of that date provided for "an executive department under the denomination of the Department of the Navy, the chief officer of which shall be called the Secretary of the Navy." [For organization of Navy Department and distribution of duties among the Bureaus, see National Almanac, 1863.]

The Congressional legislation of 1862-63 did not materially change the laws governing the Navy. Beyond the authority given to the President to appoint a commissioner to codify the naval laws, and the annual appropriation bills, there is scarcely any thing worthy of note. Among the principal appropriations are the following:—

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy.....	\$14,734,332 70
For the construction and repair of vessels of the navy.....	9,298,000 00
For the purchase and building of additional steamers, repairs of the same, charter of vessels, extra labor and materials, and repairs of vessels on foreign stations.....	15,000,000 00
For two armor-plated sea-steamers of the first class.....	3,000,000 00
For the purchase of hemp and other materials for the navy.....	320,000 00
For fuel for the navy, and for the transportation and expenses thereof.....	2,690,000 00
For the equipment of vessels in the navy, viz.:—	
For the purchase of various articles of equipment, canvas, leather, cables, and anchors, and furniture and stores in the masters', boatwains', and sailmakers' departments...	2,000,000 00
For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea-service.....	5,417,745 00
For the construction and repair of machinery for vessels in commission.....	5,775,000 00
For surgeons' necessities and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the engineer and marine corps.....	157,500 00
For cannon of all descriptions, field and boat howitzers, gun-carriages, shot, shell, and equipment of all kinds, powder, purchase of nitre, small arms, ordnance labor at navy-yards, freight, transportation, books, inspecting-instruments, watchmen, assistants, for fabrication and inspection of guns, and contingent expenses of ordnance and Ordnance Bureau.....	6,300,000 00
For repairs and additions to ordnance machinery in shops, and for the establishment, by purchase or hire, of two magazines, and repairs and additions thereto.....	150,000 00
For compass-stations and magnetic deviations, books, binnacles, flags, signals, logs, sand-glasses, leads, longitudes, tables of navigation, determination of meridian distances, and experiments with night-signals.....	149,000 00
For contingent expenses of the navy.....	100,000 00
For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	679,000 00
For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.....	1,000,000 00

NAVAL ACADEMY, NEWPORT, R.I.

[Corrected at the Naval Academy, January 15, 1864.]

Superintendent.

Commodore George S. Blake, U.S.N.

Academic Staff.

Commander Donald M. Fairfax,

Commandant of Midshipmen, *Instructor of Seamanship, Naval Gunnery, Naval Tactics, Infantry Tactics, and Howitzer Drill.*Lieut. Commander Marshal C. Campbell, Senior Assistant to Commandant *Instructor of Seamanship and Naval Tactics.*Lieut. Commander Charles C. Carpenter, Senior Assistant to Commandant, *in Executive duty.*Lieut. Commander Edmund O. Matthews, Senior Assistant to Commandant, *Instructor of Naval Gunnery and Howitzer Drill.*Lieut. Commander Francis B. Blake, *Instructor of Seamanship and Naval Tactics.*Lieutenant Henry M. Blue, *In charge of School-ships "Constitution" and "Santee."*Lieutenant Joseph D. Marvin, *Instructor of Infantry Tactics.*Lieutenant Francis S. Brown, Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen, *in Executive duty.*Lieutenant William T. Sampson, *Instructor of Naval Gunnery and Howitzer Drill.*Lieutenant Henry F. Picking, Assistant to Commandant, *in Executive duty.*

Lieutenant Francis O. Davenport,

Lieutenant Horace E. Mullan,

Lieutenant John H. Rowland,

Lieutenant Nathaniel W. Thomas,

John H. C. Coffin,

*Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy, Navigation, and Surveying.**Professor, and Assistant of Mathematics.**Professor, and Assistant of Mathematics.**Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.**Professor of Ethics and English Studies.**Professor of the French Language.**Professor of the Spanish Language.**Professor of Drawing and Draughting.**Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics.**Acting Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies.**Acting Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies.**Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies.**Assistant Professor of the French Language.**Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies.**Assistant Professor of Mathematics.**Assistant Professor of Mathematics.**Assistant Professor of Mathematics.**Assistant Professor of Mathematics.**Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies.**Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies.**Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies.**Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies.**Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies.**Second Assistant Engineer, Acting Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.**Second Assistant Engineer, Acting Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.**Assistant Professor of Drawing and Draughting.**Assistant Librarian, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, &c.**Sword-Master.**Assistant Sword-Master.**Officers not attached to the Academic Staff.*

Horace M. Hieskell

Paymaster.

Samuel Jackson,

Surgeon.

Mason Noble,

Chaplain.

Richard M. Chase,

Secretary.

Horace P. Tuttle,

Assistant Paymaster.

William L. Wheeler,

Assistant Surgeon.

Aaron S. Oberly,

Assistant Surgeon.

Richard Swann,

Commissary.

At the date of the last published Register of the Naval Academy there were four hundred and fifty-four midshipmen in the several classes, viz.:—First class, midshipmen on probation, 21 members; second class, 31 members; advanced third class, 42 members; third class, 81 members; advanced fourth class, 84 members; fourth class, midshipmen of 1862, 159 members; fourth class, midshipmen of 1863, 36 members.

Navy List.

REAR-ADMIRALS.—*Active List* (6).

David G. Farragut,	Charles H. Davis,
Louis M. Goldsborough,	J. A. Dahlgren,
Samuel F. Dupont,	D. D. Porter.

REAR-ADMIRALS.—*Retired List* (8).

Charles Stewart,	Francis H. Gregory,
William B. Shulbrick,	Silas H. Stringham,
Joseph Smith,	Samuel L. Breese,
George W. Storer,	Hiram Paulding.

ACTING REAR-ADMIRALS (5).

Charles Wilkes,	Charles H. Bell,
Theodore Bailey,	Samuel P. Lee,
	James L. Lardner.

COMMODORES.—*Active List* (18).

Cadwalader Ringgold,	John S. Missrourne,
Thos T. Craven,	Robert B. Hitchcock,
James L. Lardner,	Joseph Lanman,
Henry K. Hoff,	Thos. Turner,
Henry H. Bell,	C. H. Poor,
William Smith,	T. A. Hunt,
John W. Livingston,	S. W. Godon,
Henry K. Thatcher,	J. S. Palmer,
William D. Porter,	Wm. Radford.

COMMODORES.—*Retired List* (33).

John D. Sloat,	Gershom J. Vanbrunt,
William Mervine,	George S. Blake,
Thomas Crabbe,	Andrew A. Harwood,
Thomas A. Conover,	Theodorus Bailey,
John C. Long,	Frederick Engle,
William J. McCluney,	John Rudd,
John B. Montgomery,	Wm. W. McKean,
Cornelius K. Stribling,	Charles Lowndes,
Joshua R. Sands,	John Marston,
Charles H. Bell,	Henry A. Adams,
Joseph R. Jarvis,	George F. Pearson,
Wm. C. Nicholson,	John Pope,
Joseph B. Hull,	Levin M. Powell,
Wm. H. Gardner,	Charles Wilkes,
T. Aloysius Dornin,	Wm. M. Glendy,
Henry Eagle,	Hugh Y. Purviance.

CAPTAINS.—*Active List* (36).

John M. Berrien,	Augustus H. Kitty,
Alfred Taylor,	Theodore P. Greene,
Samuel Phillips Lee,	Percival Drayton,
John P. Gillis,	Joseph F. Green,
James P. McKinstry,	John De Camp,
Oliver S. Glisson,	Charles W. Pickering,
Stephan C. Rowan,	William M. Walker,
Guert Gausevoort,	John A. Winslow,
Melancton Smith,	Henry Walke,
Cicero Price,	Thornton A. Jenkin,
John R. Goldsborough,	John Rodgers,
Charles S. Boggs,	John B. Marchand,
Wm. Rodgers Taylor,	A. L. Case,
Benjamin F. Sands,	A. M. Pennock,
Henry S. Stellwagen,	John L. Worden,
D. B. Kidgely,	Geo. F. Emmons,
Charles Steedman,	E. Middleton.
James Alden,	Gustavus H. Scott.

[*Not Recommended for Promotion.*]

Capt. Francis B. Ellison.

CAPTAINS.—*Retired List* (15).

[Acts August 3 and December 21, 1861.]

Lawrence Kearney,	James Glynn,
Chas. S. McCauley,	Stephen B. Wilson,
John H. Aulick,	Robt. Ritchie,
James Armstrong,	John S. Nicholas,
William Ramsay,	Thos. O. Selfridge,
William Inman,	Andrew K. Long,
John S. Chauncey,	Samuel F. Hazard,
	Charles Green.

CAPTAINS.—*Reserved List* (10).

[Act February 28, 1855.]

Wm. D. Salter,	Stephen Champlin,
Wm. K. Latimer,	Lewis E. Simonds,
Charles Boorman,	Oscar Bullus,
Wm. Jamesson,	James M. Gilliss,
John H. Graham,	Elisha Peck.

COMMANDERS.—*Active List* (72).

David McDougal,	Nathaniel C. Bryant,
John J. Almy,	George B. Balch,
Tunis A. M. Craven,	Foxhall A. Parker,
James H. Strong,	Robert Townsend,
James M. Frailey,	John Guest,
Enoch G. Parrott,	Donald McN. Fairfax,
Jos. P. Sanford,	John M. B. Clits,
Louis C. Sartori,	George H. Cooper,
James F. Armstrong,	Andrew Bryson,
Wm. A. Parker,	John Downes,
Wm. Ronckendorff,	Andrew J. Drake,
Wm. E. Le Roy,	James H. Spotts,
Roger N. Stembel,	James M. Duncan,
George Colvocoressis,	John P. Bankhead,
J. R. Madison Mullany,	J. W. A. Nicholson,
C. R. P. Rodgers,	Thomas G. Corbin,
Jas. C. Williamson,	John C. Beaumont,
Albert G. Clary,	Chas. H. B. Caldwell,
Napoleon Collins,	Henry K. Davenport,
Henry A. Wise,	Napoleon B. Harrison,
Reed Werden,	Selim E. Woodworth,
Wm. H. Macomb,	Albert N. Smith,
Stephen D. Trenchard,	John C. Febiger,
A. Davis Harrell,	Peirce Crosby,
Alexander Murray,	Richard T. Renshaw,
Edward Donaldson,	Johnston B. Creighton,
Geo. H. Preble,	Aaron K. Hughes,
Thomas H. Stevens,	Alexander C. Rhind,
Thos. H. Patterson,	George M. Ransom,
Francis Key Murray,	William F. Spicer,
John C. Howell,	S. Nicholson,
Daniel Ammen,	E. R. Calhoun,
Henry Rolando,	C. H. Baldwin,
Edward T. Nichols,	R. W. Shufeldt,
Robert H. Wyman,	Wm. E. Hopkins,
Edward A. Barnet,	Paul Shirley.

COMMANDERS.—*Not recommended for promotion* (18).

Samuel Lockwood.	Richard W. Meade,
John Colhoun,	Alexander Gibson,
Benj. J. Totten,	Benj. More Dove,
Jas. Findlay Schenck,	Henry French,
George A. Prentiss,	Aug. S. Baldwin,
John C. Carter,	Thos. M. Brasher,
Simon B. Bissell,	Edmund Lanier,
Samuel Swartwout,	Fabius Stanly,
John J. Glasson,	Matthias C. Marin.

COMMANDERS.—*Retired List* (7).

[Act August 3, 1861.]

T. Darrah Shaw, Robert Handy,
William S. Ogden, Edward M. Yard,
Edward R. Thomson, Overton Carr,
Francis S. Haggerty.

COMMANDERS.—*Reserved List* (15).

[Act February 25, 1855.]

John J. Young, Stephen Decatur,
Edward W. Carpenter, William Reynolds,
Henry Bruce, B. J. Maeler,
Charles H. Jackson, Geo. L. Selden,
James M. Watson, E. Carrington Bowers,
Peter Turner, Dominick Lynch,
James F. Miller, Wm. B. Whiting,
Melancthon B. Woolsey.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS (144).

H. N. T. Arnold, Richard L. Law,
Thomas Pattison, John H. Upshur,
Richmond Aulick, Samuel R. Franklin,
William N. Jeffers, William D. Whiting,
Edward Simpson, S. Ledyard Phelps,
William G. Temple, Ed. Y. McCauley,
Samuel P. Carter, William Mitchell,
Thomas S. Phelps, Francis A. Roo,
John Madigan, jr., William Gibson,
Leonard Paulding, J. C. P. DeKrafft,
George A. Stevens, Oscar C. Badger,
Edward Barrett, Thomas C. Harris,
Homer C. Blake, Stephen B. Luce,
Clark H. Wells, John Lee Davis,
S. P. Quackenbush, Alex. A. Semmes,
Earl English, James S. Thornton,
Joseph M. Bradford, M. Patterson Jones,
Reigart B. Lowry, Watson Smith,
William W. Low, Joseph E. DeHaven,
William T. Truxton, Chas. H. Cushman,
Greenleaf Cillee, Oscar F. Stanton,
Samuel Magaw, Henry A. Adams, jr.,
William C. West, George Brown,
William M. Gamble, Bushrod B. Taylor,
Jonathan Young, Robert L. May,
William K. Mayo, James W. Shirk,
James E. Jonett, James G. Maxwell,
T. Scott Fillebrown, J. M. Quackenbush,
Edward C. Grafton, Henry Erben,
Milton Haxtun, Edward P. McCrea,
P. G. Watmough, John G. Walker,
George W. Young, John G. Mitchell,
John H. Russell, Francis M. Ramsay,
Edward E. Stone, R. W. Meade, jr.,
Dawson Phenix, Marshall C. Campbell,
Robert F. R. Lewis, Robert Boyd, jr.,
Andrew W. Johnson, Chas. C. Carpenter,
Robert W. Scott, Wm. A. Kirkland,
Walter W. Queen, Wm. H. Dana,
Edmund W. Henry, Edward E. Potter,
Ralph Chandler, George Bacon,
James Parker, J. Crossan Chaplin,
P. C. Johnson, jr., Lester A. Beardslee,
John Watters, Chas. A. Babcock,
K. Randolph Breese, Chas. E. Fleming,
Lewis A. Kimberly, Thos. O. Selfridge,
S. Livingston Breese, Joseph N. Miller,
George U. Morris, John S. Barnes,
Bancroft Gherardi, Alfred Hopkins,
Daniel L. Braine, Montgomery Sicard,
L. Howard Newman, Edm'd O. Matthews,
Charles W. Flusser, Edward P. Lull,

George E. Belknap,
Edward P. Williams,
David B. Harmony,
John J. Cornwell,
James P. Foster,
Henry Wilson,
A. F. K. Benham,
John Irwin,
Joseph S. Skerrett,
James A. Greer,
Charles H. Greene,
Francis H. Baker,
Elias K. Owen,
Aaron W. Weaver,
Austin Pendergrast,
William P. McCann,
James Stillwell,
James H. Gillis,
Wm. E. Fitzhugh,
Trevett Abbott,

Alex. F. Crossman,
Chas. S. Norton,
George A. Ligelow,
Robt. F. Bradiord,
Robt. L. Phythian,
Augustus P. Cooke,
Le Roy Fitch,
Thomas H. Eastman,
Rush R. Wallace,
Chester Hatfield,
Charles J. McDougal,
George H. Perkins,
Weld Noble Allen,
Nathaniel Green,
Francis B. Blake,
Henry D. Todd,
James M. Pritchett,
Edward Terry,
Francis M. Eunce,
Byson Wilson.

LIEUTENANTS.—*Active List* (85).

Henry B. Seely, Silas Casey, Jr.,
Frederick V. McNair, Wm. T. Sampson,
John W. Kelly, Alfred T. Snell,
Arthur R. Yates, William F. Stewart,
Clark Merchant, George P. Ryan,
Henry W. Miller, George M. Lache,
John Adams Howell, Adolphus Dexter,
Allen V. Reed, Lloyd Phenix,
George Dewey, Thomas C. Bowen,
Charles L. Franklin, Tecumseh Steece,
George B. White, Bartlett J. Cromwell,
Joshua Bishop, George W. Hayward,
Henry L. Howison, Charles E. McKay,
Henry Martin Blue, John W. Philip,
Albert Kantz, Henry F. Ficking,
Alfred T. Mahan, Frederick Rodgers,
George C. Remy, Francis O. Favenport,
Alex. S. Mackenzie, Herace E. Mullan,
Norman H. Farquhar, John Weidman,
Samuel D. Greene, John F. McGlensey,
Theodore F. Kane, Sylvanus Backus,
Beatty P. Smith, William B. Cushing,
C. M. Schoonmaker, Samuel W. Preston,
Roderick Prentiss, Roswell H. Lamson,
Roderick S. McCook, Edwin T. Erover,
Gilbert S. Wiltse, Elliott C. V. Blake,
Thomas S. Spencer, John H. Rowland,
Moses S. Stuyvesant, Morcau Forrest,
Joseph D. Marvin, Frederick R. Smith,
James O'Kane, James P. Robertson,
Simcon P. Gillet, Charles L. Huntington,
Thomas L. Swann, Rufus K. Duer,
Sullivan D. Ames, Louis Kempff,
J. Crittenden Watson, Herbert B. Tyson,
Henry B. Robeson, Smith W. Nichols,
Antoine R. McNair, Archibald N. Mitchell,
Wm. Henry Barton, Nathaniel W. Thomas,
Francis S. Brown, Francis J. Higginson,
Henry DeH. Manley, John McFarland,
William Whitehead, George W. Sumner,
Edward A. Walker, Benjamin F. Day,
Windfield S. Schley, Stephen A. McCarty,
Henry C. Tallman.

RETIRED LIST (8).

[Act August 3, 1861.]

Edwin J. De Haven, Charles S. McDonough,
James A. Doyle, B. N. Westcott,
George Wells, Wm. P. Buckner,
Matthew C. Perry, Joseph P. Fyffe,

Marine Corps.

Name.	Rank.	State from which appointed.	Salary.
JOHN HARRIS.....	Colonel Commandant.....	Pennsylvania..	\$3,186
<i>General Staff.</i>			
John C. Cash.....	Paymaster, with rank of Major.....	Pennsylvania..	2,154
William B. Slack.....	Quartermaster, with rank of Major.....	New Jersey.....	2,154
Aug. S. Nicholson.....	Adjutant and Inspector, with rank of Major...	New York	2,154
W. A. T. Maddox.....	Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.	Maryland	1,752
James Wiley.....	Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.	Indiana.....	1,752
<i>Colonel.</i>			
William Dulany.....	Colonel	Virginia.....	2,529
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>			
Ward Marston.....	Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Massachusetts.	2,239 50
John G. Reynolds.....	Lieutenant-Colonel.....	New York.....	2,239 50
<i>Majors.</i>			
Jacob Zeilin.....	Major	Pennsylvania..	2,010
Addison Garland.....	Major	Missouri.....	2,010
Josiah Watson.....	Major	Dist. Columbia	2,010
Isaac T. Doughty.....	Major	New York	2,010

Captains.

Wm. L. Shuttleworth.....N. J.	Geo. R. Graham.....D. C.	Philip R. Fendall, Jr.....D. C.
John C. Grayson.....Ky.	John L. Broome.....N. Y.	John Schermerhorn.....N. Y.
Matthew R. Kintzing.....Pa.	David M. Cohen.....Va.	Charles Heywood.....Me.
James H. Jones.....Del.	James Lewis.....Pa.	Lucien L. Dawson.....Ky.
Ed. McD. Reynolds.....Me.	Clement D. Hebb.....Va.	George Butler.....D. C.
Thos. Y. Field.....Pa.	Philip H. W. Fontanè.....Fla.	George W. Collier.....Md.
Chas. G. McCawley.....Pa.	Allen Ramsay.....D. C.	

There are 30 first-lieutenants and 30 second-lieutenants. The maximum strength of the corps is by law 3000 men,—actual strength about 2800.

The pay proper of a captain is \$1,400, exclusive of longevity, rations, clothing responsibility, commutation for fuel, quarters, &c.

Pay of the Navy of the United States.

NOTES.—All officers, while at sea or attached to a sea-going vessel, shall be allowed one ration.

No rations shall be allowed to any officers of the navy on the retired list.

The pay of all naval officers appointed by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide for the temporary increase of the navy," approved July 24, 1861, shall be the same as that of officers of a like grade in the regular navy. (See act July 16, 1862.)

REAR ADMIRALS (<i>Active List</i>).	Per annum.	COMMANDERS (Continued).	Per annum.
When at sea.....	\$5,000	On leave or waiting orders.....	\$1,680
When on shore duty.....	4,000	On <i>Retired List</i>	1,400
On leave or waiting orders.....	3,000	LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS (<i>Active List</i>).	
On <i>Retired List</i>	2,000	When at sea.....	2,343
COMMODORES (<i>Active List</i>).		When on shore duty.....	1,875
When at sea.....	4,000	On leave or waiting orders.....	1,500
When on shore duty.....	3,200	On <i>Retired List</i>	1,200
On leave or waiting orders.....	2,400	LIEUTENANTS (<i>Active List</i>).	
On <i>Retired List</i>	1,800	When at sea.....	1,875
CAPTAINS (<i>Active List</i>).		When on shore duty.....	1,500
When at sea.....	3,500	On leave or waiting orders.....	1,200
When on shore duty.....	2,800	On <i>Retired List</i>	1,000
On leave or waiting orders.....	2,100	MASTERS (<i>Active List</i>).	
On <i>Retired List</i>	1,600	When at sea.....	1,500
COMMANDERS (<i>Active List</i>).		When on shore duty.....	1,200
When at sea.....	2,800	On leave or waiting orders.....	960
When on shore duty.....	2,240	On <i>Retired List</i>	800

ENSIGNS (<i>Active List</i>)	Per annum.
When at sea.....	\$1,200
When on shore duty.....	960
On leave or waiting orders.....	768
On <i>Retired List</i>	500
MIDSHIPMEN.....	500
FLEET SURGEONS.....	3,300
SURGEONS—	
On duty at sea—	
For first five years after date of commission as surgeon.....	2,200
For second five years after date of commission as surgeon.....	2,400
For third five years after date of commission as surgeon.....	2,600
For fourth five years after date of commission as surgeon.....	2,800
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission.....	3,000
On other duty—	
For first five years after date of commission as surgeon.....	2,000
For second five years after date of commission as surgeon.....	2,200
For third five years after date of commission as surgeon.....	2,400
For fourth five years after date of commission as surgeon.....	2,600
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission.....	2,800
On leave or waiting orders—	
For first five years after date of commission as surgeon.....	1,600
For second five years after date of commission as surgeon.....	1,800
For third five years after date of commission as surgeon.....	1,900
For fourth five years after date of commission as surgeon.....	2,100
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission.....	2,300
RETIRED SURGEONS—	
Surgeons ranking with commanders..	1,100
Surgeons ranking with lieutenants....	1,000
RETIRED PASSED AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS—	
Passed.....	850
Assistant.....	650
PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS—	
On duty at sea.....	1,500
On other duty.....	1,400
On leave or waiting orders.....	1,100
ASSISTANT SURGEONS—	
On duty at sea.....	1,250
On other duty.....	1,050
On leave or waiting orders.....	800
PAYMASTERS—	
On duty at sea	
For first five years after date of commission.....	2,000
For second five years after date of commission.....	2,400
For third five years after date of commission.....	2,600
For fourth five years after date of commission.....	2,900
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission.....	3,100
On other duty—	
For first five years after date of commission.....	1,800
For second five years after date of commission.....	2,100

PAYMASTERS (Continued).	Per annum.
For third five years after date of commission.....	\$2,400
For fourth five years after date of commission.....	2,600
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission.....	2,800
On leave or waiting orders—	
For first five years after date of commission.....	1,400
For second five years after date of commission.....	1,600
For third five years after date of commission.....	1,800
For fourth five years after date of commission.....	2,000
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission.....	2,250
PAYMASTERS RETIRED [Under acts of Aug. 3, and Dec. 21, 1861]—	
Ranking with captains.....	1,300
Ranking with commanders.....	1,100
Ranking with lieutenants.....	1,000
ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS	
On duty at sea—	
First five years after date of commission.....	1,200
After five years from date of commission.....	1,500
On other duty—	
First five years after date of commission.....	1,000
After five years from date of commission.....	1,200
On leave or waiting orders—	
First five years after date of commission.....	800
After five years from date of commission.....	1,000
CHAPLAINS—To be paid as lieutenants.	
PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS—	
On duty.....	1,800
On leave or waiting orders.....	960
BOATSWAINS, GUNNERS, CARPENTERS, AND SAILMAKERS—	
On duty at sea—	
For first three years' sea-service from date of appointment*.....	1,000
For second three years' sea-service from date of appointment.....	1,150
For third three years' sea-service from date of appointment.....	1,250
For fourth three years' sea-service from date of appointment.....	1,350
For twelve years' sea-service and upwards.....	1,450
On other duty—	
For first three years' sea-service after date of appointment.....	\$800
For second three years' sea-service after date of appointment.....	900
For third three years' sea-service after date of appointment.....	1,000
For fourth three years' sea-service after date of appointment.....	1,100
For twelve years' sea-service and upwards.....	1,200
On leave or waiting orders—	
For first three years' sea-service after date of appointment.....	600
For second three years' sea-service after date of appointment.....	700

* Act of July 15, 1863.

	Per annum.
BOATSWAINS, GUNNERS, &c. (Continued).	
For third three years' sea-service after date of appointment.....	\$800
For fourth three years' sea-service after date of appointment.....	900
For twelve years' sea-service and upwards.....	1,000
CHIEF ENGINEERS—	
On duty—	
For first five years after date of commission	1,800
For second five years after date of commission.....	2,200
For third five years after date of commission	2,450
After fifteen years from date of commission.....	2,600
On leave or waiting orders—	
For first five years after date of commission.....	1,200
For second five years after date of commission	1,309
For third five years after date of commission	1,400
After fifteen years from date of commission	1,500
FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS—	
On duty.....	1,250
On leave or waiting orders.....	900
SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS—	
On duty.....	1,000
On leave or waiting orders.....	750
THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS—	
On duty.....	750
On leave or waiting orders.....	600
NAVY AGENTS, commissions not to exceed.....	3,000
NAVY AGENT at San Francisco.....	4,000
TEMPORARY NAVY AGENTS.....	
NAVAL STOREKEEPERS.....	
Officers of the navy on foreign stations.....	1,500
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.....	3,000
NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.....	2,600
NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS, when not on duty.....	1,800
SECRETARIES to commanders of squadrons.....	1,500
CLERKS to commanders of squadrons and commanders of vessels.....	
At navy-yards Boston and New York.....	1,200
At navy-yard Washington.....	1,200
At navy-yards Portsmouth, N.H., and Philadelphia.....	1,200
At navy-yard Mare Island.....	1,500
FIRST CLERKS to commandants—	
At Boston and New York.....	1,200
At Washington.....	1,200
At Portsmouth and Philadelphia.....	1,200
At Mare Island.....	1,500
SECOND CLERKS to commandants—	
At Boston and New York.....	\$960
At Washington.....	960
CLERKS—	
To paymasters in ships-of-the-line.....	700
To paymasters in frigates.....	500
To paymasters in smaller vessels than a frigate.....	400
To paymasters at navy-yards.....	500

	Per month.
YEOMEN—	
In ships-of-the line.....	\$45
In frigates.....	40
In sloops.....	30
In smaller vessels.....	24
ARMORERS—	
In ships-of-the line.....	30
In frigates.....	25
In sloops.....	20
MATES—	
Master's (acting).....	40
Boatswain's.....	25
Gunner's.....	25
Carpenter's.....	25
Sailmaker's.....	20
Armorer's.....	20
MASTER-AT-ARMS.....	25
SHIP'S CORPORALS.....	20
COXSWAINS.....	24
QUARTERMASTERS.....	24
QUARTER-GUNNERS.....	20
CAPTAINS—	
Of forecastle.....	24
Of tops.....	20
Of afterguard.....	20
Of hold.....	20
COOPERS.....	20
PAINTERS.....	20
STEWARDS—	
Ship's.....	30
Officer's.....	20
Surgeon's, where ship's complement is 400 and over.....	40
Surgeon's, where ship's complement is 200 and under 400.....	33
Surgeon's, where ship's complement is under 200.....	25
Paymaster's, where complement is 240 and over.....	33
Assistant paymaster's, where complement is 100 and over.....	33
Assistant paymaster's, where complement is under 100.....	30
NURSES—	
Where complement is less than 200, one nurse.....	14
Where complement is over 200, two nurses, each.....	14
COOKS—	
Ship's.....	24
Officer's.....	20
MASTERS OF THE BAND.....	20
MUSICIANS—	
First class.....	15
Second class.....	12
SEAMEN.....	18
ORDINARY SEAMEN.....	14
LANDSMEN.....	12
BOYS.....	8 and 9
FIREMEN—	
First class.....	30
Second class.....	25
COAL-HEAVERS.....	18

Vessels-of-War of the United States Navy, November, 1863.

The following table shows the name, class, number of guns, tonnage, and position, of each vessel in the navy, on the 1st of November, 1863.

Side-Wheel Steamers.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Alabama.....	10	1,264	Portsmouth, N.H.	Fawn.....	7	174	Miss. Squadron
Augusta.....	10	1,310	At New York	Fern.....	...	.....	Miss. Squadron
Alfred Robb.....	4	86	Miss. Squadron	Forest Rose.....	8	260	Miss. Squadron
Ascutney.....	10	974	Building, N. York	Fort Jackson.....	11	1,770	N. Atlan. Squadron
Agawam.....	10	974	B'd'g, Portland, Me	Fort Hindman.....	7	286	Miss. Squadron
Abraham.....	...	700	Miss. Squadron	Genesee.....	8	803	W. Gulf Squadron
Adela.....	6	583	E. Gulf Squadron	General Lyon.....	3	468	Miss. Squadron
Albemarle.....	...	.....	N. Atlan. Squadron	Geranium.....	3	223	S. Atlan. Squadron
Alexandria.....	2	60	Miss. Squadron	Gettysburg.....	...	726	At New York
Algonquin.....	...	974	B'd'g, Providence	Granite City.....	7	315	W. Gulf Squadron
Argosy.....	8	219	Miss. Squadron	Great Western.....	3	890	Miss. Squadron
Arizona.....	6	950	W. Gulf Squadron	Hetzel.....	2	301	N. Atlan. Squadron
Ashuelot.....	...	1,030	Building, Boston	Hunchback.....	7	517	N. Atlan. Squadron
Blenville.....	11	1,558	At New York	Harvest Moon.....	...	546	At Boston
Baltimore.....	...	500	Potomac Flotilla	Hastings.....	8	293	Miss. Squadron
Black Hawk.....	11	902	Miss. Squadron	Hollyhock.....	3	300	W. Gulf Squadron
Brilliant.....	6	226	Miss. Squadron	Honduras.....	3	376	E. Gulf Squadron
Britannia.....	3	495	N. Atlan. Squadron	Hyacinth.....	...	.....	Miss. Squadron
Bloomer.....	2	120	W. Gulf Squadron	Iosco.....	10	974	Building, Boston
Conemaugh.....	9	955	W. Gulf Squadron	Ion.....	...	250	Rec-Ship, Cairo
Cinarron.....	8	860	S. Atlan. Squadron	Ivy.....	...	.....	Miss. Squadron
Connecticut.....	11	1,800	N. Atlan. Squadron	J. N. Seymour.....	2	133	N. Atlan. Squadron
Cœur de Lion.....	3	60	Potomac Flotilla	James Adger.....	9	1,151	N. Atlan. Squadron
Com. Morris.....	6	532	N. Atlan. Squadron	Jacob Bell.....	5	223	Potomac Flotilla
Commodore Hull.....	6	376	N. Atlan. Squadron	John P. Jackson.....	6	777	W. Gulf Squadron
Com. McDonough.....	6	532	N. Atlan. Squadron	Jno. L. Lockwood.....	3	160	N. Atlan. Squadron
Com. Perry.....	5	513	N. Atlan. Squadron	Judge Torrence.....	3	700	Miss. Squadron
Com. Barney.....	7	513	N. Atlan. Squadron	John Hancock.....	1	382	At San Francisco
Clifton.....	...	.....	.....	Juliet.....	6	157	Miss. Squadron
Clara Dolsen.....	1	852	Miss. Squadron	King Philip.....	2	500	Potomac Flotilla
Chenango.....	10	974	Building, N. York	Keystone State.....	13	1,364	N. Atlan. Squadron
Chickopee.....	9	974	Building, N. York	Kensington.....	4	1,052	S. Atlan. Squadron
Calhoun.....	5	508	W. Gulf Squadron	Kenwood.....	6	232	Miss. Squadron
Champion.....	4	115	Miss. Squadron	Key West.....	9	207	Miss. Squadron
Clyde.....	2	294	E. Gulf Squadron	Lenapee.....	10	974	B'd'g, Newb'y, N.Y.
Columbine.....	2	133	S. Atlan. Squadron	Lafayette.....	8	100	Miss. Squadron
Com. Jones.....	6	542	N. Atlan. Squadron	Laurel.....	...	.....	Miss. Squadron
Com. Read.....	6	650	At New York	Linden.....	6	177	Miss. Squadron
Conestoga.....	7	512	.....	Little Rebel.....	4	151	Miss. Squadron
Covington.....	8	224	Miss. Squadron	Michigan.....	6	582	Erie, Pennsylvania
Cowslip.....	...	220	At Philadelphia	Mercury.....	2	187	S. Atlan. Squadron
Cricket.....	6	156	Miss. Squadron	Mt. Washington.....	1	500	N. Atlan. Squadron
Commodore.....	4	80	W. Gulf Squadron	Maratanza.....	6	786	N. Atlan. Squadron
Cnrlew.....	8	196	Miss. Squadron	Miami.....	8	730	N. Atlan. Squadron
De Soto.....	10	1,600	E. Gulf Squadron	Mahaska.....	8	832	S. Atlan. Squadron
Delaware.....	3	357	At Baltimore	Morse.....	6	513	N. Atlan. Squadron
Dragon.....	...	118	Potomac Flotilla	Magnolia.....	5	843	At New York
Darlington.....	1	300	S. Atlan. Squadron	Mattabesett.....	10	974	Building, N. York
Daffodil.....	2	160	S. Atlan. Squadron	Mingoe.....	10	974	.....
Dahlia.....	...	.....	Miss. Squadron	Massasoit.....	10	974	Building, Boston
Daisy.....	...	.....	Miss. Squadron	Metacomet.....	10	974	Building, Brooklyn
Ellen.....	4	341	S. Atlan. Squadron	Mendota.....	8	974	Building, N. York
Ella.....	2	230	Potomac Flotilla	Mackinaw.....	10	974	At Baltimore
Eutaw.....	10	955	At Philadelphia	Marmora.....	8	207	Miss. Squadron
Estrella.....	5	438	W. Gulf Squadron	Merrimack.....	...	684	At New York
Exchange.....	7	211	Miss. Squadron	Mignonette.....	...	.....	Miss. Squadron
Eugenie.....	6	252	W. Gulf Squadron	Mistletoe.....	...	.....	Miss. Squadron
Fort Henry.....	7	519	E. Gulf Squadron	Monocacy.....	...	1,030	B'd'g, Baltimore
Florida.....	7	1,261	N. Atlan. Squadron	Moose.....	6	189	Miss. Squadron
Fairplay.....	7	156	Miss. Squadron	Myrtle.....	...	.....	Miss. Squadron

Side-Wheel Steamers.—Continued.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Nansemond.....	2	340	N. Atlan. Squadron	Stepping-Stones..	10	226	N. Atlan. Squadron
Nammkeag.....	6	250	Miss. Squadron	State of Georgia..	8	1,204	N. Atlan. Squadron
Nettle.....	...	...	Miss. Squadron	Shawheen.....	3	180	N. Atlan. Squadron
New Era.....	6	157	Miss. Squadron	Selago.....	8	832	W. Gulf Squadron
New National....	3	379	Miss. Squadron	Southfield.....	7	751	N. Atlan. Squadron
Nita.....	...	210	E. Gulf Squadron	Sonoma.....	7	955	S. Atlan. Squadron
O. M. Pettit.....	2	165	S. Atlan. Squadron	Sassacus.....	6	974	At Philadelphia
Octorara.....	10	829	W. Gulf Squadron	Shamrock.....	10	974	Building, N. York
Otsego.....	10	974	Building, N. York	Samson.....	...	500	Miss. Squadron
Oleander.....	2	263	S. Atlan. Squadron	Shokokon.....	6	700	N. Atlan. Squadron
Osceola.....	10	974	Building, Boston	Signal.....	6	190	Miss. Squadron
Onachita.....	14	720	Miss. Squadron	Silver Cloud.....	6	236	Miss. Squadron
Port Royal.....	8	805	W. Gulf Squadron	Silver Lake.....	6	212	Miss. Squadron
Paul Jones.....	7	863	S. Atlan. Squadron	Springfield.....	6	146	Miss. Squadron
Philadelphia.....	2	500	S. Atlan. Squadron	St. Clair.....	6	203	Miss. Squadron
Pontiac.....	10	974	B'ld'g, Philadelphia	Tacony.....	10	974	B'ld'g, Philadelphia
Pontoosuc.....	10	974	Building, Portland	ThomasFreeborn	3	269	Potomac Flotilla
Pansy.....	...	...	Miss. Squadron	Tioga.....	8	819	E. Gulf Squadron
Pawtuxet.....	10	974	Building, —	Tennessee.....	5	1,275	W. Gulf Squadron
Paw-Paw.....	8	175	Miss. Squadron	Tallapoosa.....	10	974	Building, N. York
Peoria.....	10	974	Building, N. York	Tallahoma.....	10	974	Building, N. York
Peosta.....	14	233	Miss. Squadron	Tawah.....	8	108	Miss. Squadron
Petrel.....	8	226	Miss. Squadron	Tensas.....	2	150	Miss. Squadron
Powhatan.....	21	2,415	West Indies	Thistle.....	...	...	Miss. Squadron
Prairie Bird.....	8	171	Miss. Squadron	Tylor.....	10	575	Miss. Squadron
Quaker City.....	9	1,600	N. Atlan. Squadron	Underwriter.....	4	341	N. Atlan. Squadron
Queen City.....	9	212	Miss. Squadron	Vanderbilt.....	15	3,360	Special Service
Rhode Island.....	13	1,517	W. India Squadron	Victory.....	6	160	Miss. Squadron
Rattler.....	6	166	Miss. Squadron	Water-Witch.....	4	378	S. Atlan. Squadron
Red Rover.....	1	789	Miss. Squadron	Wyandank.....	2	399	Potomac Flotilla
Reindeer.....	6	212	Miss. Squadron	Westfield.....	...	...	...
Romeo.....	6	175	Miss. Squadron	W. G. Putnam....	4	140	N. Atlan. Squadron
Saginaw.....	4	453	Pacific Squadron	Wyalusing.....	10	974	B'ld'g, Washington
Saranac.....	13	1,443	Pacific Squadron	Winooki.....	10	974	Building, Boston
Susquehanna.....	16	2,450	At New York	Yankee.....	4	328	Potomac Flotilla
Santiago de Cuba	10	1,567	At Boston	Young America..	2	173	N. Atlan. Squadron
Somerset.....	6	521	E. Gulf Squadron				

Screw-Steamers.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Alleghany.....	10	989	Rec.-Ship, Balt.	Chocura.....	5	507	W. Gulf Squadron
Anacostia.....	4	217	Potomac Flotilla	Ceres.....	4	144	N. Atlan. Squadron
Aroostook.....	7	517	W. Gulf Squadron	Cayuga.....	7	507	W. Gulf Squadron
A. C. Powell.....	1	65	No service	Currituck.....	5	193	Potomac Flotilla
Albatross.....	6	378	W. Gulf Squadron	Cohasset.....	2	100	N. Atlan. Squadron
Acacia.....	...	300	S. Atlan. Squadron	Calypso.....	6	630	N. Atlan. Squadron
Alert.....	2	...	N. Atlan. Squadron	Camellia.....	...	198	S. Atlan. Squadron
Ammonoosuc.....	...	3,200	Building, Boston	Carnation.....	2	82	S. Atlan. Squadron
Antietam.....	20	2,200	.....	Chattanooga.....	...	3,000	B'ld'g, Philadelphia
Autona.....	5	565	W. Gulf Squadron	Circassian.....	6	1,750	Supply Steamer
Arkansas.....	5	752	W. Gulf Squadron	Clover.....	...	128	S. Atlan. Squadron
Arapaho.....	8	2,200	.....	Contoocook.....	8	2,200	.....
Aries.....	7	820	N. Atlan. Squadron	Dacotah.....	7	996	At Portsmouth
Ang. Dinsmore..	2	850	S. Atlan. Squadron	Dawn.....	5	391	N. Atlan. Squadron
Brooklyn.....	24	2,070	At New York	Daylight.....	8	682	N. Atlan. Squadron
Bernuda.....	3	1,238	Supply Steamer	Dai-Ching.....	7	520	S. Atlan. Squadron
Colorado.....	52	1,395	W. Gulf Squadron	Dandelion.....	2	111	S. Atlan. Squadron
Canandaigua.....	10	1,395	S. Atlan. Squadron	E. B. Hale.....	6	192	S. Atlan. Squadron
Crusader.....	7	545	N. Atlan. Squadron	Emma.....	7	350	At New York
Cambridge.....	10	858	N. Atlan. Squadron	Eureka.....	...	50	Potomac Flotilla
Chippewa.....	4	507	S. Atlan. Squadron	Franklin.....	50	3,684	Unfin. Port. N.H.

Screw-Steamers.—Continued.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Flambeau.....	5	900	S. Atlan. Squadron	Mosholu.....	8	2,300	.....
Flag.....	8	763	S. Atlan. Squadron	Niagara.....	32	4,582	Gloucester, Mass.
Flakce.....	3	699	At New York	Norwich.....	6	431	S. Atlan. Squadron
Farallones.....	6	382	Pacific Squadron	New London.....	5	221	W. Gulf Squadron
Fuchsia.....	3	180	Potomac Flotilla	Narragansett.....	6	809	Pacific Squadron
Galathea.....	14	1,244	At New York	Nipisc.....	5	593	S. Atlan. Squadron
Gertrude.....	8	350	W. Gulf Squadron	Narcissus.....	...	101	At New York
Glaucus.....	11	1,244	At New York	Neptune.....	11	1,244	At New York
Gov. Buckingham.....	6	886	N. Atlan. Squadron	Nereus.....	11	1,244	At New York
Grand Gulf.....	11	1,200	N. Atlan. Squadron	Neshaminy.....	...	3,000	B'ld'g, Philadelphia
Guirriere.....	20	2,200	.....	Newbern.....	6	948	Supply-Steamer
Hartford.....	27	1,900	At New York	Nippon.....	7	475	N. Atlan. Squadron
Huntsville.....	4	817	E. Gulf Squadron	Nyack.....	5	593	Building, Brooklyn
Henry Brinker.....	1	108	At Baltimore	Oneida.....	10	1,032	W. Gulf Squadron
Housatonic.....	13	1,240	S. Atlan. Squadron	Ossipee.....	13	1,240	W. Gulf Squadron
Huron.....	4	507	S. Atlan. Squadron	Ottawa.....	5	507	S. Atlan. Squadron
Hassala.....	8	2,200	.....	Owasco.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron
Hend. Hudson.....	6	460	E. Gulf Squadron	Ontario.....	20	2,200	.....
Home.....	3	713	S. Atlan. Squadron	Pawnee.....	10	1,289	S. Atlan. Squadron
Honeysuckle.....	...	234	E. Gulf Squadron	Pensacola.....	24	2,158	At Philadelphia
Howquah.....	4	397	N. Atlan. Squadron	Pocahontas.....	7	694	At Philadelphia
Hydrangia.....	...	224	.....	Princeton.....	...	990	Rec.-Ship, Phila.
Iroquois.....	8	1,016	N. Atlan. Squadron	Pembina.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron
Itasca.....	4	507	At Washington	Penobscot.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron
Ida.....	1	104	W. Gulf Squadron	Panola.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron
Idaho.....	8	2,500	Building, Brooklyn	Penguin.....	6	389	W. Gulf Squadron
Illinois.....	20	2,200	.....	Potomaska.....	6	287	S. Atlan. Squadron
Iris.....	...	159	S. Atlan. Squadron	Pequot.....	11	593	At Boston
Iron Age.....	11	424	N. Atlan. Squadron	Peterhoff.....	...	800	.....
Juniata.....	11	1,240	S. Indian Squadron	Piscataqua.....	20	2,200	.....
Jasmin.....	2	122	Pensacola N. Yard	Pompanoosuc.....	...	3,200	Building, Boston
Java.....	20	2,200	.....	Poppy.....	...	93	N. Atlan. Squadron
Jonquil.....	...	90	S. Atlan. Squadron	Primrose.....	2	94	Potomac Flotilla
Kearsarge.....	8	1,031	Special Service	Princess Royal.....	7	828	W. Gulf Squadron
Kanawha.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron	Proteus.....	11	1,244	At New York
Kennebec.....	5	507	W. Gulf Squadron	Pushmataha.....	8	2,300	Building
Kineo.....	6	507	At Baltimore	Queen.....	4	630	.....
Katahdin.....	7	507	W. Gulf Squadron	Richmond.....	22	1,929	Off Mobile
Kansas.....	5	593	At Philadelphia	Resolute.....	2	90	Potomac Flotilla
Keosauqua.....	8	2,200	.....	Rescue.....	1	111	S. Atlan. Squadron
Kewardin.....	20	2,200	.....	R. R. Cuyler.....	12	1,202	At New York
Lancaster.....	30	2,362	Pacific Squadron	Rocket.....	...	127	At New York
Leslie.....	2	100	Potomac Flotilla	San Jacinto.....	14	1,446	S. Gulf Squadron
Louisiana.....	5	295	N. Atlan. Squadron	Seminole.....	9	801	W. Gulf Squadron
Lackawanna.....	14	1,533	W. Gulf Squadron	Sciota.....	3	507	W. Gulf Squadron
Larkspur.....	...	125	S. Atlan. Squadron	Seneca.....	4	507	S. Atlan. Squadron
Lilac.....	2	129	N. Atlan. Squadron	Sagamore.....	4	507	E. Gulf Squadron
Lodona.....	7	861	S. Atlan. Squadron	South Carolina.....	8	1,165	S. Atlan. Squadron
Lupin.....	...	68	At New York	Stars and Stripes.....	5	407	E. Gulf Squadron
Minnesota.....	20	2,200	N. Atlan. Squadron	Shenandoah.....	10	1,378	N. Atlan. Squadron
Mohawk.....	8	459	S. Atlan. Squadron	Sacramento.....	10	1,267	N. Atlan. Squadron
Mohican.....	7	994	Special Service	Stettin.....	5	600	S. Atlan. Squadron
Mystic.....	7	541	N. Atlan. Squadron	Saco.....	7	593	B'ld'g, Providence
Marblehead.....	6	507	S. Atlan. Squadron	Shawmut.....	5	593	At Brooklyn
Massachusetts.....	5	1,155	Supply-Steamer	Snowdrop.....	...	125	At New York
Mercedita.....	9	776	N. Atlan. Squadron	Sunflower.....	3	294	E. Gulf Squadron
Montgomery.....	6	787	N. Atlan. Squadron	Sweet-Brier.....	...	240	At New York
Monticello.....	7	655	N. Atlan. Squadron	Tuscarora.....	10	997	N. Atlan. Squadron
Mount Vernon.....	4	625	N. Atlan. Squadron	Tahoma.....	6	507	E. Gulf Squadron
Monongahela.....	12	1,378	W. Gulf Squadron	Tahomderoga.....	10	1,533	Hampton Roads
Memphis.....	7	791	S. Atlan. Squadron	Teaser.....	1	90	Potomac Flotilla
Maumee.....	5	593	B'ld'g, New York	Tahgayuta.....	8	2,200	Building at —
Madawaska.....	...	3,200	At New York	Unadilla.....	7	507	S. Atlan. Squadron
Manitto.....	8	2,200	Building	Uncas.....	5	192	At New York
Marigold.....	2	115	E. Gulf Squadron	Union.....	1	1,114	Supply-Steamer
Mary Sanford.....	3	757	S. Atlan. Squadron	Valley City.....	6	190	N. Atlan. Squadron
Mondamin.....	8	2,200	.....	Victoria.....	3	254	N. Atlan. Squadron
Monterey.....	...	87	San Francisco, Cal.	Vicksburg.....	6	886	At New York

Screw-Steamers.—Continued.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Violet.....	2	146	N. Atlan. Squadron	Western World...	5	441	Potomac Flotilla.
Virginia.....	7	581	W. Gulf Squadron	Whitehead	4	136	N. Atlan. Squadron
Wabash.....	47	3,274	S. Atlan. Squadron	Wampanoag.....	8	3,200	B'd'g, New York
Wyandotte.....	5	458	N. Atlan. Squadron	Wanaloget.....	8	2,200	.....
Wyoming.....	7	997	East Indies	Watauga.....	8	2,200	.....
Wachusett.....	10	1,032	At Wachusett	Willamette	8	2,200	.....
Wissahickon.....	5	507	S. Atlan. Squadron	Yantic.....	5	593	B'd'g, Philadelphia
Winona.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron	Young Rover.....	5	418	N. Atlan. Squadron
Wamsutta.....	5	270	S. Atlan. Squadron	Zouave .....	...	127	N. Atlan. Squadron

Iron-Clad Steamers.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Agamenticus.....	4	1,564	B'd'g, Portsmouth	Nahant	2	844	S. Atlan. Squadron
Atlanta	4	1,006	At N. Yd., Phila.	Neosho	2	523	Miss. Squadron
Benton.....	16	1,033	Miss. Squadron	New Ironsides....	20	3,486	S. Atlan. Squadron
Chillicothe.....	3	303	Miss. Squadron	Napa.....	2	614	B'd'g, Wilmington
Chickasaw.....	2	970	Building, St. Louis	Naubuc.....	2	614	B'd'g, Williams'b'g
Catskill.....	3	844	S. Atlan. Squadron	Nausett	2	614	B'd'g, E. Boston
Camanche.....	2	844	B'd'g, Jersey City	Ozark	2	578	Miss. Squadron
Cincinnati.....	13	512	Miss. Squadron	Osage.....	2	523	Miss. Squadron
Carondelet.....	13	500	Miss. Squadron	Onondaga.....	4	1,250	B'd'g, New York
Canonicus.....	2	1,034	Building, Boston	Oneoto	2	1,034	B'd'g, Cincinnati
Catawba.....	2	1,034	B'd'g, Cincinnati	Patapsco.....	2	844	S. Atlan. Squadron
Casco	2	614	B'd'g, S. Boston	Passaic.....	2	844	S. Atlan. Squadron
Chimo.....	2	614	B'd'g, S. Boston	Puritan	4	3,205	B'd'g, New York
Choctaw.....	8	1,044	Miss. Squadron	Pittsburg.....	12	512	Miss. Squadron
Cohoes.....	2	614	B'd'g, Gr. Pt., N.Y.	Passaconaway....	4	3,130	B'd'g, Portsmouth
Dictator.....	2	3,033	B'd'g, New York	Quinsigamond....	4	3,130	Building, Boston
Dunderberg.....	10	5,090	B'd'g, New York	Roanoke.....	6	3,435	N. Atlan. Squadron
Essex.....	7	614	W. Gulf Squadron	Sandusky	2	479	Building, Pittsburg
Eastport.....	8	800	Miss. Squadron	Sangamon.....	2	844	At Philadelphia
Etlah.....	2	614	Building, St. Louis	Saugus	2	1,034	B'd'g, Wilmington
Galena.....	7	738	At Philadelphia	Shakamaxon.....	4	3,130	B'd'g, Philadelphia
Kickapoo.....	4	970	.....	Shamokin.....	...	1,030	Building, Chester
Kalamazoo.....	4	3,130	B'd'g, New York	Shawnee.....	2	614	Building, E. Boston
Klamath.....	2	614	B'd'g, Cincinnati	Shiloh	2	614	Building, St. Louis
Kaka.....	2	614	B'd'g, Camden, N.J.	Suncook.....	2	614	Building, S. Boston
Louisville.....	13	527	Miss. Squadron	Squando.....	...	614	Building, E. Boston
Lexington.....	7	448	Miss. Squadron	Suwanee.....	...	1,030	Building, Chester
Lehigh.....	2	844	S. Atlan. Squadron	Tascumbia.....	5	565	Miss. Squadron
Mound City.....	13	512	Miss. Squadron	Tippecanoe.....	2	1,034	B'd'g, Cincinnati
Marietta.....	2	479	Building, Pittsburg	Tonawandah.....	4	1,564	B'd'g, Philadelphia
Milwaukee.....	4	970	Building, St. Louis	Tecumseh.....	2	1,034	B'd'g, Jersey City
Montauk.....	2	844	S. Atlan. Squadron	Umpqua.....	2	614	Building, Pittsburg
Manhattan.....	2	1,034	B'd'g, Jersey City	Winnebago.....	4	970	Building, St. Louis
Mahopac.....	2	1,034	B'd'g, Jersey City	Weehawken.....	2	844	S. Atlan. Squadron
Manayunk.....	2	1,034	Building, Pittsburg	Wassuc.....	2	614	Building, S. Boston
Monadnock.....	4	1,564	B'd'g, Philadelphia	Watanga.....	8	2,200	.....
Miantonomoh....	4	1,564	B'd'g, New York	Wateree.....	8	974	Building, Chester
Modoc.....	2	614	B'd'g, Gr. Pt., N.Y.	Waxsaw.....	2	614	Building, Baltimore
Mohong.....	...	1,030	B'd'g, New York	Winnipeg.....	...	1,030	Building, Boston
Muscoota.....	...	1,030	B'd'g, New York	Yazoo.....	2	614	B'd'g, Philadelphia
Nantucket.....	2	844	S. Atlan. Squadron	Yuma.....	2	614	B'd'g, Cincinnati

Steam Rams, &c.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Fulton.....	..	.....	Miss. Squadron	Lafayette.....	8	100	Miss. Squadron
General Bragg ...	3	950	Miss. Squadron	Lioness (ram).....	...	500	Miss. Squadron
Gen. Sterling Price	3	633	Miss. Squadron	Monarch, do.....	...	1,000	Miss. Squadron
General Pillow...	2	38	Miss. Squadron	Switzerland, do...	...	500	Miss. Squadron
Homer (ram).....	..	.....	Miss. Squadron				

Sailing-Vessels—Ships-of-the-Line and Frigates.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Alabama.....	84	2,633	St'ks, Kittery, Me.	Potomac.....	32	1,726	St.-S., W. Gulf Sq.
Brandywine.....	50	1,726	Store-S., Hamp. Rds	Sabine.....	51	1,726	Boston
Independence ...	50	2,257	Rec.-S., N.-Yd., Cal.	Santee.....	49	1,726	.....
New Orleans.....	...	2,805	St'ks, Sackets Har.	St. Lawrence.....	12	1,726	Ord. S., Hamp. Rds
North Carolina...	6	2,633	Rec.-Ship, N. York	Vermont.....	84	2,633	Store-S., Pt. Royal
Ohio.....	17	2,757	Rec.-Ship, Boston	Virginia.....	84	2,633	Stocks, Boston

Sloops of War.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Constitution.....	17	1,607	Naval Academy	Macedonian.....	16	1,341	Naval Academy
Constellation.....	24	1,425	Mediterranean	Marion.....	8	566	Naval Academy
Cyane.....	18	972	Pacific Squadron	Saratoga.....	22	882	Del. Breakwater
Dale.....	3	566	E. Gulf Squadron	Savannah.....	7	1,726	At New York
Decatur.....	...	566	San Francisco, Cal.	St. Mary's.....	23	985	Pacific Squadron
Fredonia.....	...	800	Store-Ship, Callao	St. Louis.....	18	700	Coast, Europe
Granite.....	1	75	N. Atlan. Squadron	Vandalia.....	21	700	Portsmouth, N.H.
Jamestown.....	22	985	E. India Squadron	Vincennes.....	10	700	W. Gulf Squadron
John Adams.....	8	700	S. Atlan. Squadron				

Ships, Brigs, Barks, Schooners, &c.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Amanda.....	...	.....	.....	Ethan Allen.....	8	566	S. Atlan. Squadron
Arthur.....	6	554	W. Gulf Squadron	Fear Not.....	1	1,012	W. Gulf Squadron
A. Houghton.....	2	326	Port Royal, S.C.	Fernandina.....	8	297	S. Atlan. Squadron
America (yacht)...	3	100	Naval Academy	Fox.....	...	80	E. Gulf Squadron
Adolph Hugel....	3	269	Washington N.-Yd.	Gem of the Sea...	5	371	E. Gulf Squadron
Anna.....	...	27	E. Gulf Squadron	Gemsbok.....	7	622	W. India Squadron
Ariel.....	...	19	E. Gulf Squadron	G. W. Blunt.....	2	121	S. Atlan. Squadron
Arletta.....	3	199	N. Atlan. Squadron	Geo. Mangham...	5	274	S. Atlan. Squadron
Braziliera.....	11	540	S. Atlan. Squadron	Hope.....	...	134	S. Atlan. Squadron
Ben Morgan.....	...	407	Ord. S., Hamp. R'ds	Henry James.....	3	261	W. Gulf Squadron
Bohio (brig).....	6	196	W. Gulf Squadron	Horace Beals....	1	296	W. Gulf Squadron
Beauregard.....	1	101	E. Gulf Squadron	Ino.....	11	985	Coast, Maine
Charles Phelps...	1	362	N. Atlan. Squadron	Izilda.....	...	40	E. Gulf Squadron
Chotank.....	1	53	.....	J. C. Kuhn.....	4	888	W. Gulf Squadron
Courier.....	4	554	At New York	James L. Davis...	4	461	E. Gulf Squadron
Corypheus (y'c't)	2	82	W. Gulf Squadron	Jas. S. Chambers	6	401	E. Gulf Squadron
C. P. Williams ...	4	210	S. Atlan. Squadron	John Griffith.....	3	246	W. Gulf Squadron
Carmita.....	...	61	E. Gulf Squadron	Julia.....	6	10	E. Gulf Squadron
Charlotte.....	2	70	W. Gulf Squadron	Kittatinny.....	6	421	W. Gulf Squadron
Dart.....	...	94	W. Gulf Squadron	Kingfisher.....	7	450	S. Atlan. Squadron
Dan Smith.....	7	149	S. Atlan. Squadron	Midnight.....	7	386	S. Atlan. Squadron
Eugenie.....	1	150	E. Gulf Squadron	Maria A. Wood...	2	344	W. Gulf Squadron

Ships, Brigs, Barks, Schooners, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Matthew Vassar	3	182	N. Yd. Washington	Supply	5	547	S. Atlan. Squadron
Nightingale.....	1	1,000	W. Gulf Squadron	Samuel Rotan....	3	212	N. Atlan. Squadron
National Guard....	1	1,046	W. India Squadron	Sea-Foam.....	4	264	W. Gulf Squadron
Norfolk Packet....	4	349	S. Atlan. Squadron	Sam Houston.....	1	66	W. Gulf Squadron
Onward.....	9	874	Special Service	Sarah Bruen.....	3	233	W. Gulf Squadron
O. H. Lee.....	3	199	W. Gulf Squadron	Sea-Bird.....	1	57	E. Gulf Squadron
Orvetta.....	3	171	W. Gulf Squadron	Shark.....	...	87	S. Atlan. Squadron
Perry (brig).....	9	280	S. Atlan. Squadron	Sophronia.....	3	217	N. Yd. Washington
Pampero.....	6	1,375	W. Gulf Squadron	Sovereign.....	1	440	Miss. Squadron
Pursuit.....	7	603	E. Gulf Squadron	Stonewall.....	...	30	E. Gulf Squadron
Para.....	3	190	S. Atlan. Squadron	T. A. Ward.....	5	284	S. Atlan. Squadron
Rachel Seaman....	2	303	E. Gulf Squadron	Two Sisters.....	...	54	E. Gulf Squadron
Release.....	3	327	N. Atlan. Squadron	Tritonia.....	...	.....	At New York
Relief.....	3	468	At Boston	Valparaiso.....	...	402	St.-S., Pt. Royal, S.C.
Roman.....	1	350	N. Atlan. Squadron	William Badger....	1	334	St.-S., Beaufort, N.C.
Roebuck.....	5	455	E. Gulf Squadron	Wm. G. Anderson	8	593	W. Gulf Squadron
Restless.....	7	265	E. Gulf Squadron	Wanderer.....	3	300	E. Gulf Squadron
Racer.....	3	252	S. Atlan. Squadron	William Bacon....	5	183	N. Yd., Washington
Reushaw.....	...	80	N. Atlan. Squadron	W. H. Brown.....	2	235	Miss. Squadron
Rosalie.....	...	28	E. Gulf Squadron				

Condition of the Navy, Nov. 1863.

Iron-Clad Vessels Building.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Where building.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Where building.
Agamenticus.....	1,564	4	Portsmouth, N.H.	Nansett	614	2	E. Boston.
Chickasaw.....	970	4	St. Louis.	Oneto.....	565	4	Cincinnati.
Camanche.....	844	2	Jersey City.	Onondaga.....	1,250	4	New York.
Canonicus.....	1,034	2	Boston.	Puritan.....	3,265	4	New York.
Catawba.....	1,034	2	Cincinnati.	Passaconaway....	3,130	4	Portsmouth, N.H.
Casko.....	614	2	South Boston.	Quinsigamond....	3,130	4	Boston.
Chimo.....	614	2	South Boston.	Sandusky.....	479	2	Pittsburg.
Cohoes.....	614	2	Green Point, N.Y.	Saugus.....	844	4	Wilmington, Del.
Dictator.....	3,033	2	New York.	Shakamaxon.....	3,130	4	Philadelphia.
Dunderberg.....	5,030	10	N.Y., Webb's Ram.	Shamokin.....	1,030	...	Chester.
Etlah.....	614	2	St. Louis.	Shawnee.....	614	2	E. Boston.
Kickapoo.....	970	4	St. Louis.	Shiloh.....	614	2	St. Louis.
Kalamazoo.....	3,130	4	New York.	Suncook.....	614	2	S. Boston.
Klamath.....	614	2	Cincinnati.	Squando.....	614	...	E. Boston.
Kaka.....	614	2	Camden, N.J.	Suwanee.....	1,030	...	Chester.
Marietta.....	479	2	Pittsburg.	Tecumseh.....	1,034	2	Jersey City.
Milwankie.....	970	4	St. Louis.	Tippicanoe.....	1,034	2	Cincinnati.
Manhattan.....	1,034	2	New York.	Tonawandah.....	1,564	4	Philadelphia.
Mahopac.....	1,034	2	New York.	Unpqua.....	614	2	Pittsburg.
Manayunk.....	1,034	2	Pittsburg.	Winnebago.....	970	4	St. Louis.
Monadnock.....	1,564	4	Philadelphia N. Yd.	Wassuc.....	614	2	S. Boston.
Miantonomoh.....	1,564	4	New York Navy-Yard.	Watanga.....	2,200	8	.....
Manitto.....	2,200	8	.....	Wateree.....	974	8	Chcster.
Modoc.....	614	2	Green Point, N.Y.	Waxsaw.....	614	2	Baltimore.
Mohongo.....	1,030	...	New York.	Winnipeg.....	1,030	...	Boston.
Muscoota.....	1,030	...	New York.	Yazoo.....	614	2	Philadelphia.
Napa.....	614	2	Wilmington.	Yuma.....	614	2	Cincinnati.
Naubuc.....	614	2	Williamsburg.				

Wooden Vessels Building.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Where building.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Where building.
Chenango.....	974	8	New York.	Metacomet.....	974	8	New York.
Chicopee.....	974	8	Boston.	Mendota.....	974	8	Brooklyn.
Iosco.....	974	8	Boston.	Monocacy.....	1,030	...	Baltimore.
Idaho.....	2,500	8	Brooklyn.	Neshaminy.....	3,000	...	Philadelphia.
Lenapee.....	974	8	New York.	Nyack.....	593	5	Brooklyn.
Matabesett.....	974	8	New York.	Otsega.....	974	8	New York
Maumee.....	593	4	New York Navy-Yard.	Oscola.....	974	10	Boston.
Massasoit.....	974	8	Boston.	Pontotoc.....	974	8	Portland, Me.

Wooden Vessels Building.—Continued.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Where building.
Pontiac	974	8	Philadelphia.
Pawtuxet	974	10	.....
Peoria	974	10	New York.
Pompanoosuc	3,200	...	Boston.
Pushmataha	2,200	8	.....
Shamrock	974	8	New York Navy-Yard.
Saco	593	7	Providence.
Tacony	974	8	Philadelphia N. Yard.
Tallapoosa	974	8	New York Navy-Yard.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Where building.
Tahgayuta	2,200	8	.....
Tallahoma	974	10	New York.
Wyalusing	974	8	Wilmington.
Wampanoag	3,200	8	New York.
Wauaolset	2,200	8	.....
Willamette	2,200	8	.....
Winooski	974	10	Boston.
Yantic	593	4	Philadelphia N. Yard.

The Fleet Actively Cruising.

WEST GULF SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Arthur	554	6	Bark.
Albatross	378	6	Screw steamer.
Antona	565	5	Screw steamer.
Arkansas	752	5	Screw steamer.
Arizona	950	6	Side-wheel steamer.
Aroostook	507	7	Screw steamer.
Bohio	196	6	Brig.
Bienville	1,558	11	Side-wheel steamer.
Bloomer	130	2	Stern-wheel stm'r.
Cayuga	507	7	Screw steamer.
Corypheus	100	2	Yacht.
Calhoun	508	5	Side-wheel steamer.
Charlotte	70	2	Schooner.
Chocura	507	5	Screw steamer.
Colorado	1,395	52	Screw frigate.
Conemaugh	955	9	Side-wheel steamer.
Commodore	80	4	Stern-wheel stm'r.
Dart	94	1	Schooner.
Essex	614	7	Iron-clad.
Estrella	438	5	Side-wheel steamer.
Eugenie	252	6	Side-wheel steamer.
Fear Not	1,012	1	Ship.
Genesee	803	8	Side-wheel steamer.
Gertrude	350	8	Screw steamer.
Granite City	315	7	Side-wheel steamer.
Henry James	261	3	Mortar schooner.
Horace Beals	296	1	Mortar boat.
Hollyhock	300	3	Side-wheel steamer.
Ida	104	1	Screw steamer.
J. C. Kuhn	888	4	Bark.
John Griffith	246	3	Mortar schooner.
J. P. Jackson	777	6	Side-wheel steamer.
Kittatiny	421	6	Bark.
Kanawha	507	4	Screw steamer.
Kennebec	507	5	Screw steamer.
Katahdin	507	7	Screw steamer.
Kensington	1,052	3	Side-wheel steamer.
Kingfisher	750	4	Bark.
Lackawanna	1,533	14	Screw sloop.
M. A. Wood	344	2	Mortar schooner.
Monongahela	1,373	12	Screw sloop.
New London	221	5	Screw steamer.
Nightingale	1,000	1	Ship.
Oneida	1,032	10	Screw sloop.
Owasco	507	4	Screw steamer.
Oliver H. Lee	199	3	Mortar schooner.
Orvette	171	3	Mortar schooner.
Octorara	829	10	Side-wheel steamer.
Ossipee	1,240	13	Screw steamer.
Pembina	507	4	Screw steamer.
Portsmouth	1,022	20	Sloop.
Panola	507	4	Screw steamer.
Pampero	1,375	6	Ship.
Penguin	389	6	Screw steamer.
Pepobscot	507	4	Screw steamer.
Princess Royal	828	7	Screw steamer.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Richmond	1,929	22	Screw sloop.
Sciota	507	3	Screw steamer.
Sarah Bruen	233	3	Mortar schooner.
Sea-Foam	264	4	Brig.
Sam Houston	66	1	Schooner.
Sebago	832	8	Side-wheel steamer.
Seminole	801	9	Screw steamer.
Tennessee	1,275	5	Side-wheel steamer.
Vincennes	700	10	Sloop.
Virginia	551	7	Screw steamer.
Wm. G. Anderson	593	8	Bark.
Winona	507	4	Screw steamer.

WEST INDIA SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Gemsbock	622	7	Bark.
Powhatan	2,415	21	Side-wheel steamer.
Rhode Island	1,517	13	Side-wheel steamer.

EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Jamestown	985	22	Sloop.
Wyoming	997	7	Screw sloop.

MEDITERRANEAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Constellation	1,425	24	Sloop.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Cyane	972	18	Sloop.
Farallones	382	6	Screw steamer.
Lancaster	2,362	30	Screw sloop.
Narragansett	809	6	Screw sloop.
Saranac	1,446	13	Side-wheel steamer.
St. Mary's	985	23	Sloop.
Saginaw	453	4	Side-wheel steamer.

SOUTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Acacia	300	—	Screw tug.
Atlanta	1,006	4	Iron-clad.
Augusta Dins- more	850	2	Screw steamer.
Braziliera	540	11	Bark.
Canandaigua	1,395	10	Screw sloop.
Cimmarron	860	8	Side-wheel steamer.
C. P. Williams	210	4	Mortar boat.
Camellia	198	—	Screw steamer.
Carnation	82	2	Screw steamer.
Catskill	844	3	Iron-clad.
Chippewa	507	4	Screw steamer.
Clover	128	—	Screw tug.
Columbine	133	2	Side-wheel steamer.
Darlington	300	1	Steamer.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Daffodil.....	996	7	Side-wheel steamer.
Dai-Ching.....	520	7	Screw steamer.
Dandelion.....	111	2	Screw steamer.
Dan Smith.....	149	7	Schooner.
Ellen.....	341	4	Side-wheel steamer.
E. B. Hale.....	192	6	Screw steamer.
Ethan Allen.....	566	8	Bark.
Flambeau.....	900	5	Screw steamer.
Flag.....	963	8	Screw steamer.
Geo. Manghum.....	274	5	Mortar boat.
G. W. Blunt.....	121	2	Schooner.
Geranium.....	223	3	Side-wheel steamer.
Hope.....	134	1	Schooner.
Housatonic.....	1,240	13	Screw steamer.
Huron.....	507	4	Screw steamer.
Home.....	713	3	Screw steamer.
Iris.....	159	—	Screw tug.
James Adger.....	1,151	9	Side-wheel steamer.
John Adams.....	700	8	Sailing sloop.
Jonquil.....	90	—	Screw tug.
Kensington.....	1,052	4	Side-wheel steamer.
Kingfisher.....	450	7	Bark.
Larkspur.....	125	—	Screw tug.
Lehigh.....	544	2	Iron-clad.
Lodona.....	861	7	Screw steamer.
Marblehead.....	507	6	Screw steamer.
Mercury.....	187	2	Side-wheel steamer.
Memphis.....	791	7	Screw steamer.
Midnight.....	386	7	Bark.
Mohawk.....	459	8	Screw steamer.
Mahaska.....	832	8	Side-wheel steamer.
Mary Sanford.....	757	3	Screw steamer.
Montauk.....	844	2	Iron-clad.
Norfolk Packet..	349	4	Mortar boat.
Norwich.....	431	6	Screw steamer.
Nahant.....	844	2	Iron-clad.
Nantucket.....	844	2	Iron-clad.
New Ironsides.....	3,486	20	Iron-clad.
Nipsic.....	593	5	Screw steamer.
Ottawa.....	507	5	Screw steamer.
O. M. Pettit.....	165	2	Side-wheel steamer.
Oleander.....	263	2	Side-wheel steamer.
Para.....	190	3	Mortar boat.
Pawnee.....	1,289	10	Screw sloop.
Paul Jones.....	863	7	Side-wheel steamer.
Potomska.....	287	6	Screw steamer.
Passaic.....	844	2	Iron-clad.
Patapsco.....	844	2	Iron-clad.
Philadelphia.....	500	2	Side-wheel steamer.
Rescue.....	111	1	Screw steamer.
Racer.....	252	3	Schooner.
Seneca.....	507	4	Screw steamer.
Stettin.....	600	5	Screw steamer.
Shark.....	87	—	Schooner.
Sonoma.....	955	7	Side-wheel steamer.
South Carolina.....	1,165	8	Screw steamer.
Unadilla.....	507	7	Screw steamer.
Wabash.....	3,274	47	Screw frigate.
Wamsutta.....	270	5	Screw steamer.
Water-Witch.....	378	4	Side-wheel steamer.
Wissahickon.....	507	5	Screw steamer.
Weehawken.....	844	2	Iron-clad.

NORTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Arletta.....	199	3	Mortar schooner.
Albemarle.....	.....	.....	.....
Alert.....	.....	2	Screw steamer.
Aries.....	520	7	Screw steamer.
Brandywine.....	1,726	50	Store ship.
Ben Morgan.....	407	—	Ordnance ship.
Britannia.....	495	3	Side-wheel steamer.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Com. Hull.....	376	6	Side-wheel steamer.
Chas. Phelps.....	362	1	Store ship.
Cambridge.....	858	10	Screw steamer.
Ceres.....	144	4	Screw steamer.
Crusader.....	545	7	Screw steamer.
Com. Perry.....	513	5	Side-wheel steamer.
Com. Barney.....	513	7	Side-wheel steamer.
Cohasset.....	100	2	Screw steamer.
Calypso.....	630	6	Screw steamer.
Com. Morris.....	532	6	Side-wheel steamer.
Com. Jones.....	542	6	Side-wheel steamer.
Com. McDonough.....	532	6	Side-wheel steamer.
Com. Read.....	650	6	Side-wheel steamer.
Connecticut.....	1,800	11	Side-wheel steamer.
Daylight.....	682	8	Screw steamer.
Dawn.....	391	5	Screw steamer.
Emma.....	350	7	Screw steamer.
Florida.....	1,261	7	Side-wheel steamer.
Fort Jackson.....	1,770	11	Side-wheel steamer.
Granite.....	75	1	Sloop.
Gov. Buckingham.....	886	6	Screw steamer.
Hetzel.....	301	2	Side-wheel steamer.
Hunchback.....	517	7	Side-wheel steamer.
Howquah.....	397	4	Screw steamer.
Iron Age.....	424	11	Screw steamer.
J. N. Seymour.....	133	2	Side-wheel steamer.
John L. Lockwood.....	180	3	Side-wheel steamer.
Louisiana.....	295	5	Screw steamer.
Lilac.....	129	2	Screw steamer.
Morse.....	513	6	Side-wheel steamer.
Minnesota.....	3,307	52	Screw frigate.
Miami.....	730	8	Side-wheel steamer.
Maratanza.....	786	6	Side-wheel steamer.
Mystic.....	541	7	Screw steamer.
Mercedita.....	776	9	Screw steamer.
Montgomery.....	787	6	Screw steamer.
Mt. Vernon.....	625	4	Screw steamer.
Mt. Washington.....	500	1	Side-wheel steamer.
Nansemond.....	340	2	Side-wheel steamer.
Nippon.....	475	7	Screw steamer.
Perry.....	280	9	Brig.
Poppy.....	93	—	Screw tug.
Quaker City.....	1,600	9	Side-wheel steamer.
Roanoke.....	3,435	6	Iron-clad.
Shawsheen.....	180	3	Side-wheel steamer.
Stepping Stones.....	226	10	Side-wheel steamer.
State of Georgia.....	1,204	8	Side-wheel steamer.
Southfield.....	751	7	Side-wheel steamer.
Sacramento.....	1,367	10	Screw sloop.
Samuel Rotan.....	212	3	Schooner.
Shenandoah.....	1,378	10	Screw steamer.
T. A. Ward.....	284	5	Mortar schooner.
Ticonderoga.....	1,533	10	Screw sloop.
Tuscarora.....	997	10	Screw sloop.
Underwriter.....	341	4	Side-wheel steamer.
Valley City.....	190	6	Screw steamer.
Victoria.....	254	3	Screw steamer.
Violet.....	146	2	Screw steamer.
Wm. Badger.....	334	1	Ship.
Whitehead.....	136	4	Screw steamer.
W. G. Putnam.....	149	4	Side-wheel steamer.
Wyandotte.....	458	5	Screw steamer.
Young America.....	173	2	Side-wheel steamer.
Young Rover.....	418	5	Screw steamer.
Zouave.....	127	1	Screw steamer.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Abraham.....	700	—	Transport.
Alfred Robb.....	86	4	Steamer.
Alexandria.....	60	2	Side-wheel steamer.
Argosy.....	219	8	Stern-wheel stmr.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Benton.....	1,033	16	Iron-clad steamer.
Brilliant.....	226	6	Side-wheel gunboat.
Blackhawk	902	11	Side-wheel steamer.
Choctaw	1,004	8	Iron-clad.
Cincinnati.....	512	13	Iron-clad steamer.
Carondelet.....	500	13	Iron-clad steamer.
Chillicothe.....	303	3	Iron-clad.
Crick.....	156	6	Stern-wheel stm'r.
Champion	115	4	Side-wheel steamer.
Covington	224	8	Side-wheel steamer.
Curlew.....	196	8	Side-wheel steamer.
Dahlia.....	50	1	Tug.
Daisy.....	50	1	Tug.
Eastport.....	800	8	Iron-clad steamer.
Exchange	211	7	Stern-wheel stm'r.
Fairplay.....	156	7	Side-wheel wooden gunboat.
Fern	50	1	Tug.
Forest Rose	260	8	Stern-wheel stm'r.
Fawn	174	7	Side-wheel steamer.
Fort Hindman.....	286	7	Side-wheel steamer.
Fulton.....	—	—	Ram.
Gen. Bragg.....	950	3	Ram and gunboat.
Gen. Lyon.....	468	3	Transport.
Gen. S. Price.....	633	3	Ram and gunboat.
Gen. Pillow.....	38	2	Ram and gunboat.
Great Western.....	800	3	Transport.
Hyacinth.....	50	1	Tug.
Hastings	293	8	Side-wheel steamer.
Homer.....	—	—	Ram.
Ivy	50	1	Tug.
Judge Torrence.....	1,000	3	Side-wheel steamer.
Juliet.....	157	6	Side-wheel gunboat.
Kenwood.....	232	6	Stern-wheel.
Key West	207	9	Side-wheel steamer.
Lafayette.....	100	8	Ram.
Laurel.....	50	1	Tug.
Louisville.....	527	13	Iron-clad steamer.
Lexington.....	448	7	Iron-clad steamer.
Little Rebel	151	4	Ram.
Lioness.....	500	4	Ram.
Linden.....	177	6	Stern-wheel.
Marmora.....	207	8	Side-wheel wooden gunboat.
Mound City.....	512	13	Iron-clad steamer.
Monarch.....	1,000	6	Ram.
Mignonette.....	50	1	Tug.
Mistletoe.....	50	1	Tug.
Myrtle.....	50	1	Tug.
Moose.....	189	6	Side-wheel steamer.
Neosho.....	523	2	Iron-clad.
New Era.....	157	6	Side-wheel gunboat.
New National.....	379	3	Transport.
Naumkeag.....	250	6	Stern-wheel.
Nettle.....	—	—	Side-wheel steamer.
Osage.....	523	2	Iron-clad.
Ozark.....	578	2	Iron-clad.
Ouachita.....	720	14	Side-wheel steamer.
Pausy.....	50	1	Tug.
Pittsburg.....	512	12	Iron-clad steamer.
Paw-Paw.....	175	8	Stern-wheel.
Peosta.....	233	14	Side-wheel steamer.
Petrel.....	226	8	Side-wheel steamer.
Prairie Bird.....	171	8	Side-wheel steamer.
Queen City.....	212	9	Screw steamer.
Rattler.....	166	6	Stern-wheel.
Red Rover	789	1	Hospital ship.
Romeo.....	175	6	Side-wheel gunboat.
Reindeer.....	212	6	Side-wheel steamer.
Silver Lake.....	212	6	Stern-wheel.
Springfield.....	146	6	Stern-wheel.
Signal.....	130	6	Side-wheel wooden gunboat.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
St. Clair.....	203	6	Side-wheel wooden gunboat.
Switzerland.....	500	4	Ram.
Samson.....	500	—	Side-wheel steamer.
Silver Cloud.....	236	6	Stern-wheel.
Thistle.....	50	1	Tug.
Taylor.....	575	10	Side-wheel steamer.
Tuscumbia.....	565	5	Iron-clad.
Tawah.....	108	8	Side-wheel steamer.
Tensas.....	150	2	Side-wheel steamer.
Victory.....	160	6	Side-wheel steamer.
W. H. Brown.....	235	2	Transport.

SUPPLY STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Bermuda.....	1,238	3	Screw steamer.
Circassian.....	1,750	6	Screw steamer.
Massachusetts.....	1,155	5	Screw steamer.
Newbern.....	948	6	Screw steamer.
Union.....	1,114	1	Screw steamer.

EAST GULF SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Adela.....	583	6	Side-wheel steamer.
A. Houghton.....	326	2	Bark.
Anna.....	27	—	Schooner.
Ariel.....	19	—	Schooner.
Beauregard.....	101	1	Schooner.
Carmita.....	61	—	Schooner.
Clyde.....	294	2	Side-wheel steamer.
Dale.....	566	3	Sloop of war.
De Soto.....	1,600	10	Side-wheel steamer.
Eugenie.....	150	1	Schooner.
Fort Henry.....	519	7	Side-wheel steamer.
Fox.....	80	—	Schooner.
Gem of the Sea.....	371	5	Bark.
Huntsville.....	817	4	Screw steamer.
Hendrick Hud- son.....	460	6	Screw steamer.
Honduras.....	376	3	Side-wheel steamer.
Honeysuckle.....	234	—	Screw steamer.
Izilda.....	40	—	Schooner.
Jas. L. Davis.....	461	4	Bark.
J. S. Chambers.....	401	6	Bark.
Julia.....	10	6	Sloop.
Marigold.....	115	2	Screw steamer.
Nita.....	210	—	Side-wheel steamer.
Port Royal.....	805	8	Side-wheel steamer.
Pursuit.....	603	7	Bark.
Roebuck.....	455	5	Bark.
Rachel Seaman.....	303	2	Schooner.
Restless.....	265	7	Bark.
Rosalie.....	28	—	Sloop.
San Jacinto.....	1,446	14	Screw steamer.
Somerset.....	521	6	Side-wheel steamer.
Stars and Stripes.....	407	5	Screw steamer.
Sea-Bird.....	57	1	Schooner.
Stonewall.....	30	—	Schooner.
Sunflower.....	294	3	Screw steamer.
Tahoma.....	507	6	Screw steamer.
Tioga.....	819	8	Side-wheel steamer.
Two Sisters.....	51	—	Schooner.
Wanderer.....	300	3	Schooner.

POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Anacostia.....	217	4	Screw steamer.
Baltimore.....	500	—	Side-wheel steamer.
Chotank.....	53	1	Schooner.
Cœur de Lion.....	60	3	Steamer.
Currituck.....	193	5	Screw steamer.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
Dragon.....	118	1	Side-wheel steamer.
Ella.....	230	2	Steamer.
Eureka.....	50	1	Screw steamer.
Fuchsia.....	180	3	Screw steamer.
Jacob Bell.....	229	5	Side-wheel steamer.
King Philip.....	500	2	Side-wheel steamer.
Leslie.....	100	2	Screw steamer.
Primrose.....	94	2	Screw steamer.
Resolute.....	90	2	Screw steamer.
T. Freeborn.....	269	3	Side-wheel steamer.
Teaser.....	90	1	Screw steamer.
Wyandank.....	399	2	Side-wheel steamer.
Western World..	441	5	Screw steamer.
Yankee.....	328	4	Side-wheel steamer.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ACTIVE FLEET.

	No. of Vessels.
Potomac Flotilla.....	19
East Gulf Squadron.....	39
Mississippi Squadron.....	85
North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.....	71
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.....	75
West Indies.....	3
East Indies.....	2
Mediterranean.....	1
Pacific.....	7
West Gulf Squadron.....	68
Special Service.....	6
Miscellaneous, &c.....	6
Total in 1863.....	382

Comparative Exhibit of the Navy, December, 1862 and 1863.

	No. of Vessels.	No. of Guns.	Tonnage.
Navy at the date of present Report.....	588	4,443	467,967
Navy at the date of last Report.....	427	3,268	340,036
Increase, exclusive of those lost.....	161	1,175	127,931

Vessels of the Navy lost since December, 1862.

In what manner lost.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Guns.	Tonnage.
Captured.....	12	48	5,947
Destroyed, to prevent falling into hands of rebels.....	3	29	2,983
Sunk in battle or by torpedoes.....	4	28	2,201
Shipwreck, fire, and collision.....	13	61	4,854
Total.....	32	166	15,985

Vessels placed under construction since December, 1862.

Description.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Guns.	Tonnage.
Double-end iron steamers..... 1,030 tons each	7	84	7,210
Single-turret iron-clads..... 614 tons each	20	40	12,280
Double-turret iron-clads..... 3,130 tons each	4	16	12,520
Clipper screw sloops..... 2,200 tons each	12	96	26,400
Screw sloops, spar-deck..... 2,200 tons each	8	160	17,600
Screw sloops of great speed..... 3,200 tons each	5	40	16,000
Screw sloops of great speed..... 3,000 tons each	2	16	6,000
Total.....	58	452	98,010

General Exhibit of the Navy when the Vessels under construction shall have been completed.

	No. of Vessels.	No. of Guns.	Tonnage.
Iron-clad steamers, coast service.....	46	150	62,518
Iron-clad steamers, inland service.....	29	152	29,784
Side-wheel steamers.....	203	1,240	120,517
Screw-steamers.....	198	1,578	187,892
Sailing-vessels.....	112	1,323	70,256
Total.....	588	4,443	467,967

There have been added to the Navy during the past year, by purchase, about thirty tugs, over fifty steamers for blockading and supply purposes, and over twenty other vessels for tenders

and store-ships. At least twenty of the steamers were captured in endeavoring to violate the blockade.

Losses by Shipwreck and in Battle, 1863.

Steamer Harriet Lane, captured at Galveston, Texas, Jan. 1, 1863.

Steamer Westfield, blown up, Jan. 1, 1863.

Steamer Hatteras, sunk off Galveston, Texas, by the Alabama, Jan. 11, 1863.

Steamer Ellis, burnt to prevent capture.

Steamer Columbia, wrecked off coast of North Carolina, Jan. 14, 1863.

Steamer Isaac Smith, captured in Stono River, Jan. 30, 1863.

Ship Morning Light, captured off Sabine Pass, Jan. 21, 1863.

Schooner Velocity, captured in Sabine Pass, Jan. 21, 1863.

Ram Queen of the West, captured in Mississippi River, Feb. 14, 1863.

Steamer Indianola, captured in Mississippi River, Feb. 14, 1863.

Steamer Mississippi, burnt off Port Hudson, March 14, 1863.

Steamer Diana, captured in Berwick Bay, March 28, 1863.

Steamer Barrataria, burnt in Amite River, April 7, 1863.

Steamer Kinsman, sunk in Berwick's Bay.

Ram Kosciusko, sunk by shot near Vicksburg, March 25, 1863.

Steamer Cairo, sunk by torpedo in Yazoo River, Dec. 12, 1863.

Steamer Glide, burnt at Cairo, Feb. 7, 1863.

Iron-clad Monitor, foundered at sea.

Iron-clad Keokuk, sunk in attack on Fort Sumter, April 7, 1863.

Sloop Preble, burnt at Pensacola, Fla., April 27, 1863.

Steam-tug Lily, sunk by collision in Yazoo River, May 3, 1863.

Ship Shepherd Knapp, lost on reef off Cape Haytien, May 18, 1863.

Iron-clad steamer Cincinnati, sunk by Vicksburg batteries, May 27, 1863, and afterwards raised.

Steamer Sumter, sunk by collision off the Chesapeake Capes, June 24, 1863.

Sloop G. L. Brockenborough, wrecked in a storm, May 27, 1863.

Bark Amanda, wrecked in a storm, May 27, 1863.

Brig Bainbridge, lost off Cape Hatteras, Aug. 21, 1863.

Steam-tug Satellite, captured near the mouth of the Rappahannock River, Aug. 23, 1863.

Steam-tug Reliance, captured near the mouth of the Rappahannock River, Aug. 23, 1863.

Steam-tug Clifton, captured in Sabine Pass, Sept. 8, 1863.

Steam-tug Sachem, captured in Sabine Pass, Sept. 8, 1863.

Crocus, wrecked on coast of North Carolina, Aug. 17, 1863.

Steamer Madgie, sunk off Frying Pan Shoals, Oct. 11, 1863.

Iron-clad screw-steamer Weehawken, foundered off Charleston harbor, Dec. 9, 1863.

List of Deaths in the Navy, as ascertained at the Department, since December 1, 1862.

Name and rank.	Date.	Place.
<i>Rear-Admiral.</i>		
Andrew H. Foote.....	June 26, 1863	New York.
<i>Commodores.</i>		
John W. Kelly	Feb. 6, 1863	Hatborough, Pennsylvania.
Henry W. Morris.....	Aug. 14, 1863	New York.
<i>Captain.</i>		
Stephen B. Wilson.....	Mar. 15, 1863	Hudson, New York.

List of Deaths in the Navy, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Date.	Place.
<i>Commanders.</i>		
William B. Renshaw.....	Jan. 1, 1863	Killed in battle, Galveston, Texas.
Jonathan M. Wainwright.....	Jan. 1, 1863	Killed in battle, Galveston, Texas.
Maxwell Woodhull.....	Feb. 19, 1863	Killed (accidentally), Baltimore, Md.
Abner Read.....	July 12, 1863	Killed in battle, W. G. B. Squadron.
George W. Rodgers.....	Aug. 18, 1863	Killed in battle, off Charleston, S.C.
<i>Lieutenant-Commanders.</i>		
Edward Lea.....	Jan. 1, 1863	Killed in battle, Galveston, Texas.
William Gwin.....	Jan. 3, 1863	Killed in battle, Mississippi Squadron.
Thos. McK. Buchanan.....	Jan. 14, 1863	Killed in battle, Bayou Teche.
A. Boyd Cummings.....	Mar. 18, 1863	Killed in battle, Port Hudson, Louisiana.
Wilson McGunnegle.....	April 2, 1863	Annapolis, Maryland.
David A. McDermot.....	April 18, 1863	Killed in battle, near Sabine Pass.
John E. Hart.....	June 11, 1863	Below Port Hudson, Louisiana.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>		
Charles W. Zimmerman.....	Jan. 1, 1863	Killed in battle, Galveston, Texas.
John P. Hall.....	Sept. 8, 1863	Killed (accidentally), Cincinnati, Ohio.
<i>Assistant Surgeons.</i>		
Jacob M. Gotwold.....	Feb. 2, 1863	Killed in battle, S. A. B. Squadron.
Edward A. Pierson.....	May 22, 1863	Killed in battle, off Wilmington, N.C.
David W. Ballantyne.....	Sept. 10, 1863	On board the Hastings.
Harry L. Plympton.....	Sept. 25, 1863	Cambridge, Massachusetts.
<i>Assistant Paymasters.</i>		
Frederick R. Curtis.....	April 17, 1863	On board the Pawnee.
Joseph T. Lisle.....	Sept. 25, 1863	Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
<i>Chaplain.</i>		
Mortimer R. Talbot.....	April 21, 1863	Philadelphia.
<i>Professor.</i>		
Joseph S. Hubbard.....	Aug. 16, 1863	New Haven, Connecticut.
<i>Chief-Engineers.</i>		
George Gideon.....	June 16, 1863	Philadelphia.
Robert W. McCleery.....	Sept. 15, 1863	Philadelphia.
<i>Midshipmen.</i>		
Foxhall P. Smith.....	Jan. 19, 1863	Naval Academy, Newport, R.I.
Richard H. Dana.....	April 2, 1863	Naval Academy, Newport, R.I.
William K. Butler.....	April 6, 1863	Naval Academy, Newport, R.I.
Frederick B. Griswold.....	April 9, 1863	Naval Academy, Newport, R.I.
<i>First Assistant Engineer.</i>		
John Alexander.....	Jan. 26, 1863	Baltimore, Maryland.
<i>Second Assistant Engineer.</i>		
Frederick Bull, Jr.....	Aug. 9, 1863	New Orleans, Louisiana.
<i>Third Assistant Engineers.</i>		
Robinson W. Hands.....	Dec. 10, 1862	Lost on the Monitor.
Samuel A. Lewis.....	Dec. 10, 1862	Lost on the Monitor.
Patrick H. Barry.....	Aug. 1, 1863	Eastport, Maine.
James McGregor.....	Sept. 22, 1863	New Orleans.
William F. Law.....	Sept. 24, 1863	New Orleans.
<i>Gunners.</i>		
Jacob Amée.....	Jan. 31, 1863	Killed in battle, off Charleston, S.C.
Richard F. Dunn.....	Feb. 1, 1863	Kittery, Maine.
William Arnold.....	Mar. 21, 1863	Brooklyn, New York.
John G. Bills.....	May 16, 1863	Drowned, off Station Creek, S.C.

List of Resignations from the Navy since December 1, 1862.

Name and rank.	Date of resignation.	Name and rank.	Date of resignation.
<i>Assistant Surgeons.</i>		<i>Midshipmen.—Continued.</i>	
Charles Carter.....	Feb. 6, 1863	Henry W. Sprole.....	Oct. 12, 1863
Charles O. Carpenter.....	Mar. 27, 1863	Thomas G. Welles.....	Oct. 20, 1863
R. E. Van Gieson.....	May 26, 1863	Henry C. Townsend.....	Oct. 23, 1863
Alexander Hutchins.....	June 24, 1863	<i>Second Assistant Engineers.</i>	
James H. Mears.....	Aug. 11, 1863	Franklin K. Haine.....	Jan. 24, 1863
William F. Terry.....	Oct. 19, 1863	Newton Champion.....	Sept. 22, 1863
<i>Assistant Paymaster.</i>		<i>Third Assistant Engineers.</i>	
Benjamin F. Camp, Jr.....	Aug. 27, 1863	Edward Curtis.....	Feb. 11, 1863
<i>Professor of Mathematics.</i>		Isaac J. Griffiths.....	Feb. 20, 1863
Frederick G. Hosse.....	May 2, 1863	Henry R. Lawrence.....	Mar. 21, 1863
<i>Midshipmen.</i>		G. W. W. Dove.....	Aug. 10, 1863
Charles H. Rogers.....	Dec. 1, 1862	John Stell.....	Sept. 18, 1863
Edward H. Clark.....	Dec. 1, 1862	George W. Wilkinson.....	Sept. 22, 1863
Robert C. Hopkins.....	Dec. 5, 1862	Peter C. Reilly.....	Oct. 20, 1863
William L. Marsh.....	Dec. 8, 1862	<i>Gunners.</i>	
Charles H. Potter.....	Dec. 13, 1862	Herman Peters.....	June 6, 1863
William Hammett.....	Jan. 8, 1863	Benjamin Roberts.....	June 18, 1863
Morrow W. Lowry.....	Jan. 8, 1863	<i>Carpenters.</i>	
Allen C. Kelton.....	Feb. 2, 1863	John Shannon.....	July 27, 1863
Charles H. Ballance.....	Mar. 23, 1863	G. Morris Doughty.....	Oct. 22, 1863
Charles W. Reynolds.....	Mar. 25, 1863	<i>Sailmaker.</i>	
C. C. Clements.....	April 20, 1863	Thomas Mellen.....	Jan. 28, 1863
Charles T. Pond.....	May 20, 1863		
Charles B. Gookin.....	July 16, 1863		

List of Dismissals from the Navy since December 1, 1862.

Name and rank.	Date of dismissal.	Name and rank.	Date of dismissal.
<i>Commander.</i>		<i>Midshipmen.—Continued.</i>	
Charles Hunter.....	June 22, 1863	Thomas Williams.....	Mar. 13, 1863
<i>Lieutenants.</i>		James P. Wygum.....	"
W. Winder Pollock.....	Jan. 19, 1863	William E. Lathy.....	"
Samuel C. Barney.....	Mar. 6, 1863	Joseph K. Kelso.....	"
<i>Surgeon.</i>		Frederick H. Bolenius.....	"
William D. Harrison.....	Feb. 3, 1863	Francis D. Foote.....	"
<i>Paymaster.</i>		William J. Schroeder.....	"
Lewis Warrington.....	June 11, 1863	James K. Goodhue.....	"
<i>Chief-Engineer.</i>		James P. Hale.....	"
William C. Wheeler.....	Jan. 17, 1863	William B. Murray.....	"
<i>Midshipmen.</i>		Charles McJ. Engle.....	"
E. F. J. Warren.....	Dec. 2, 1862	William A. McKown.....	"
Francis D. Campbell.....	Dec. 11, 1862	Thaddeus P. Anderson.....	"
William Johnston.....	Dec. 31, 1862	Buchanan Beale.....	"
Richard F. James.....	"	Richard L. Ross.....	"
R. H. Bushnell.....	"	Thomas S. Flood.....	"
Smith Egbert.....	"	Francis W. Perkins.....	April 13, 1863
Robert J. Sperry.....	Jan. 8, 1863	Stephen D. Adams.....	June 12, 1863
George A. Crall.....	Jan. 20, 1863	John McK. Duncan.....	"
Henry D. Wyman.....	Mar. 13, 1863	F. M. Keith.....	"
Henry D. Fuller.....	"	William B. McMichael.....	"
		Perry McL. Washabaugh.....	"
		John F. Fisher.....	"
		Alfred W. Baylies.....	"
		Charles J. Blake.....	"
		Erastus M. Parker.....	"

List of Dismissals in the Navy since December 1, 1862.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Date of dismissal.	Name and rank.	Date of dismissal.
<i>Midshipmen.—Continued.</i>		<i>Boatswains.</i>	
Mitchell F. Janmar.....	June 12, 1863	Henry P. Grace.....	May 16, 1863
John C. Orner.....	"	William Winchester.....	Oct. 17, 1863
Charles J. Buchan.....	"	<i>Gunners.</i>	
Lawrence Mallory.....	"	George A. Parkhurst.....	Mar. 2, 1863
Charles T. Jewett.....	"	Charles A. Stephenson.....	June 12, 1863
Stephen D. Field.....	"	<i>Third Assistant Engineers.</i>	
John Dunscomb.....	"	William H. Gladding.....	Aug. 4, 1863
Frederick L. Lincoln.....	"	Noah W. Moffett.....	Sept. 16, 1863
John T. Tinker.....	July 3, 1863	B. J. McGurran.....	Oct. 26, 1863
Franklin Kneass.....	July 9, 1863	<i>First Lieutenant Marine Corps.</i>	
George W. Lewis.....	Aug. 12, 1863	Chas. A. Henderson.....	Jan. 1, 1863
Henry H. Wilson.....	Sept. 12, 1863		
Robert S. Ryers.....	Oct. 23, 1863		
Charles H. Sedgwick.....	"		

CAPTURES BY THE NAVY.

STATEMENT of Vessels Captured and Destroyed for Violation of the Blockade, or in Battle, from May, 1861, to October 31, 1863, as shown by Reports received to the latter date.

Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.	Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.
1861.			1862.		
Sch. A. J. Russell.....	May 3	Cumberland.	St'm'r A. Robb....	April 19	Tyler.
Ship Argo.....	May 14	"	Ship Alliance.....	April 26	Daylig't and Chippewa.
Schooner Arcola.....	May 22	Minnesota.	Sch. Albert.....	May 1	Huron.
Sch. Almira Ann.....	May 17	"	Sloop Annie.....	April 29	Kanawha.
Sch. Aid.....	June 5	Niagara.	Steamer Alice.....	May 14	Perry, Lockw'd, & Ceres.
Ship Amelia.....	June 18	Wabash and Union.	Sch. Actor.....	Mar. 6	Ceres.
Br. Amy Warwick.....	June 10	Minnesota.	Sch. Andromeda.....	May 26	Pursuit.
Sloop Alena.....	June 15	Monut Vernon.	Sch. A. H. Ward.....	June 1	Northern Light.
Sch. Achilles.....	June 17	Massachusetts.	Sch. Amer. Coast'r	June 7	Currituck.
Sch. Ann Ryan.....	July 4	South Carolina.	Sch. Agues.....	July 16	Huntsville.
Brig Alvarado.....	Aug. 6	Jamestown.	Sch. Aquilla.....	Aug. 4	Huron.
Sch. A. Bradford.....	Aug. 13	Powhatan.	Steamer Adela....	July 7	Quak. City & Hu'tsville.
Sch. Albion.....	Aug. 16	Roanoke and Seminole.	Steamer Ann.....	June 19	Susquehan. & Kanawha.
Sch. Aigburth.....	Aug. 31	Jamestown.	Sch. Albemarle....	Mar. 25	Delaware.
Sch. Aristides.....	Sept. 27	"	Sloop America....	April 10	Com. Perry, &c.
Sch. Alert.....	Oct. 6	Roanoke and Flag.	Sch. Ann Sophia....	Aug. 27	R. R. Cuyler.
Brig Ariel.....	"	Vandalia.	Sch. Arctic.....	"	Freeborn.
Brig Ariel.....	Oct. 20	Gemsbok.	Sch. Agnes.....	Sept. 25	Florida.
Sch. Argonaut.....	Sept. 13	Susquehanna.	Slp. Ann Squires....	Oct. 1	William Bacon.
Sch. Adeline.....	Nov. 17	Connecticut.	Tug Anglo-Amer	Aug. 26	Essex.
Sch. Albion.....	Nov. 25	Penguin and Alabama.	Ram Arkansas....	"	"
Ship Admiral.....	Dec. 12	Alabama.	Sch. Adventure....	Oct. 1	Kensington, &c.
Steamer Anna.....	Nov. 22	N. Lond. & R. R. Cuyler.	Steamer A. B.....	Aug. 15	Arthur.
Sch. A. J. View.....	"	"	Sch. Annie Dees....	Nov. 7	Seneca.
Sloop Advocate....	Dec. 1	New London, &c.	Sch. Adelaide.....	Oct. 21	Ellis.
1862.			Steamer Anglia....	Oct. 24	Flag and Restless.
Sch. Anna Smith.....	Jan. 10	Hatteras.	Sch. Ariel.....	Nov. 15	Huntsville.
Sch. Arrow.....	Feb. 25	Bienville and Mohican.	Sch. Agnes.....	Nov. 24	Sagamore.
Sloop Atlanta.....	"	Ethan Allen.	Sch. Alicia.....	Dec. 10	"
Yacht America.....	March....	Ottawa, &c.	Sch. Ariel.....	Nov. 18	Monticello.
St'm'r Albemarle....	Mar. 14	Rowan's expedition.	Sch. Ann Maria....	"	"
Sch. A. H. Partr'ge	"	"	Sloop Ann.....	Dec. 30	Gem of the Sea.
Sch. Alphonsina.....	"	"	1863.		
Sch. Anna Belle.....	March....	Pursuit.	Sloop Avenger....	Jan. 5	Sagamore.
Sch. Alert.....	Feb. 26	Bienville.	Steamer Antona....	Jan. 6	Pocahontas.
Sch. Active.....	April 26	Flambeau.	St'm'r A. W. Baker	Feb. 3	Queen of the West.

CAPTURES BY THE NAVY.—Continued.

Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.	Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.
1863.			1863.		
Sch. A. W. Thompson	Feb. 28	Wyandank.	Sch. Brave.....	Jan. 15	Octorara.
Boat Alligator....	Feb. 8	Julia.	St'm'r Berw'k Bay	Feb. 3	Queen of the West.
Sch. Avon.....	Feb. 14	Tioga.	Sch. Belle.....	Feb. 23	Potomaska.
Sch. Annie.....	Feb. 25	State of Georgia.	Sch. Brothers.....	Mar. 22	Tioga.
Brig Atlantic.....	Mar. 15	Sonoma.	Sch. Bangor.....	Mar. 25	Fort Henry.
Steamer Aries.....	Mar. 28	Stettin.	Sl'p Bright.....	April 24	De Soto.
Sch. Antelope.....	Mar. 31	Memphis.	Sl'p Blazer.....	May 27	Brooklyn.
Sch. Agnes.....	"	Two Sisters.	St'm'r Britannia.	June 25	Santiago de Cuba.
Sloop Aurelia.....	Mar. 23	Arizona.	Ship Banshee.....	July 29	Nippon.
Sch. Anna.....	Feb. 26	Fort Henry.	Sch. Bet. Cratzer.	June 23	Flambeau.
Sch. Ascension.....	April 14	Huntsville.	Sl'p Blue Belle...	July 2	Cayuga.
Sch. Annie B.....	April 17	Wanderer.	Boat Buckshot...	Aug. 7	San Jacinto.
Sch. Alabama.....	April 18	Susquehanna.	1861.		
Sch. A. Carson.....	April 24	W. World and S. Rotan.	Sch. Cecilia.....	Sept. 24	Dart.
Sch. Alma.....	May 8	Perry.	Sch. Cambria.....	April 23	Cumberland.
Sch. Amelia.....	"	Flag, Can'nd'gua, Wam-sutta.	Sch. Carrie.....	May 2	"
Sloop Angelina...	May 16	Courier.	Sch. Crenshaw...	May 17	Minnesota.
Sch. A. J. Hodge...	May 13	Huntsville.	Sch. Catharine...	May 27	"
Ram Arkansas.....	May 20	Yazoo Pass expedition.	Sch. Caroline.....	July 5	South Carolina.
Steamer Argo.....	"	"	Sch. C. P. Knapp.	Aug. 8	Santee.
Iron-clad Atlanta	June 17	Weehawken & Nahant.	Sl'p Chas. Henry.	April 7	Massachusetts.
Sch. Anna Maria...	June 28	Fort Henry.	Sch. Col. Long...	Sept. 4	Jamestown.
Sch. Arctic.....	May 28	Satellite.	Sch. Cheshire.....	Dec. 6	Flag, Seneca, Pocah't's, Augusta, & Savannah.
Sch. Ann.....	July 6	Restless.	Sch. Charity.....	Dec. 15	Stars and Stripes.
Sch. Artist.....	Aug. 15	Bermuda.	Sch. Capt. Spedd'n	Dec. 31	Harry Lewis, Water-Witch, & New London.
Brig Atlantic.....	Aug. 10	Princess Royal.	1862.		
St'm'r Alce Viv'n	Aug. 16	De Soto.	St'm'r Calhoun...	Jan. 23	Colorado, Rach'l Seaman, & tender of S. Rotan.
Sch. Ann.....	Aug. 8	Sagamore.	St'm'r Curlew.....	Feb. —	Rowan's expedition.
St'm'r A. Childs...	"	Mississippi Squadron.	Sl'p Caroline.....	Mar. —	Ethan Allen.
St'm'r Arabian.....	Sept. 15	Shenandoah.	Sch. Cora.....	"	Pinola.
Brig Atlantic.....	Aug. 14	"	Sch. Clifton.....	Mar. 14	Rowan's expedition.
St'm'r Alabama...	Sept. 12	Eugenie.	Sl'p Coquette.....	April 3	Susquehanna.
St'm'r Argus.....	Oct. 7	Black Hawk.	Pilot boat Cygnet	April 2	Mercedita & Sagamore.
Boat Alice.....	July 13	Fort Henry.	Sch. Columbia...	April 5	Montgomery.
1861.			Sch. Charlotte...	April 10	Kanawha.
Sch. Belle Conw'y	May 15	Minnesota.	Sch. Cuba.....	"	"
Sch. Brillante...	June 23	Massachusetts.	St'm'r Circassian	May 4	Somerseset.
Sch. Basilde.....	"	"	St'm'r Constit'n	May 22	Mount Vernon, Victoria, & State of Georgia.
Sch. Brunette.....	July 16	Potomac Flotilla.	St'm'r Cambria...	May 26	Huron.
Sch. Baltimore...	Sept. 29	Susquehanna.	Cotton, 45 bales...	"	Arletta and Dan.
Sch. Beverly.....	Oct. 3	Gemsbok.	Sch. Cora.....	May 31	Keystone State.
Sch. Bachelor.....	"	Potomac Flotilla.	Sh. C. A. Farwell	June —	Admiral Farragut.
Sch. Buena Vista.	July 17	Resolute.	St'm'r Ceres.....	"	"
Sch. Beauregard...	Nov. 13	W. G. Anderson.	Coal, 16,000 tons.	"	"
Br. B. F. Martin...	July 28	Union.	G'n'b't Corypheus	May 13	Calhoun.
Sloop Blooming	"	"	St'm'r C. Dolson.	"	Mound City.
Youth.....	Dec. 18	Perry.	Sch. Catalina.....	June 20	Alabama & Flambeau.
1862.			Sch. Curlew.....	June 16	Somerseset.
Sch. Bl'k Warrior	Feb. —	Rowan's expedition.	Sch. Chance.....	June 28	Braziliera.
Sch. Brit. Queen...	Mar. 1	Mount Vernon.	Sch. Car. Virginia	Mar. 14	Rowan's expedition.
St'm'r Bermuda...	April 27	Mercedita.	Sch. Comet.....	April 10	Commodore Perry, &c.
Sch. Belle.....	April 26	Uncas.	Cotton, 52 bales.	July 9	Arthur.
Sch. Brit. Empire	"	Isaac Smith.	Propel. Columbia	Aug. 3	Santiago de Cuba.
St'm'r Burton.....	June —	Admiral Farragut.	Sch. Corelia.....	Aug. 23	James S. Chambers.
Sch. Baigorry.....	June 9	Bainbridge.	Sch. Chapel Point	Sept. 20	Jacob Bell.
Sl'p Beauregard...	"	Rachel Seaman.	Sch. Conchita.....	Oct. —	Crocker's expedition.
Sl'p Blossom.....	Aug. 12	Reliance.	St'm'r Carolina...	Oct. 23	Montgomery.
Sch. Breaker.....	"	Arthur.	Sl'p Capitola.....	Nov. 8	Resolute.
Sl'p Bellefont.	Feb. —	"	Sl'p Caperton.....	"	"
Sl'p Belle Italia...	July 10	"	Sch. Corse.....	Nov. 11	Velocity, Dan, Kensington, & Rachel Seaman.
Sch. Brillante...	Nov. 3	Daylight.			
Sch. By George...	Dec. 1	Sagamore.			
1863.					
St'm'r Bloomer...	Jan. 1	Naval & army capture.			

CAPTURES BY THE NAVY.—Continued.

Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.	Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.
	1862.			1863.	
Sch. Courier.....	Dec. 22	Huntsville.	St'm'r Douro.....	Oct. 11	Nansemond.
Br. Comet.....	Dec. 26	Santiago de Cuba.	St'm'r Diamond...	Sept. 23	Stettin.
Sch. Carmita.....	Dec. 27	Magnolia.		1861.	
	1863.		Sch. Elite.....	May 4	Cumberland.
Sch. Chatham.....	Feb. 27	Adolph Hugel.	Sch. Emily Ann...	May 14	"
St'm'r Curlew.....	Feb. 28	New Era.	Sch. Eliz. Ann....	.....	Albatross.
Sch. Charin.....	Feb. 23	Gem of the Sea.	Sch. Enchantress	July 22	"
Sch. C.W. Worrell	Feb. 24	Wyandauk.	Sch. Extra.....	Aug. 29	Daylight.
Sch. Clara.....	Mar. 25	Kanawha.	Sch. Eagle.....	Aug. 21	Resolute.
Cotton, 179 bales.	Mar. 30	Mississippi Squadron.	Sch. Edwin.....	.....	Cambridge.
Sch. Clyde.....	April 14	Sonoma.	Sch. Ezilda.....	Sept. 30	South Carolina.
Sl'p Crotilda.....	April 16	McClellan.	Sch. E. Barnard...	Oct. 16	"
St'm'r Cherokee...	May 7	Canandaigua and Flag.	Bark Empress....	Nov. 26	Vincenn's & Mississippi.
Cotton, 12 bales, 2			Sch. E. J. Water-		
bags, & 1 crate.	April 20	Port Royal.	man.....	Nov. 30	Savannah.
St'm'r Cuba.....	May 17	De Soto.	Sl'p Express.....	Dec. 9	New London.
Brigantine Comet	May 15	Kanawha.	Sch. E. Smith....	Dec. 7	Santiago de Cuba.
Boat Crazy Jane.	May 8	Tahoma.		1862.	
Sl'p C. Ronterean	May 16	S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.	Sch. Emma.....	Jan. 17	Connecticut.
				1861.	
Sch. Clarita.....	April 26	De Soto.	Sl'p Ellen Jane...	Dec. 18	Perry.
St'm'r Calypso...	June 11	Florida.		1862.	
Cotton, 57 bales...	June 1	Ft. Henry & Beaureg'd.	Sch. E. Smith....	Feb. 7	Bohio.
Cotton, 39 bales...	June 3	"	St'm'r Ellis.....	Feb. 11	Rowan's expedition.
Cotton, 52½ bales.	June 21	Octorara and Tioga.	Sl'p Edisto.....	Feb. 14	Restless.
St'm'r Charleston	July 11	Seminole.	Sch. Elizabeth ...	.....	"
Sch. Cassandra...	"	Yankee.	Sch. Eva Bell.....	Mar. 14	Rowan's expedition.
Sl'p Clara Ann...	Aug. 1	"	Sch. Eothen.....	.....	"
Sl'p Clotilda.....	July 26	Sagamore, &c.	Sch. Eugenie.....	Mar. 16	Owasco.
Cotton, 22 bales...	July 17	Fort Henry.	Sh. E. St. Pierre..	Mar. 18	Blockading squadron.
Cotton, 135½ bales	" 19-26	Hendrick Hudson.	Propeller Eureka	April —	Potomac Flotilla.
St'm'r Cronstadt.	Aug. 16	Rhode Island.	St'm'r E. Warley	April 25	Santiago de Cuba.
Sch. Carmita.....	Aug. 14	Bermuda.	Sch. Eugenia.....	May 20	Hunchb'k & Whitehe'd.
Sl'p Clara Louisa	Aug. 8	Sagamore.	Sch. Ella D.....	May 22	Whitehead.
Cotton, sev'r'l lots	.....	Mississippi Squadron.	St'm'r Elizabeth.	May 29	Keystone State & Jas. Adger.
Sch. Charmer.....	July 26	Sagamore, &c			
	1861.		Sch. Emily.....	June 26	Mt. Vernon, Penobscot, Mystic, and Victoria.
Sch. Dor. Haines.	May 11	Cumberland.	St'm'r Emily.....	July 7	Restless and Flag.
Sch. Del. Farmer.	May 14	"	Sch. Emma.....	July 23	Adirondack.
Sch. Dart.....	July 4	South Carolina.	Sch. Elizabeth ...	July 5	Hatteras.
H. brig Delta.....	Oct. 27	Santee.	Sch. Eliza.....	Aug. 21	Bienville.
Sch. Delight.....	Dec. 9	New London.	Sch. E. Cornelius.	Oct. 11	Flag and Restless.
	1862.		Sl'p Eliza.....	.....	Crocker's expedition.
Sloop Dudley or	Jan. 10	Hatteras.	Arm'd sch. Elmer	Aug. 12	Arthur.
Pinkney.....	Mar. 3	Naval expedition.	Sch. Elias Reed...	Nov. 5	Octorara.
St'm'r Darling'n	April 15	Keystone State.	Sch. Emma.....	Sept. 26	Kittatinny.
Sch. Dixie.....	May 13	Bohio.	Sch. E. Tuttle....	Nov. 3	Mt. Vernon & Camb'dge.
Sch. Deer Island.	June —	Admiral Farragut.	Sl'p Ellen.....	Nov. 24	Sagamore.
St'm'r Diana.....	July 4	Corwin and Currituck.	Sch. Exchange...	Dec. 25	Anacostia.
Sch. Director.....	July —	.....		1863.	
Sch. Director.....	Sept. 7	Braziliera.	Sch. E. Tuttle....	Jan. 27	Hope.
Sch. Defiance.....	Oct. 13	America and Flag.	Sch. E. Murray...	Feb. 9	Cœur de Lion.
Sch. D. Crockett.	Oct. 6	Kensington, &c.	Sl'p Elizabeth...	June 28	Sagamore.
Sch. Dart.....	Oct. —	"	St'm'r Evansville	Feb. 12	Conestoga and Duchess.
St'm'r Dan.....	Oct. —	"	Sl'p Enterprise...	Mar. 8	Sagamore.
Sch. Diana.....	Nov. 26	Kittatinny.	Sl'p Express.....	May 4	Chocura & Maratanza.
Dove.....	.....	Magnolia.	Sch. E. Amelia...	May 2	Roebuck.
	1863.		Sch. E. Beckwith	April 23	Pembina.
Propeller Douro.	Mar. 9	Quaker City.	St'm'r Eugenie...	May 6	R. R. Cuyler.
St'm'r Dolphin...	Mar. 25	Wachusett.	Sl'p Emeline.....	May 16	Courier.
D. Sargent.....	Mar. 12	Kittatinny.	Sch. Emily.....	May 21	Currituck, &c.
Sch. Dart.....	May 1	Kanawha.	Sch. Echo.....	May 31	Sunflower.
St'm'r Dew Drop.	May —	Yazoo expedition.	St'm'r Eagle.....	May 18	Octorara.
Sch. Don Jose.....	July 2	Juniaata.	St'm'r E. Bett....	May —	Yazoo expedition.
Sch. Director.....	Sept. 30	Gem of the Sea.			

CAPTURES BY THE NAVY.—Continued.

Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.	Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.
1863.			1862.		
Sl'p Eveni'g Star	May 29	Cimarron.	Sch. G. E. Baker.	Mar. 29	R. R. Cuyler.
Sch. Elizabeth	June 14	Junjata.	Sch. G. H. Smoot.	Mar. 17	Hunchback, &c.
Sch. Emma	June 19	Para.	Sch. Guide	April 19	Huron.
Sl'p Emma	July 3	Fort Henry.	Ship Gondar	April 26	Gensbok.
St'm'r Eureka	July 2	Covington.	Bark Glenn	"	"
St'm'r Emma	July 24	Arago, army transport.	Sch. Gen. C. C.		
St'm'r Elmira	July —	Red River expedition.	Pinkney	May 6	Ottowa.
Sch. Excelsior	July 13	Katahdin.	St'm'r Gov. A.		
St'm'r Elizabeth	Oct. —	.....	Moulton	May 12	Hatteras.
1861.			St'm'r Gen. Lovell	June 6	Western Flotilla.
Sch. F. W. Johns'n	June 1	Union.	St'm'r Gen. Beau-		
Brig Forest King	June 13	Mississippi.	regard	"	"
Sch. Fanny	June 23	Massachusetts.	St'm'r Gen. Price.	"	"
Sch. Falcon	July 5	South Carolina.	St'm'r Gen. Bragg	"	"
Sch. Favorite	July 16	Potomac Flotilla.	1863.		
Ship Finland	Aug. 26	R. R. Cuyler.	B'k Geo. Alban	Jan. —	Adm. Farragut's fleet.
Sch. Falcon	.....	.....	St'm'r Gov. Mon-		
Sch. Fanny Lee	Nov. 6	St. Lawrence.	ton	"	"
Sch. Fairwind	Aug. 29	Quaker City.	1862.		
Sch. Fashion	Nov. 29	Ethan Allen.	Sl'p G. L. Brock-	Oct. 15	Fort Henry.
Sl'p Florida	Dec. 11	South Carolina.	enborough	Nov. 6	Teazer.
1862.			Sl'p Grapeshot	Nov. 16	T. A. Ward.
St'm'r Forest	Feb. —	Rowan's expedition.	Sl'p G. W. Green		
St'm'r Fanny	"	"	St'm'r Gov. Mor-		
Sch. Florida	Mar. 10	J. L. Davis.	ton		Joint expedition.
Sch. Fairplay	Mar. 12	Gem of the Sea.	1863.		
Sch. Floyd	April 2	Mercedita & Sagamore.	Sl'p Goodluck	Jan. 6	Ariel.
Sch. F. J. Capron	April 29	Potomac Flotilla.	Sch. Galena		
Sch. Falcon	April —	"	Sch. G. W. Grice	Jan. 11	.....
St'm'r Florida	April 6	Pursuit.	Sch. Georgia	"	.....
Sch. Farren	May 2	Ethan Allen.	Sch. Gen. Taylor.	Feb. 20	Cmsader & Mahaska.
Sch. Flash	May 2	Restless.	Sch. Glide	Feb. 23	Marblehead & Passaic.
St'm'r Fashion	May 6	Hatteras.	St'm'r Gran. City	Mar. 22	Tioga.
B'k Fan. Laurie	Sept. 4	Shepherd Knapp.	St'm'r Georgiana	Mar. 19	Wissahickon.
Sch. Fanny	Aug. 22	Keystone State.	St'm'r Gertrude	April 16	Vanderbilt.
Sch. Frances	Oct. 23	Sagamore.	Sch. Gipsey	Mar. 20	Ethan Allen.
Sl'p Flying Cloud	Dec. 29	Magnolia.	Sch. Golden Liner	April 27	Monticello.
Sl'p Flying Fish	Dec. 30	"	Sch. Gen. Prim	April 24	De Soto.
1863.			St'm'r Gold. Age	May 24	Yazoo Pass expedition.
Sch. Five Brothers	Mar. 16	Octorara.	Sch. Glen	June —	Cambria.
Sch. Florida	Jan. 11	.....	Sch. George	July 29	Gem of the Sea.
Sch. Flor. Night-	Jan. 13	Tioga and Octorara.	Sch. Gen. Worth	Aug. —	Sunflower.
ingale			Sch. Gold Leaf	Aug. 23	Jacob Bell.
Sl'p Fashion	May 23	Port Royal.	1861.		
Sl'p Flying Cloud	June 2	Primrose.	Sch. H. M. Johns'n	May 31	Perry.
Sch. Frolic	June 25	Sagamore & Two Sisters.	Sch. Haxall	.....	Minnesota.
Boat Florida	June 3	Stars and Stripes.	Bark Hiawatha	May 20	"
Sch. Fashion	June 13	Junjata.	Sch. H. E. Speari'g	May 29	Brooklyn.
Sch. Flying Scud	Aug. 12	Princess Royal.	Br. H. Jackson	June 10	Union.
St'm'r Fulton	Oct. 7	Black Hawk.	Sch. Herbert	.....	.....
St'm'r Fanny	Sept. 12	Genesee.	Br. Herald	July 16	St. Lawrence.
Sch. Florrie	Oct. 2	Bermuda.	Sl'p H. Day	.....	Thomas Freeborn.
Sch. Friendship	Oct. 10	Tennessee.	Brigan. II. Balch	.....	Wabash.
1861.			Sch. H. Middleton	Aug. 21	Vandalia.
Sch. G. M. Smith	April 24	Cumberland.	Sch. H. C. Brooks	Sept. 9	Naval expedition.
B'k Gen. Green	June 4	Quaker City.	Sch. Henry Nutt.	"	"
Sh. Gen. Parkhill	May 12	Niagara.	Sch. H. P. Ryan	"	Pawnee.
Sch. Gen. Knox	June 25	Dawn.	Sch. Harmony	April 24	Gensbok.
Sch. G. G. Baker	July 6	South Carolina.	Sch. Harford	Sept. 18	Resolute.
Sch. Georgiana	June 25	Dawn.	St'm'r H. Lewis	Nov. 22	N. Loud. & R. R. Cuyler.
Sch. G. B. Slout	June 5	Mohawk.	Sch. Havclock	Dec. 15	Jamestown.
St'm'r Gipsey	June 24	.....	Boat Henrietta	Nov. 13	Louisiana.
Sch. Good Egg	Aug. 29	Daylight.	1862.		
Sch. Gypsey	Dec. 28	New London.	Sch. Harriet and		
Sch. Garonne	Dec. 30	Santee.	Sarah	Mar. 14	Rowan's expedition.

CAPTURES BY THE NAVY.—Continued.

Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.	Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.
1862.			1862.		
Sch. H. Travers....	Mar. 8	Bohio.	Sch. J. J. Crittenden.....	April 10	Commodore Perry, &c.
St'm'r Havana....	June 5	Isilda.	Sch. Jas. Norcon.	Mar. 28	Shawsheen, &c.
Armed sl'p Han-			Brig Josephine....	July 28	Hatteras.
nah.....	Aug. 12	Arthur.	Sch. John Gilpin	.....	Katahdin.
Sch. Hermosa.....	Oct. 30	Connecticut.	Sl'p J. Thompson	Sept. 2	Restless.
1863.			Sch. J. C. Rozer..	Dec. 3	Cambridge.
Sch. Hampton....	Jan. 13	Currituck.	1863.		
Sch. Harriet.....	Jan. 22	Commodore Morris.	Sl'p Julia.....	Jan. 8	Sagamore.
Sch. Hettivan....	Jan. 21	Ottowa.	Sl'p J. C. Calhoun	Jan. 22	Commodore Morris.
St'm'r Home.....			Sch. J. C. McCabe	Jan. 18	Zouave.
Sl'p Hortense....	Feb. 18	Somerset, &c.	Sch. J. Williams.	Mar. 19	Octorara.
Sl'p Helen.....	Mar. 24	Naval expedition.	St'm'r J. D. Clark	April 8	Hartford.
Reb. arm'd st'm'r			Sch. Joe Flanner.	April 24	Pembina.
Hart.....	April —	Estrella.	Sch. Juniper.....	May 4	Kanawha.
Sch. Handy.....	April 22	Octorara.	Sl'p Jane Adelle.	April 24	De Soto.
Sch. Harvest.....	April 30	Junjata.	Sl'p Justina.....	April 23	Tioga.
Sch. Hunter.....	May 17	Kanawha, &c.	St'm'r J. Walsh..	May 24	Yazoo Pass expedition.
Sch. Helena.....	June 30	Ossipee.	Sl'p John Wesley	June 16	Circassian.
Sl'p H. Wolcott..	June 22	Satellite.	Sch. Julia.....		Tioga.
Sch. Hattie.....	June 21	Florida.	St'm'r J. Battle..	July 17	De Soto, &c.
Sch. Harriet....	June 18	Tahoma.	Sch. J. T. Davis..	Aug. 10	Cayuga.
Bark H. McGuin..	July 18	Vincennes and Clifton.	St'm'r Juno.....	Sept. 22	Connecticut.
St'm'r Havelock?	June 10	S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.	Sch. Jenny.....	Oct. 6	Virginia.
1861.			1862.		
Sch. Industry....	May 15	Minnesota.	Sch. Kate.....	April 2	Mount Vernon.
Sch. Iris.....	May 27	"	Sch. Kate.....	Dec. 27	Roebuck.
Sch. Island Belle	Dec. 31	Augusta.	1863.		
1862.			Sch. Kate.....	Feb. 25	Potomac Flotilla.
Sch. Isabel or W.			Sl'p Kate.....	May 28	Brooklyn.
R. King.....	Feb. 1	Montgomery.	Sl'p Kate.....	June 23	Pursuit.
Brig Intended....	May 1	Jamestown.	St'm'r Kate.....	Aug. 1	James Adger, &c.
Sch. Ida.....	July 12	Mercedita.	St'm'r Kate Dale	July 14	R. R. Cuyler.
1863.			St'm'r Kaskaskia	.....	Mississippi Squadron.
Sch. Ida.....	Mar. 4	J. S. Chambers.	1861.		
Sch. Inez.....	April 18	Gem of the Sea.	Sch. Laurie.....	May 4	Cumberland.
Sch. Isabel.....	May 18	R. R. Cuyler.	Sch. Lynchburg..	May 30	Quaker City.
Br. I. Thompson.	June 19	United States.	Sch. Louisa.....	July 4	South Carolina.
Sl'p Isabella.....	May 22	Fort Henry.	Sl'p Leon.....	July 25	Thomas Freeborn.
1861.			Sch. Louisa.....	Aug. 11	Penguin.
Sch. J. H. Ethe-			Sch. Louisa Agnes	Sept. 9	Cambridge.
ridge.....	May 15	Minnesota.	Sch. Lida.....	Dec. 1	Seminole.
Sch. J. Hamilton	July 5	Daylight, &c.	1862.		
Sch. Jane Wright	Aug. 2	Thomas Freeborn.	Sch. Liz. Weston.	Jan. 19	Itasca.
Sch. Julia.....		Cambridge.	Propell'r Labuan	Feb. 1	Portsmouth.
Sch. J. H. Toone.	Oct. 1	South Carolina.	Sch. Lynnhaven..	Feb. 10	Delaware.
Sch. Judith.....	Sept. 13	Boat-expedition from Colorado.	Sch. Lion.....	Feb. 25	Kingfisher.
1862.			Sch. Liz. Taylor..	Mar. 14	Rowan's expedition.
Sch. J. W. Wilder	Jan. 20	R. R. Cuyler.	Sch. Lydia and Mary.....	Mar. 29	Restless.
Sch. Julia.....	Jan. 24	Mercedita, &c.	Sch. Lookout....	April —	Potomac Flotilla.
1861.			Sl'p Lafayette....	April 4	Pursuit.
B'k J. Lorentzen	Dec. 26	Morning Light.	Sch. Liverpool....	April 10	Keystone State.
Sch. J. Campbell.	Dec. 14	State of Georgia.	St'm'r L. White-		
1862.			more.....	May 6	Colorado.
Sch. J. Ward.....	Feb. 24	Harriet Lane.	Sch. L. C. Holmes	May 27	Santiago de Cuba.
Sch. J. J. McNeil	Jan. 25	Arthur.	Sch. Lion.....	Mar. 28	Delaware.
Sch. J. Worden....	Mar. 27	Restless.	Sch. La Criolla....	May 29	Bienville.
Sch. Jesse J. Cox.	Mar. 25	Cayuga.	St'm'r Little Reb'l	June 6	Western Flotilla.
Sch. Julia.....	May 11	Kittatinny.	Sch. Louise.....	June 19	Albatross.
Sch. Jane.....	May 3	R. R. Cuyler.	St'm'r Landis....	Jan. —	Adm. Farragut's fleet.
St'm'r J. Thomp-			Sch. Lucy.....	June 20	Beauregard.
son.....	June 6	Western Flotilla.	Brig Lilla.....	July 3	Quaker City.
Sl'p Jeff. Davis..	Mar. 14	Vessels in sounds of N.C.	Sl'p L. Rebecca..	June 21	Bohio.
Sch. John.....	April 8	Commodore Perry, &c.	Sl'p Lizzie.....	Aug. 2	Penobscot.

CAPTURES BY THE NAVY.—Continued.

Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.	Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.
1862.			1862.		
St'm'r Lodona.....	Aug. 4	Unadilla.	Sch. Mary Ann.....	.....	Kensington, &c.
Sch. Lonely Bell.....	Mar. 21	General Putnam.	Sl'p Mustang.....	Feb. —	Arthur.
Sch. Louisa.....	Aug. 23	Bienville and Pembina.	Sch. Maria.....	Nov. 12	Kensington, &c.
Bark La Manche.....	"	"	10,170 g'ls molas.	Dec. 3	Essex.
Sch. Lavinia.....	Aug. 27	Santiago de Cuba.	Sch. Mary Grey..	Dec. 19	F. A. Ward.
Sch. Lilly.....	Aug. 31	W. G. Anderson.	Sch. Mt. Blanc...	Dec. 25	Octorara.
Sch. Levi Rowe.....	Nov. 30	Mt. Vernon.	1863.		
1863.			Sl'p Music.....	Jan. 22	Commodore Morris.
St'm'r Little Ma-			Sl'p Mercury.....	Jan. 4	Quaker City.
gruder.....	Jan. 8	Mahaska, &c.	Sch. Matilda.....	.....	Henry Janes, &c.
Sch. Lightning....	Mar. 15	Bienville.	Sch. Margaret....	Feb. 1	Tahoma, &c.
Sl'p Laura Dudley	April 27	McClellan.	St'm'r Moro.....	Feb. 3	Queen of the West.
Sch. Ladies' De-			Sch. Mail.....	Feb. 23	Potomac Flotilla.
light.....	May 14	Currituck, &c.	Br. Minna.....	Feb. 18	Victoria.
Sch. Linnet.....	May 21	Union.	Br. Magicienne...	Jan. 28	Onward.
St'm'r Lady Wal-			Sch. Mary Jane..	Mar. 24	State of Georgia, &c.
ton.....	June —	Naval boat expedition.	Sch. Minnie.....	April 6	Huntsville.
St'm'r Lizzie.....	July 13	Santiago de Cuba.	Sch. Mattie.....	April 13	Annie.
Sch. Lady Maria.	July 6	De Soto and others.	Sch. Mag. Fulton	April 8	Gem of the Sea.
St'm'r Louisville.	.....	Red River expedition.	Br. Minnie.....	April 20	Lodona.
Sl'p Last Trial....	Oct. —	Beauregard.	Sch. Maj. E. Willis	April 19	Powhatan.
St'm'r Liz. Davis.	Sept. 16	San Jacinto.	Sch. Martha Ann	April 24	Western World, &c.
1861.			Merchandise.....	My 13-14	Currituck, &c.
St'm'r Leviathan	Sept. 22	De Soto.	Sch. M'ria Bishop	May 17	Courier.
1861.			Sch. Mignonette	May 19	Sophronia.
Sch. Mary and	May 4	Cumberland.	\$10,455.....	June 1	Primrose, &c.
Virginia.....	May 14	Minnesota.	Sch. Mississip'an	May 19	De Soto.
Sch. Mary Willis.	May 15	"	St'm'r Mobile.....	.....	Yazoo Pass expedition.
Sch. Mary.....	May 30	Powhatan.	St'm'r Magnolia..	.....	"
Sch. M. Clinton....	July 4	South Carolina.	Sch. Mary Jane..	June 18	Tahoma.
Sch. McCanfield..	July 13	Roanoke.	Sch. Miriam.....	"	Itasco.
Sch. Mary.....	July 26	Daylight.	St'm'r Merrim'ck	July 24	Iroquois.
Sch. Monticello...			St'm'r Massachu-		
Longboat Morn-			setts.....	July 2	Yankee.
ing Star.....	.....	Freeborn.	Sl'p Music.....	Sept. 17	Adolph Hugel.
Sch. Mary Alice..	Aug. 3	Wabash.	St'm'r M'tgom'ry	Sept. 13	De Soto.
Bark Maco.....	Sept. 5	Brooklyn and St. Louis.	Sch. M. Canfield.	Aug. 25	W. G. Anderson.
Sch. Mary Wood.	Sept. 9	Pawnee.	Sch. May.....	.....	Cœur de Lion, &c.
Sch. Mabel.....	Nov. 15	Dale.	1861.		
1862.			Sh. N. Carolina...	May 14	Minnesota.
Sch. Maj. Barbour	Jan. 25	De Soto.	Br. N. Stetson...	June 19	Brooklyn, &c.
Sch. Mars.....	Feb. 5	Keystone State.	1862.		
1861.			Sch. Napoleon...	Mar. 14	Rowan's expedition.
Sch. M. E. Pindar	Sept. 22	Gemsbok.	Sch. New Island.	April 2	Mercedita, &c.
1862.			Sch. Newcastle...	May 11	Bainbridge.
Sl'p Mary Lewis.	Jan. 25	Kingfisher and others.	Sl'p New Eagle...	May 15	Sea-Foam.
Sl'p Marg't, alias			St'm'r Nassau...	May 28	State of Georgia, &c.
Wm. Henry.....	Feb. 6	Sciota.	Br. Napier.....	July 29	Mount Vernon, &c.
St'm'r Magnolia..	Feb. 19	Brooklyn and others.	Sch. N. Taylor...	April 8	Commodore Perry, &c.
Pil.-bt. M. Olivia.	April 2	Mercedita, &c.	Sch. Nellie.....	Sept. 23	Alabama.
Sch. Monterey....	April —	Potomac River.	Sch. Nonsuch.....	Dec. 1	Tioga.
Sch. Mersey.....	April 26	Santiago de Cuba.	Steamer Nuestra		
Sch. Maria.....	April 30	"	Señora de Regla	"	General Sherman, &c.
Sch. Magnet.....	.....	Dupont's expedition.	St'm'r Naniopo...	"	Diana.
Sch. Mary Teresa	May 10	Unadilla.	1863.		
Sch. Magnolia....	May 1	Hatteras.	St'm'r Nashville.	Feb. 28	Montauk.
Sl'p Monitor.....	June —	Anacostia.	St'm'r Nicolai 1st	Mar. 21	Victoria, &c.
Sh. Metropolis...	"	Adm. Farragut's fleet.	Sl'p Neptune.....	April 19	S. Atl'n. Block. Squad'n
Sh. Milan.....	"	"	Sch. Nellie.....	Mar. 29	South Carolina.
Sch. M. Stewart.	June 3	Gem of the Sea.	Sch. New Year...	April 26	Sagamore.
Sch. Morn'g Star	June 27	Bienville.	Sch. Nymph.....	April 22	Rachel Seaman.
St'm'r Memphis.	July, 31	Magnolia.	St'm'r Natchez...	.....	Yazoo Pass expedition.
Sch. Mail.....	Aug. 1	Freeborn.	Sch. Nanjemoy...	July 15	Yankee.
Sch. M. Elizab'th	Aug. 24	Stars and Stripes, &c.	St'm'r Nita.....	Aug. 17	De Soto.
Sch. M. Christo...	July 10	Arthur.	St'm'r Neptune...	June 14	Lackawanna.

CAPTURES BY THE NAVY.—Continued.

Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.	Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.
1861.			1861.		
Bark Octavia.....	May 16	Star.	Sch. Remittance.....	Aug. 28	Yankee.
Sch. Olive Br'nch	June 23	Massachusetts.	Sch. Revere.....	Sept. 10	Cambridge.
Sch. Ocean Wave	Sept. 9	Pawnee.	Sch. Reindeer.....	.....	Dart.
Pungy Oc'n W've	July 18	Resolute.	Armed rebel sch.		
Sch. Olive.....	Nov. 22	New London, &c.	Royal Yacht....	Nov. 7	Expedit. from Santee.
Sl'p Osceola.....	Dec. 9	"			
1862.			1862.		
Sch. Olive Br'nch	Jan. 21	Kingfisher, &c.	Sl'p Rattler.....	Jan. 10	Hatteras.
Sch. Ocilla.....	Jan. 10	Hatteras.	Sch. Rose.....	April 2	Mercedita, &c.
Sl'p O. K.....	Feb. —	Santiago de Cuba.	Sch. Reindeer.....	April 20	Potomac Flotilla.
St'm'r Old North			Sch. R. C. Files....		Kanawha.
State.....	Mar. 14	Rowan's expedition.	Sch. Rebecca.....	May 29	Bienville.
Sl'p Octavia.....	April 2	Mercedita.	Sch. Rowena.....	June 6	Pawnee and others.
1863.			Sch. R. O. Bryan..	June 4	Rhode Island.
Br'kantine Ocean			Sch. Resolution....	April 4	Hatteras.
Eagle.....	Jan. —	Adm. Farragut's fleet.	Sch. Reindeer.....	July 9	Arthur.
1862.			St'm'r Reliance....	July 21	Huntsville.
Sch. Orion.....	July 24	Quaker City.	Sch. Rambler.....	Sept. 9	Connecticut.
St'm'r Ouachita..	Oct. 14	Memphis.	Sch. Rising Sun..	Sept. 5	Wyandank.
Sch. Orion.....	Dec. —	Calhoun.	Sch. Revere.....	Oct. 11	Monticello, &c.
1863.			Br. Robert Bruce	Oct. 22	Penobscot.
Sch. Odd Fellow..	April 15	Monticello.	Sch. Reindeer....	Sept. 17	W. G. Anderson.
Sch. O. S. Breeze	May 16	Two Sisters.	Sch. Racer.....	Oct. 30	Daylight.
St'm'r Oconee....	Aug. —	.....		
1861.			1863.		
Bark Pioneer.....	May 25	Minnesota.	Sch. Rising Dawn	Jan. 10	Octorara.
Sh. Perthshire...	June 9	Massachusetts.	Sl'p Richards.....	Feb. 1	Two Sisters.
Bark Pilgrim.....	June 7	Brooklyn.	Sch. Rowena.....	.....	New Era.
Sch. Petrel.....	July 28	St. Lawrence.	St'm'r Rose Ha-		
Sch. Pr. Leopold..	Aug. 22	Collector of the port.	milton.....	Feb. 12	Conestoga, &c.
Sch. Pr. Alfred....	Sept. 28	Susquehanna.	Sl'p Relanpago...	Mar. 4	J. S. Chambers.
Sch. Pr. of Wales	Dec. 24	Gem of the Sea.	Sl'p Rosalie.....	Mar. 16	Octorara.
1862.			Sl'p Ranger.....	Mar. 25	Fort Henry, &c.
Sch. P. A. Sanders	Mar. 14	Rowan's expedition.	Sch. Rising Dawn	"	Mount Vernon, &c.
Sch. Palma.....	"	"	Sch. Royal Yacht	April 15	W. G. Anderson.
Sl'p Pioneer.....	Feb. 20	Portsmouth.	Sch. Ripple.....	May 18	Kanawha.
Sch. President....	Mar. 16	Owasco.	Sch. Rapid.....	April 24	De Soto.
St'm'r P. C. Wallis	April 4	Hatteras, &c.	St'm'r R. J. Lock-		
Sl'p Poody.....	May 17	Hatteras.	land.....	May 24	Yazoo Pass expedition.
St'm'r Patras.....	May 26	Bienville.	Ram Republic....	"	"
Sch. Providence..	May 29	"	Sl'p Rich. Vaux..	June 20	Primrose.
Sch. Princeton..	June —	Susquehanna.	Sch. Rebekah.....	June 18	J. S. Chambers.
Sch. Planter.....	May 7	Currituck.	Sl'p Relempago..	July 14	Jasmine.
St'm'r Post-Boy..	Mar. 14	Vessels in sounds of	Sch. Revenge.....	July 21	Owasco.
		North Carolina.	Sch. Renshaw....	July —	Louisiana.
Sch. Pathfinder..	Nov. 2	Penobscot.	Sl'p Richard.....	Aug. 31	Gem of the Sea.
1863.			Sch. R. Knowles..	Sept. 15	Cœur de Lion.
Sl'p Potter.....	June 3	Currituck.			
Sch. Pride.....	June 21	Chocura.	Sch. Soledad Cos.	Sept. 11	South Carolina.
St'm'r Pearl.....	June 20	Tioga.	Sch. Sarah and		
St'm'r Pr. Royal..	June 29	Unadilla, &c.	Mary.....	May 1	Cumberland.
St'm'r Peterhoff..	Feb. 25	Vanderbilt.	Bark Star.....	May 17	Minnesota.
Sl'p Petee.....	Mar. 10	Gem of the Sea.	Sch. Savannah...	June 3	Perry.
Sch. Pacifique....	Mar. 27	Stars and Stripes.	Bark S. Magee...	June 26	Quaker City.
Sch. Pushmataha	June 13	Snflower.	Sch. Sally Mears..	July 1	Minnesota.
St'm'r Planter....	June 15	Lackawanna.	Sch. S. Houston..	July 7	South Carolina.
1862.			Sch. Shark.....	July 4	"
Sl'p Pointer.....	Oct. 31	Reliance.	Bark Solferino....	June 26	Vandalia, &c.
Boat Prize.....	Dec. 20	Octorara.	Sch. S. Starr.....	Aug. 3	Wabash.
1863.			Sch. Susan Jane..	Sept. 10	Pawnee.
Ram Queen of the			Sch. San Juan....	Sept. 28	Susquehanna.
West.....	April —	Estrella, &c.	Sch. Specie.....	Oct. 12	Dale.
1861.			St'm'r Salvor....	Oct. 13	Keystone State.
Sch. Ring Dove..	July 16	Potomac Flotilla.	Sch. Somerset....	June 8	Resolute.
Sl'p Rich. Lacey..	.....	Thomas Freeborn.	Sch. S. T. Garris'n	.....	Louisiana.
			Sch. Sarah and		
			Caroline.....	Dec. 11	Bienville.

CAPTURES BY THE NAVY—Continued.

Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.	Class and Name.	When captured.	By what Vessel.
1862.			1861.		
Sch. S. Hart.....	Jan. 29	Supply.	Sch. Theresa C....	May 4	Cumberland.
Sch. Stag.....	Jan. 10	Hatteras.	Sch. Tropic Wind	May 20	Minnesota.
Sch. Star.....	Feb. 8	De Soto.	Sch. Tros Freres.	June 23	Massachusetts.
St'm'r Sea-Bird....	Feb. —	Rowan's expedition.	Sch. Tom Hicks...	July 9	South Carolina.
Sch. Spitfire.....	Mar. —	Ethan Allen.	Sch. T. J. Cham-	bers.....	"
Sch. S. A. Falconer	Mar. 14	Rowan's expedition.	Sch. Teaser.....	July 5	Dana.
Sch. Sarah Ann...	April —	Potomac Flotilla.	Sl'p T. J. Evans...	Sept. 1	"
Sch. S. C. Jones...	"	"	Sh. Thos. Watson	Oct. 15	Roanoke, &c.
Sch. Sea-Foam....	"	"	Sl'p T. W. Riley..	Nov. 6	Cambridge.
Sch. Southern In-	April 10	Kanawha.	1863.		
dependence.....	May 1	Onward.	Span. bark Tere-	Jan. 30	Kingfisher.
Sch. Sarah.....	May 24	Bienville.	Sch. T. Stoney....	Feb. 14	Restless.
St'm'r Stettin....	May 15	Sea-Foam.	St'm'r Tennessee	Jan. —	Adm. Farragut's fleet.
Sl'p Sarah.....	June 5	Western Flotilla.	St'm'r Tub. Cain.	July 24	Octorara.
St'm'r Sovereign.	June 6	"	Sch. Telegraph.....	July 14	Maratanza.
St'm'r Sumter....	Jan. —	Adm. Farragut's fleet.	Tng. Teaser.....	Aug. 13	Kensington.
St'm'r St. Charles	"	"	Sch. Troy.....	Oct. —	Freeborn.
St'm'r Sallie Rob-	June 14	Penobscot.	Sl'p Thos. Reilly.	Sept. 21	Albatross.
inson.....	June 20	Keystone State, &c.	Sch. Theresa.....	Sept. 4	W. G. Anderson.
Sch. Sereta.....	June 3	Hatteras.	Sch. Trier.....	Oct. 28	Sagamore.
St'm'r Sarah.....	Mar. 14	Vessels in sounds of	Tobacco, 4 boxes	Crusader.	
St'm'r Sarah.....	June 9	North Carolina.	Sch. Time.....	Jan. 23	Cambridge.
St'm'r Susan Ann	April 19	General Putnam.	Sch. Theresa.....	Mar. 16	H. Hudson.
Howard.....	Aug. 11	Wyandank.	Sch. Tampico....	Mar. 3	Cayuga, &c.
St'm'r Scupper-	Sept. 28	State of Georgia, &c.	Sch. Three Bro's	Aug. 17	Satellite.
nong.....	Feb. —	Arthur.	Turpentine, 11	July 24	Sagamore.
St'm'r Sabine....	Oct. 24	Restless.	barrels.....	July —	Mississippi Squadron.
St'm'r S. C. Jones	Nov. 4	Daylight, &c.	St'm'r Tom Sugg	1861.	
St'm'r S'uthern'r	Nov. 16	A. A. Ward.	Sch. Union.....	June 5	Harriet Lane.
St'm'r Sunbeam..	Dec. —	Diana.	1862.	7	Tahoma.
Sl'p Swan.....	1863.		St'm'r Union.....	Aug. 25	J. S. Chambers.
St'm'r Scotia....	Jan. 8	Tahoma.	1863.	19	Huntsville.
Bark Sophia.....	Feb. 20	Julia, &c.	Sch. Venus.....	July 4	South Carolina.
Sl'p S. W. Green.	Feb. 3	Sonoma.	Sch. Velasco.....	July 18	Albatross.
St'm'r Southern	Mar. 30	Monticello.	Sch. Venus.....	Dec. 26	Rhode Island.
Merchant.....	Mar. 13	Huntsville.	Sch. Victoria.....	Dec. 3	Santiago de Cuba.
Sch. Silas Henry	April 18	Stettin.	1862.	10	Kanawha
Bark Stonewall...	April 22	Mount Vernon, &c.	Sch. Victoria.....	April 10	Kanawha
Sch. Springbok...	May 6	Dragon.	Sch. Venus.....	May 15	Calhoun.
Sch. Sue.....	May 8	Primrose.	Sch. Volante.....	July 2	Gem of the Sea, &c.
Sch. Surprise.....	May 13	De Soto.	Sch. Victoria.....	July 12	Mercedita.
St'm'r St. John's	May 9	Aroostook, &c.	Sl'p Venture.....	June 19	Morning Light.
Sch. St. George...	May 15	Canandaigua.	Sch. Velocity.....	Sept. 30	Crocker's expedition.
Sch. Samuel First	May 24	Yazoo Pass expedition.	1863.	18	Wachusett.
Sch. S. Lavinia....	June 6	"	Sch. Vesta.....	Feb. 28	Wyandank.
Sch. Sea-Bird....	June 28	Brooklyn.	St'm'r Victoria...	May 28	Juniata.
Sch. Sea-Lion....	June 22	Itasca.	Sl'p Victoria.....	May 30	Brooklyn.
Sl'p Secesh.....	June 6	Tahoma.	St'm'r Victory....	June 21	Santiago de Cuba.
St'm'r Scotland...	Aug. 8	Satellite.	St'm'r Venus.....	Oct. 21	Nansemond.
St'm'r Star of the	Aug. 6	Fort Henry.	1861.		
West.....	Aug. 8	Sagamore.	Sch. William and	May 15	Minnesota.
Sch. Star.....	"	"	John.....	"	"
Sch. Sea-Drift....	Aug. —	Seminole.	Sch. Wm. Henry	May 25	Quaker City.
Sch. Statesman...	Oct. 8	Mississippi Squadron.	Bark Winifred...	May 14	Crusader.
Sch. Sarah.....		Union.	Y'c't Wanderer...		
Sl'p S'uth'r'n Star			Sch. William II	Dec. 25	Fernandina.
Sch. S'th'n Rights			Northrop.....		
Sch. Shot.....					
St'm'r Sir Wm.					
Peel.....					
St'm'r St. Mary's					
St'm'r Spaulding					

CAPTURES BY THE NAVY.—Continued.

Class and Name	When captured.	By what Vessel.	Class.	When captured.	By what Vessel.
1862.					
Sch. Wyfe or Nye	Jan. 10	Hatteras.	9 fishing-sloops.....	Mar. 3	New London.
S/p William H. Middleton	"	"	Schooner.....	"	S. Atlan. Block. Squad'n.
Sch. Wave.....	Feb. 1	Portsmouth.	Schooner.....	April —	Jacob Bell, &c.
Sch. Wandoo.....	Feb. 14	Restless.	Sloop.....	"	"
Sch. W. Mallory.....	Mar. 5	Water-Witch.	Schooner.....	"	"
Sch. Wave.....	April 19	G. W. Blunt.	Schooner.....	"	Hatteras.
Sch. W. C. Bee...	April 23	Santiago de Cuba.	Schooner.....	April 12	Huron.
Sch. Wint'r Shrub	May 21	Hunchback, &c.	Schooner.....	April 26	"
S'tm'r Whiteman	May 6	Calhoun.	Schooner.....	May 8	Alabama.
Sch. Will-of-the-Wisp.....	June 3	Montgomery.	Schooner.....	April 24	Santiago de Cuba.
S/p Water-Witch	May 5	Currutuck, &c.	Steamer.....	June 6	Tahoma.
S/p Wave.....	June 27	Bohio.	Steamer.....	"	"
S'tm'r Wilson.....	July 9	Commodore Perry, &c.	Steamer.....	"	"
Sch. William.....	July 1	De Soto.	Steamer.....	"	"
Sch. West Florida	Sept. 27	Kensington, &c.	Rebel vessel.....	Jan. 19	Adm. Farragut's fleet.
Sch. Wat'r-Witch	Nov. 4	Arthur.	Rebel vessel.....	"	"
Sch. Wave.....	Nov. 4	E. B. Hale.	Rebel vessel.....	"	"
Sch. Wat'r-Witch	Aug. 24	Corypheus.	Rebel vessel.....	"	"
S/p W. E. Chester	Nov. 20	Montgomery.	Rebel vessel.....	"	"
1863.					
Sch. William H. Harrison.....	Jan. 24	.....	Bark.....	June 17	Amanda.
S'tm'r William A. Knapp.....	.....	New Era.	Schooner.....	.....	Kanawha.
— White Cloud.....	.....	.....	Long gig.....	May —	Corwin, &c.
S'tm'r Wave Qu'n	Feb. 25	Conemaugh.	Launch.....	May 4	"
Sch. Wanderer.....	May 2	Sacramento.	Schooner.....	July —	Rhode Island.
Sch. W. Y. Leitch	April 20	Octorara.	1200 bars rail-road iron.....	.....	Naval expedition.
Sch. Wonder.....	May 13	Wabash, &c.	Steamer.....	.....	"
S'tm'r W. Bagley	July 18	De Soto, &c.	Steamer.....	Mar. 21	Delaware.
Sch. Wave.....	Aug. 22	Cayuga.	Sloop.....	Aug. 11	.....
1861.					
Tug Yo'ng Amer.	April 24	Cumberland.	Schooner.....	Aug. 12	.....
Rebel privateer sch. York.....	Aug. —	Union.	Sloop.....	July 10	Arthur.
Sch. Zeland.....	Nov. 21	Connecticut.	A wharf-boat.....	July 29	Pittsburg.
Sch. Zanala.....	Oct. 1	Dart.	Schooner.....	Sept. 26	State of Georgia.
Sch. Zulima.....	.....	New London.	An old launch.....	Oct. 1	Eureka.
S'tm'r Zouave.....	.....	Mississippi Squadron.	Three boats.....	Oct. 3-5	T. A. Ward.
CLASS. 1861.					
Schooner.....	May 28	Resolute.	One seven-oared boat.....	Oct. 9	"
Schooner.....	Oct. 5	Louisiana.	Metallic life-boat.....	Oct. 17	Jacob Bell.
Schooner.....	Oct. 11	Union.	Two canoes.....	Oct. 22	.....
Sloop.....	Aug. 16	Yankee.	Three boats.....	Nov. 1	Freeborn.
Schooner.....	Nov. 15	Sam Houston.	One seine-boat...	Nov. 16	T. A. Ward.
Schooner.....	.....	Arthur.	Schooner.....	Nov. 17	Cambridge.
1862.					
Bark.....	Jan. 24	Mercedita, &c.	Brig.....	"	Daylight.
Schooner.....	Jan. 23	Huntsville.	Schooner.....	Nov. 19	Chocura.
1861.					
Schooner.....	Dec. 15	Bienville.	Bark.....	Nov. 4	.....
1862.					
Sail-boat.....	Jan. 10	Hatteras.	Pilot schooner...	Oct. 21	E. B. Hale.
Launch.....	"	"	Schooner.....	Nov. 25	General Putnam, &c.
Ferry-scow.....	"	"	Schooner.....	"	"
New gunboat.....	Feb. —	Rowan's expedition.	Vessel on stocks.	"	"
Schooner.....	Feb. 12	Louisiana, &c.	Schooner.....	Nov. 23	"
Schooner.....	"	"	Schooner.....	"	"
Schooner.....	"	"	Schooner.....	"	"
Schooner.....	.....	Lt. Jeffers's expedition.	Scows and boats..	"	Crusader.
Schooner.....	.....	"	Two sloops.....	"	.....
2 fishing-schoo'rs	.....	New London.	Schooner.....	Nov. 3	Mount Vernon, &c.
			Flat-bot'omed bt.	Nov. 30	Dan Smith.
			Launch.....	Nov. 26	Calhoun.
			Two sloops.....	Dec. 5	Sagamore.
			Sloop.....	Dec. 19	Mahaska, &c.
			Nine boats.....	"	"
			Fifteen boats.....	"	"
			Five boats.....	Dec. 20	"

CAPTURES BY THE NAVY.—Continued.

Class.	When captured.	By what Vessel.	Class.	When captured.	By what Vessel.
	1862.			1863	
Sloop.....	Dec. 20	Mahaska, &c.	Barge.....	June 2	Fort Henry.
Eight boats.....	"	"	22 bales of cotton	June 19	" "
Scow.....	"	"	Flat.....	May 14	" "
Lighter.....	Dec. —	Diana.	Sloop-boat.....	May 30	" "
Boat.....	Dec. 20	Octorara.	Schooner.....	July —	Shockokon.
	1863.		Sloop.....	July 3	Commodore Morris.
Sloop.....	Jan. 8	Mahaska.	138 bales of cott'n	.....	H. Hudson.
Sloop.....	"	"	Sloop.....	July 6	Restless.
Bark.....	"	"	116 bales of cott'n	July —	De Soto.
Bark.....	"	"	Canoe.....	July 13	Yankee, &c.
Scow.....	"	"	Flat-boat.....	"	"
Sloop.....	Jan. 18	Minnesota, &c.	Lot of merchan-		"
Canoe.....	Jan. 13	Currituck.	dise.....		
Sloop.....	Jan. 20	Commodore Morris.	Dry-goods and		
4 clinker-built	Jan. 23	" "	shoes.....	July 17	Cœur de Lion.
boats.....	"	" "	Four canoes.....	July 20, 21	Currituck.
Two small boats.	Jan. 20	Currituck.	Schooner.....	July 8	Sciota.
Two canoes.....	Jan. 25	"	Eleven barrels of		
Nine canoes.....	Jan. 25	"	turpentine.....	July 24	De Soto.
Three boats.....	Jan. 24, 25	George Mangham.	Schooner.....	July 8	Sciota.
Schooner.....	Jan. 21	Daylight.	Schooner.....	July 9	"
Two boats.....	Feb. 9	Dan Smith.	Schooner.....	"	"
Schooner.....	Feb. 2	Mount Vernon.	Sch. and launch..	June 22	Boat expedition.
Canoe.....	Mar. 13	Cœur de Lion.	5 bales of cotton.	Aug. 7	San Jacinto.
Schooner.....	Mar. 2	Sagamore.	15 bales of cotton	July 29	Port Royal.
Schooner.....	Mar. 24	Boat expedition.	Row-boat.....	July 14	Annie.
Schooner.....	April 19	.....	5 bales of cotton.	.....	.....
Brig.....	"	.....	17 bales of cotton	.....	.....
Thirteen bales of	April 20	Port Royal.	54 bales of cotton	.....	.....
cotton.....	April 10	New London.	50 pounds of loose	.....	.....
Sloop.....	April 8	Hartford.	cotton.....	.....	.....
Wharf-boat.....	April 24	Cimmerone.	3 rolls of bagging	.....	.....
Sloop.....	May 2	Perry.	Schooner.....	Sept. 28	Currituck.
Schooner.....	May 14	Currituck, &c.		1862.	
Steamer.....	May 20	.....	30 bales of cotton	Mar. 14	Naval expedition.
Six vessels, &c....	May 1-8	Western World, &c.	1 iron windlass..	"	" "
Steamer "Thirty-	.....	Yazoo Pass expedition.	5 bbls. of lard, &c.	.....	.....
Fifth Parallel"	May 10	Conemaugh, &c.	Schooner.....	Feb. 10	Commodore Perry.
Schooner.....	May 30	Mississippi Squadron.	Schooner.....	Jan. 22	Ariel.
Horses & wagons	"	Brooklyn.		1863.	
Fishing-scow.....	June 24	Tahoma.	Vessel.....	Feb. 12	George Mangham.
Schooner.....	June 9	Fort Henry.	Sloop.....	Jan. 20	Commodore Morris.
Flat-boat.....	June 1	"	Scow.....	June 24	Tahoma.
Scow-boat.....	June 10	"	139 bales of cott'n	July 26	H. Hudson.
Skiff and flat.....	June 10	"	114 bales of cott'n	July 11	De Soto.
			Scow.....	July 19	Fort Henry.
			Sloop.....	July 8	Restless.

IV. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 2, 1789.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[Corrected at the Treasury Department, November 1, 1863.]

SALMON P. CHASE, SECRETARY OF TREASURY	\$8,000	Joseph J. Lewis, COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE	\$4,000
George Harrington, Assistant Secretary	4,000	E. A. Rollins, Deputy Commissioner	2,500
John F. Hartley, Chief Clerk ad. int.	2,200	Wm. F. Downs, Chief Clerk	1,500
S. M. McKean, Disbursing Clerk	2,000		
Richard Ela, Clerk	1,800	Thomas L. Smith, FIRST AUDITOR	3,000
William H. West, Clerk	1,800	David W. Mahon, Chief Clerk	2,000
William Handy, Clerk	1,800	Ezra B. French, SECOND AUDITOR	3,000
John N. Lovejoy, Appointment Clerk	1,800	Ferdinand Andrews, Chief Clerk	2,000
		Robert J. Atkinson, THIRD AUDITOR	3,000
Robert W. Taylor, FIRST COMPTROLLER	3,500	Allen M. Gangewer, Chief Clerk	2,000
William Hemphill Jones, Chief Clerk	2,000	Stephen J. W. Tabor, FOURTH AUDITOR	3,000
J. M. Brodhead, SECOND COMPTROLLER	3,000	W. W. Danenhower, Chief Clerk	2,000
G. Buckingham, Chief Clerk	2,000	Charles M. Walker, FIFTH AUDITOR	3,000
		Thomas M. Smith, Chief Clerk	2,000
Francis E. Spinner, TREASURER	5,000	Green Adams, SIXTH AUDITOR, } For the P.O. Department.	3,000
William B. Randolph, Chief Clerk	2,000	John F. Sharretts, Chief Clerk	2,000
Samuel E. Middleton, Cashier	2,400		
		Hugh McCulloch, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENTCY	5,000
Lucius E. Chittenden, REGISTER	3,000		
Reinhold Solger, Assistant Register	2,000	ASSISTANT TREASURERS AND CLERKS.	
John A. Graham, Chief Clerk	2,000	T. P. Chandler, Boston	4,000
		John J. Cisco, New York	6,000
Edward Jordan, SOLICITOR	3,500	Jacob Russell, " Chief Clerk	3,500
B. F. Pleasants, Chief Clerk	2,000	Archibald McIntyre, Philadelphia	2,000
		Benjamin Ferrar, St. Louis	4,000
Nathan Sargent, COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS	3,000		
Thomas Feran, Chief Clerk	2,000		

ORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This Department was originally organized under an act of Congress, approved 2 Sept. 1789, which provided that "there shall be a department of treasury, to consist of the following officers:—a secretary of the treasury, to be head of the department, a comptroller, an auditor, a treasurer, a register, and an assistant to the secretary." From that small beginning, in 1789, has grown the present vast establishment.

It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to digest and prepare plans for the improvement, increase, and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit; to prepare and report estimates of the public revenue and the public expenditures; to superintend the collection of the revenue; to prescribe the forms of all public accounts; to grant warrants for moneys paid out of the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations by law; and, generally, to perform all such services relative to finance as he shall be directed to perform. Under this definition of his duties in the organic act, and under various laws enacted since, the Secretary of the Treasury has charge of all public moneys collected, and the supervision of all public moneys disbursed; he has charge of all operations connected with borrowing money on the credit of the United States; of the management and discharge of the PUBLIC DEBT; of the collection of the CUSTOMS and EXCISE duties and DIRECT TAXES; of all matters relating to COMMERCE and NAVIGATION; of the MINTS and the coinage of money; of the preparation, authentication, and issue of BONDS, NOTES, SECURITIES, or other evidences of debt due by the United States; and of reports on the condition of the BANKS.

In addition to the foregoing purely fiscal affairs, the Secretary is charged with the general super-

vision of the survey of the coast, of the light-house establishment, of the marine hospitals, and of the construction of certain public buildings.

Under the Secretary, whose duties are already defined, the distribution of duties among the accounting and finance affairs of the Department is as follows:—

The First Comptroller prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands; revises said accounts, after they are reported by the First and Fifth Auditors, to determine whether the disbursements are made according to law, and certifies the balances thereon; he passes upon and countersigns all requisitions for money for the civil and diplomatic and public land service, and countersigns all warrants on the Treasury made by the Secretary.

The Second Comptroller prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the Army and Navy Departments, and the Indian and Pension Bureaus; revises said accounts, after they are reported by the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, to determine if the disbursements are made according to law, and certifies the balances thereon; and he passes upon, and countersigns, all requisitions on the Treasury for money for the War, Navy, Indian, and Pension service.

The Commissioner of the Customs prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue superintends the collection of the excise and other internal taxes, prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering account of the revenues and disbursements

connected therewith, decides upon the interpretation of the provisions of the tax law, approves or disapproves of the appointment of deputy collectors and assistant assessors, and pronounces upon the sufficiency of the bonds of the collectors and their deputies.

The First Auditor receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision thereon.

The Second Auditor receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as the armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all accounts relating to the Indian Department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

The Third Auditor receives and adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortifications, military academy, military roads, and the quartermaster's department, pension claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for horses and other property lost in the military service, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

The Fourth Auditor adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

The Fifth Auditor adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller for his decision thereon.

The Sixth Auditor adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post-Office Department. His decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all debts due the Post-Office Department, and all penalties imposed on postmasters and mail-contractors for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes legal measures to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to

the department, instructing attorneys, marshals, and clerks relative thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts due the Post-Office Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

The Treasurer receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office and that of the depositories, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Postmaster-General, and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

The Register keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States; and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers decided by them, and is charged by law with their safe-keeping.

The Solicitor superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States (*except those arising in the Post-Office Department*), and instructs the United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits; has superintendence of the collection of outstanding direct and internal duties; has charge of all lands and other property assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States in payment of debts, all trusts created for use of the United States in payment of debts, power to sell and dispose of lands so assigned, &c., and power to release lands when payment is made in money.

United States Coast Survey.—The Coast Survey Office is charged with the superintendence of the survey of the Coast of the United States, and its Superintendent is the Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1864.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.	
Sources of Revenue.	Amounts.	Objects of Expenditure.	Amounts.
Balance, July 1, 1863.....	\$5,329,044	Civil service.....	\$34,267,812
Customs	72,562,018	Pensions and Indians.....	7,840,315
Internal duties.....	77,599,714	War Department.....	885,479,511
Lands.....	436,182	Navy Department.....	112,979,187
Miscellaneous	5,641,542	Interest on Public Debt.....	59,165,136
Loans.....	594,000,000		
	\$755,568,500		\$1,099,731,961
Deduct estimated amount of ap- propriations that will remain un- drawn, July 1, 1864.....	.....		350,000,000
Aggregate estimate of expenditure for the year ending July 1, 1864..	.....		\$749,731,961
Deduct estimated expenditures.....	749,731,961		
Estimated balance, July 1, 1864.....	\$5,836,539		

REVENUE, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1863.

Revenue and Receipts for 1863.

Customs.....	\$69,059,642
Sales of Public Lands.....	167,617
Direct Tax.....	1,485,104
Internal Revenue.....	37,640,788
Miscellaneous.....	3,046,615
Loans.....	776,682,362
Gross receipts for the year.....	\$888,082,128
From which there should be deducted this amount, applied to the discharge of loans and temporary debt.....	181,086,635
Net receipts for the year.....	706,995,493
Add balance from 1862.....	13,043,547
Means for the year.....	\$720,039,040
The total <i>actual</i> expenditures for the year were.....	714,709,995
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1863.	\$5,329,045

The details of the year's expenditures were as follow:—

Expenditures for 1863.

Congress, including books.....	\$2,252,510 91
Executive.....	2,515,853 12
Judiciary.....	1,088,196 74
Government in the Territories.....	192,460 16
Officers of the mint and branches...	78,451 86
Assistant treasurers and their clerks	77,398 07
Supervising and local inspectors, &c.	63,310 67
Surveyors-general and their clerks.	83,237 25
Total civil list.....	\$6,350,618 78

Foreign Intercourse.

Salaries of ministers, &c.....	\$305,982 39
Salaries of secretaries of legation, &c.	58,439 32
Salaries of consuls-general, &c.....	412,331 85
Salaries of interpreters to legations to China and Japan.....	1,326 11
Salaries of interpreters to consuls in China.....	3,705 64
Interpreters, guards, &c. Turkish dominions.....	3,228 44
Contingent expenses of missions.....	56,007 87
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....	111,188 09
Office rent of consuls.....	31,873 39
Purchase of blank books, &c. for consuls.....	42,732 50
Salaries, &c. of marshals of consular courts in Japan.....	9,286 59
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	146,590 00
Bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime.	3,378 00
Expenses of acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck.....	2,000 00
Compensation of commissioner and interpreter under convention with New Granada.....	12,099 98
Compensation of commissioner and interpreter under convention with Costa Rica.....	5,392 86
Compensation of commissioner, &c. to run and mark the boundary	

between the United States and British possessions bounding on Washington Territory.....	\$13,795 19
Prosecution of work, including pay of commissioner, per first article of reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.....	8,000 00
Carrying into effect the convention with Peru for the settlement of claims.....	2,000 00
Expenses of executing the neutrality act of April 12, 1818.....	2,496 46
	\$1,231,854 98
From which deduct repayments on account of appropriations under which there were no expenditures during the year.....	441 92
Total foreign intercourse.....	\$1,231,413 06

Miscellaneous.

Mint establishment.....	\$600,074 20
Contingent expenses under the act for safe-keeping of the public revenue.....	44,550 40
Compensation to persons designated to receive and keep the public revenue.....	1,049 74
Compensation to special agents to examine the books, &c. in the several depositories.....	3,651 96
Building vaults as additional security to the public funds in sixty-six depositories.....	2,686 00
Survey of the coasts of the United States.....	267,400 00
Survey of the Florida reefs and keys.	20,000 00
Publishing observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States.....	4,000 00
Pay and rations of engineers of steamers used in the coast survey.	9,000 00
Repairs of vessels used in the coast survey.....	4,000 00
Payment for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.	40,955 26
Claims not otherwise provided for...	4,563 73
Expenses of the Smithsonian Institute.....	30,910 14
Supplying deficiencies in the revenues of the Post Office Department.....	249,313 98
Services of the California central route.....	500,000 00
Running a line to connect the triangulation of the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico.....	4,000 00
Facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph.....	56,657 83
Preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the Government.....	4,000 00
Quieting certain land titles in the State of Maine.....	57,330 00
Collection of agricultural statistics.	80,000 00
Purchase of blank checks for the use of the offices of the assistant treasurers of the United States...	2,500 00

Constructing burglar-proof vaults for the assistant treasurer at New York, and fire-proof file-cases for the collector at New York, and for incidental expenses of a change of location of their offices.....	\$166,562 26	Expenses of taking the eighth census	\$129,977 03
*Continuation of the treasury building.....	571,714 87	Expenses of taking censuses in Territory of Colorado.....	3,262 68
General Post-Office extension.....	3,366 89	Suppression of the slave-trade.....	31,939 41
Building post-offices, court-houses, &c	83,740 61	Colonization of persons of African descent residing in the District of Columbia.....	28,420 00
Compensation of prize-commissioners, and other expenses connected therewith, under act of July 17, 1862.....	26,354 22	United States Capitol extension.....	288,500 00
Salaries of commissioners in insurrectionary districts in the United States, clerks, &c.....	8,498 28	New dome of United States Capitol. Completing the Washington aqueduct.....	103,859 21
Compensation to H. K. Brown and others for thirteen months' services as art commissioners.....	9,000 00	Alterations and repairs of buildings in Washington, improvement of grounds, &c.....	92,000 00
Detection and bringing to trial persons engaged in counterfeiting the coin, &c. of the United States.....	9,035 34	Compensation of public gardener, gate-keepers, watchmen, laborers, &c	59,369 51
Release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia.....	993,406 35	Salaries, &c. of the Metropolitan Police	25,354 00
Expenses, commissions, &c. to carry into effect acts for a national loan.	1,782,456 99	Lighting the Capitol, President's House, &c.....	98,000 00
Allowance or drawback on articles on which internal duties or tax has been paid.....	632,507 27	Penitentiary in the District of Columbia.....	60,077 17
Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.....	3,238,936 67	Asylum for insane of District of Columbia and army and navy of the United States.....	12,919 93
Repayments to importers.....	2,262,770 59	Columbian Institute for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind for District of Columbia.	47,500 00
Debentures on drawbacks, bounties, or allowances.....	1,026,135 58	Support of transient paupers in the District of Columbia.....	15,650 00
Debentures and other charges.....	7,027 24	Potomac and Eastern Branch bridges, compensation of draw-keeper, &c.....	5,154 00
Refunding duties on arms imported by States.....	11,703 00	Patent fund.....	13,093 76
Refunding duties under the act extending the warehouse system.....	4,837 80	Expense of distributing Congressional documents.....	200,977 31
Additional compensation to collectors, naval officers, &c.....	4,118 03	Relief of sundry individuals.....	6,000 00
Salaries of special examiners of drugs	4,537 33	Some work of art to be executed by Hiram Powers.....	36,862 38
Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c.....	862,089 41	Sundry items.....	5,000 00
Building light-houses, &c.....	10,996 01		15,221 70
Life-boats, compensation of keepers of stations, &c.....	12,151 10	Total miscellaneous.....	\$15,671,890 24
Marine hospital establishment.....	198,933 60		
Building marine hospitals, including repairs, &c.....	5,462 84	<i>Under the direction of the Interior Department.</i>	
Building custom-houses, including repairs.....	100,174 79	Indian department.....	\$3,140,194 44
Purchase or construction of revenue cutters	68,749 84	Pensions, military.....	908,232 16
Expenses of collecting sales of public lands.....	111,254 06	Pensions, naval.....	167,597 39
Surveys of public lands.....	74,346 83	Relief of sundry individuals, and miscellaneous.....	496 80
Surveying land claims in California.....	19,021 88	Total Interior Department.....	\$4,216,520 79
Preparing unfinished records of surveys to be transferred to the State authorities	7,418 75		
Services of special counsel, &c. in defending the title to public property in California.....	24,203 90	<i>Under the direction of the War Department.</i>	
Rent of surveyor-general's offices, &c.	13,511 35	Pay of the army proper.....	\$5,179,196 39
Repayments of lands erroneously sold	12,947 38	Pay of volunteers.....	201,270,432 79
Indemnity for swamp-lands sold to individuals.....	37,189 78	Subsistence of volunteers and regulars.....	69,151,724 37
Five per cent. to State of Minnesota.	948,07	Quartermaster's department.....	239,005,029 67
		Arms, ordnance, &c.....	42,746,114 31
		Organizing volunteers and payment of bounty.....	19,724,091 10
		Expenses of recruiting.....	260,222 81
		Medical and hospital department.	11,896,796 68
		Forts, arsenals, armories, &c.....	4,300,236 77
		Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers.....	2,544,383 25
		Arms, &c. for loyal citizens in revolted States.....	847,000 00
		Military Academy at West Point.	65,600 00
		Miscellaneous	2,307,772 69
		Total War Department.....	\$599,298,600 83

Under the direction of the Navy Department.

Pay of the Navy.....	\$12,495,516 48
Construction and repair.....	32,272,253 24
Ordnance, &c.....	6,515,590 55
Provisions and clothing.....	4,143,764 51
Equipment and recruiting.....	3,071,335 02
Contingencies of the navy.....	2,002,948 62
Yards and docks.....	1,431,981 60
Marine corps.....	983,062 32
Medicine and surgery.....	133,281 37
Navigation, &c.....	88,631 82
Naval Academy.....	38,016 07
Relief of sundry individuals.....	31,663 67

Total Navy Department..... \$63,211,105 27

Total expenditures, exclusive
of the public debt..... \$689,980,148 97

On account of the Public Debt.

For interest on the public debt....	\$24,729,847 00
In payment of loans and tempo- rary debt.....	181,086,635 00
Aggregate expenditures.....	\$895,796,630 97
Deduct this amount applied to the discharge of temporary debt, &c.	181,086,635 00

Actual expenditures for the year. \$714,709,995 97

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE showing the titles of the several Loans of the United States, and the Amounts of each outstanding, March 4, 1861, and September 30, 1863; also the Length of Time each Loan has to run, and the dates of the several Acts authorizing the Loans.

Title of Loan, &c.	Time to mature.	Outstand- ing, March 4, 1861.	Outstanding, Sept. 30, 1863.	Dates of Acts authorizing the Loans.
Loan of 1842.....	20 years.	\$2,883,364	\$242,621	July 11, 1841; Apr. 15, 1842.
Loan of 1846.....	10 "	1,000	.....	July 22, 1846.
Loan of 1847.....	20 "	9,415,250	9,415,250	January 28, 1847.
Loan of 1848.....	20 "	8,908,342	8,908,342	March 31, 1848.
Texas Indemnity.....	15 "	3,461,000	3,461,000	September 9, 1850.
Old Funded Debt.....	(demand)	114,119	114,115	
Treasury Notes prior to 1857.....		104,812	104,512	Acts prior to 1857.
Treasury Notes, Dec. 23, 1857.....	1 year.	4,636,800	12,900	December 23, 1857.
Loan of 1858.....	15 years.	20,000,000	20,000,000	June 14, 1858.
Loan of 1860.....	10 "	7,022,000	7,022,000	June 22, 1860.
Treasury Notes, 1860.....	1 year.	10,000,000	600	December 17, 1860.
Loan of February, 1861.....	20 years.	1,981,000	18,415,000	February 8, 1861.
Treasury Notes, March 2, 1861.....	2 "	.....	512,900	March 2, 1861.
Oregon War Loan.....	20 "	.....	1,016,000	March 2, 1861.
Twenty-year Sixes, 1861.....	20 "	.....	50,000,000	July 17, 1861; Aug. 5, 1861.
7.30 Notes, 1861.....	3 "	.....	139,679,000	" " " "
Demand Notes, 1861.....	(demand)	.....	2,022,173	" " " "
Twenty-year Sixes, 1861.....	20 years.	.....	320,000	" " " "
United States Notes, 1862.....	.....	.....	147,767,114	February 25, 1862; March 17, 1862; July 11, 1862.
Five-twenties, 1862.....	5 to 20 y'rs.	.....	278,511,500	" " " "
Temporary Loan, 1862.....	30 days.	.....	104,934,103	" " " "
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	1 year.	.....	156,918,437	March 1, 1862.
United States Notes, July 11, 1862.....	.....	.....	150,000,000	July 11, 1862.
Postal Currency, July 17, 1862.....	.....	.....	17,766,057	July 17, 1862; Jan. 17, 1863.
U.S. Notes (new issue), Mar. 3, 1863.....	.....	.....	104,969,937	March 3, 1863.
		\$68,482,686	\$1,222,113,560	

OPERATIONS UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

In the several subjoined statements the publisher and editor of the "National Almanac" have the satisfaction of placing before the public the first official information showing the operation of the Internal Revenue Laws. At the time when these sheets are sent to press, there are no published returns on the subject. These statements are of the highest interest and importance, exhibiting as they do the amount of revenue con-

tributed to the National Treasury by each description of articles subject to tax, by each description of persons required to take out license, by the banks, railroad companies, &c., and by each description of stamps. They also show the proportion in which each STATE contributes Internal Revenue to the National Treasury. Our statements are arranged in the following order:—

- No. 1. Summary statement of aggregate receipts by classes.
2. Detailed statement of receipts from Class A—Articles subject to *ad valorem* tax.
3. " " " " " B—Licenses.
4. " " " " " C—Articles subject to *specific* taxes.
5. " " " " " D—Dividends, &c.
6. " " " " " Stamps.
7. Statement exhibiting the receipts from the several States and Territories.
8. Statement exhibiting the cost of assessing the Internal Revenue.

No. 1.

Summary Statement of Internal Revenue collected for the Year ending June 30, 1863.

Collected from Class A.—Articles on which an <i>ad valorem</i> tax is levied.....	\$14,074,945 33
“ “ “ B.—Licenses.....	6,836,817 33
“ “ “ C.—Enumerated articles subject to <i>specific</i> duties.....	13,336,093 30
“ “ “ D.—Dividends, &c. of banks, railroad companies, &c.....	1,910,936 97
“ “ the sale of stamps.....	4,138,980 33
“ “ the tax on salaries of United States officers.....	696,181 71
Total to June 30, 1863.....	\$40,993,954 97

The receipts to Aug. 31, 1863, were	\$17,489,473 03
The receipts to Sept. 30, 1863, were	53,625,678 46
The receipts from stamps alone, to the 30th of September, 1863, were.....	6,989,668 48

No. 2.

Collections of Internal Revenue.—Class A.

Statement showing the amount of Revenue collected in the year ending June 30, 1863, on each description of Articles on which an AD VALOREM tax is levied.

[Explanation of abbreviations —m. p. o. p. means “manufactures not otherwise provided for;” n. o. p. means “not otherwise provided for;” and the figures enclosed in brackets, thus [3 ¢], designate the duty.]

Auction sales [$\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 ¢].....	\$64,004	Incomes from U.S. securities [1½ ¢].....	\$3,637
Advertisements [3 ¢].....	40,629	India-rubber (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	112,700
Binder's board [3 ¢].....	6,466	Iron (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	969,082
Bone (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	3,880	Ivory (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	8,534
Brass (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	171,624	Jute (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	1,010
Brass, copper, yellow-metal, rods, or sheets [1 ¢].....	8,403	Kid-skins [4 ¢].....	952
Bristles (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	9,635	Lead (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	54,614
Bridges (tolls) [3 ¢].....	18,674	Leather (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	1,342,686
Calf-skins, American patent [5 ¢].....	1,132	Legacies to parent, child, &c. [$\frac{1}{2}$ ¢].....	25,869
Candles [3 ¢].....	117,133	Legacies to nephew, niece, &c. [$\frac{1}{4}$ ¢].....	11,333
Clocks, &c., and movements [3 ¢].....	17,771	Legacies to uncle, &c. [3 ¢].....	635
Cloth, all textile, knitted, or felted fabrics other than cotton or wool, unprepared [3 ¢].....	11,256	Legacies to great-uncle, &c. [4 ¢].....	286
Clothing, custom-made [1 ¢].....	31,241	Legacies to corporations, strangers, &c. [5 ¢].....	18,470
Confectionery worth 40 cents per pound [5 ¢].....	2,486	Marine engines [3 ¢].....	229
Cotton (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	679,976	Morocco-skins [4 ¢].....	63,133
Copper (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	80,984	Manufacturers (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	3,186,572
Cotton cloths, unprepared [3 ¢].....	920,971	Paints and painters' colors [5 ¢].....	20,120
Diamonds, &c. [3 ¢].....	65,948	Paper [3 ¢].....	301,472
Express business [2 ¢].....	2,681	Parasols [3 ¢].....	49,735
Ferry-boats, tolls [1½ ¢].....	20,852	Pasteboard [3 ¢].....	3,497
Flax (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	29,073	Paper (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	149,759
Furs [3 ¢].....	78,852	Pickles [5 ¢].....	9,982
Glass [3 ¢].....	138,908	Pins [5 ¢].....	15,403
Goat-skins [4 ¢].....	26,815	Pottery-ware [3 ¢].....	22,962
Gold (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	19,650	Preserved fruits in cans [5 ¢].....	24,442
Gutta-percha (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	5,087	Preserved meats in cans [5 ¢].....	9,148
Hemp (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	89,632	Preserved fish and shell-fish in cans [5 ¢].....	18,962
Hog-skins [4 ¢].....	1,165	Railroads, on passengers [3 ¢].....	1,029,288
Horse-skins [4 ¢].....	1,163	Railroads (horse-roads), on passengers [1½ ¢].....	77,529
Hose, conducting [3 ¢].....	1,489	Sails, awnings, tents, &c. [3 ¢].....	3,771
Horn (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	5,644	Sheep-skins [4 ¢].....	48,441
Incomes (\$600 to \$10,000) [3 ¢].....	172,770	Ships, &c. [2 ¢].....	1,748
Incomes (over \$10,000) [5 ¢].....	277,462	Silk (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	44,167
Incomes of citizens abroad [5 ¢].....	1,872	Silver (m. n. o. p.) [3 ¢].....	18,372
		Steamboats (on passengers) [3 ¢].....	150,620

Steel (m. n. o. p.) [3 ½].	\$149,226
Sugar refiners (on sales) [1½ ½].	93,418
Tin (m. n. o. p.) [3 ½].	148,205
Varnish [5 ½].	40,131
Willow (m. n. o. p.) [3 ½].	2,461
Wood (m. n. o. p.) [3 ½].	832,141

Wool (m. n. o. p.) [3 ½].	\$1,433,465
Worsted (m. n. o. p.) [3 ½].	48,131
Wool (cloths unprepared) [3 ½].	398,434
Zinc (m. n. o. p.) [3 ½].	3,434
Penalties.	1,413

Total collected from Class A.....\$14,074,945

No. 3.

Collections of Internal Revenue.—Class B. (Licenses.)

Statement showing the amount of Revenue collected in the year ending June 30, 1863, on account of each description of Licenses.

Apothecaries [\$10 each].	\$27,308
Architects and civil engineers [10 each].	1,555
Auctioneers [\$20 each].	49,092
Bankers [\$100 each].	90,868
Brewers [\$50 each].	42,285
Brewers of less than 500 barrels per annum [\$25 each].	28,566
Billiard-rooms [\$5 each table].	34,120
Bowling-alleys [\$5 each alley].	6,873
Brokers, money, &c. [\$50 each].	105,096
Brokers, commercial [\$50 each].	149,869
Brokers, land-warrant [\$25 each].	1,058
Brokers, cattle [\$10 each].	98,031
Builders and contractors [\$25 each].	6,615
Butchers, retail [\$10 each].	1,812
Butchers (hawkers) [\$5 each].	342
Circus' [\$50 each].	1,519
Claim-agents [\$10 each].	18,731
Coal-oil distillers [\$50 each].	14,455
Confectioners [\$10 each].	5,121
Dentists [\$10 each].	28,382
Distillers [\$50 each].	12,117
Distillers of less than 300 barrels per annum [\$25 each].	16,534
Distillers of apples and peaches, &c. [\$12.50 and \$25].	9,982
Eating-houses [\$10 each].	27,259
Exhibitions (n. o. p.) [\$10 each].	4,939
Horse-dealers [\$10 each].	19,447
Hotels, 1st class [\$200 each].	6,250
Hotels, 2d class [\$100 each].	5,315
Hotels, 3d class [\$75 each].	8,648
Hotels, 4th class [\$50 each].	26,887
Hotels, 5th class [\$25 each].	32,673
Hotels (bars on steamboats) [\$25 each].	12,823
Hotels, 6th class [\$15 each].	37,804
Hotels, 7th class [\$10 each].	78,893

Hotels, 8th class [\$5 each].	\$45,983
Insurance agents [\$10 each].	1,896
Jugglers [\$20 each].	738
Lawyers [\$10 each].	142,900
Livery-stable keepers [\$10 each].	51,619
Lottery-ticket dealers [\$1000 each].	10,250
Manufacturers [\$10 each].	463,630
Patent agents [\$10 each].	448
Pawnbrokers [\$50 each].	9,496
Peddlers, 1st class [\$20 each].	3,733
Peddlers, 2d class [\$15 each].	71,474
Peddlers, 3d class [\$10 each].	173,887
Peddlers, 4th class [\$5 each].	22,464
Peddlers of dry goods in original package [\$50 each].	9,754
Peddlers of jewelry [\$25 each].	6,144
Photographers (receipts \$500 per annum) [\$10 each].	21,812
Photographers (receipts \$1000 per annum) [\$15 each].	10,329
Photographers (receipts over \$1000 per annum) [\$25 each].	12,718
Physicians [\$10 each].	238,383
Rectifiers [\$25 for 500 barrels].	45,994
Retail dealers [\$10 each].	1,227,912
Retail dealers, liquor [\$20 each].	1,477,754
Soap-makers [\$10 each].	842
Stallions and jacks [\$10 each license].	45,985
Surgeons [\$10 each].	1,153
Tallow-chandlers [\$10 each].	1,352
Theatres [\$100 each].	7,333
Tobacconists [\$10 each].	7,593
Wholesale dealers [license according to business].	1,315,118
Wholesale dealers, liquor [license according to business].	384,160
Penalties.	12,639

Total collected from Class B.....\$6,836,817

No. 4.

Collections of Internal Revenue.—Class C.

Statement showing the amount of Revenue collected in the year ending June 30, 1863, from each description of Enumerated Articles on which Specific Duties are levied.

Ale [60 cts. per barrel].	\$781,330
Beer [60 cts. per barrel].	424,517
Lager beer [60 cts. per barrel].	329,926
Porter [60 cts. per barrel].	22,310
Billiard-tables [\$10 each].	10,731
Barytes, sulphate of [10 cts. per 100 pounds].	9,873
Carriages (1-horse) and harness, value \$75 [\$1 each].	122,677

Carriages (2-horse) and harness, value \$200 [\$2 each].	\$85,900
Carriages and harness, value \$600 [\$5 each].	32,662
Carriages and harness, value above \$600 [\$10 each].	2,465
Cassia, ground, &c. [1 ct. per lb.].	2,458
Cattle, slaughtered: horned, 18 months old [20 cts. each].	270,162

Cattle, slaughtered:				Leather, rough and sole, from hides	
calves, &c. [5 cts. each].....	\$21,838			from east of Cape of Good Hope	
hogs, weighing 100 lbs. [6 cts. each]..	378,234			[5 mills].....	\$15,048
sheep and lambs [3 cts. each].....	40,579			rough, &c., oak-tan'd [1 ct. per lb.]...	123,651
Cement (liquid glue) [25 cts. per gal.]...	174			rough and sole, hemlock-tanned	
Chocolate, prepared [1 ct. per lb.].....	5,544			[7 mills].....	180,910
Cigars worth \$5 per M. [\$1.50 per M.]...	52,210			upper, finished or curried, made in	
Cigars worth \$10 per M. [\$2 per M.].....	101,211			the interest of the parties currying	
Cigars worth \$20 per M. [\$2.50 per M.]...	188,495			such leather, not previously	
Cigars worth over \$20 per M. [\$3.50				taxed in the rough [1 ct. per lb.]	127,240
per M.].....	134,673			oil-dressed [2 cts. per lb.].....	5,981
Cocoa, prepared [1 ct. per lb.].....	866			patent or enamelled [5 mills per	
Coffee, ground, &c. [3 mills per lb.].....	58,846			sq. ft.].....	21,752
Cotton, raw [$\frac{1}{2}$ ct. per lb.].....	351,311			patent japanned splits [4 mills]....	4,367
Confectionery worth 14 cts. per lb. [2				patent or enamelled skirting [1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
cts. per lb.].....	102,655			cts.].....	343
Confectionery worth 14 to 40 cts. [3 cts.				calf-skins, tanned [6 cts. per skin]..	72,309
per lb.].....	48,684			Lead, white [25 cts. per 100 lbs.].....	23,080
Coal, per ton [3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per ton].....	318,425			Mineral waters, &c. [1 ct. per qt.-bottle]	833
Cloves, ground, &c. [1 ct. per lb.].....	2,424			Mustard, &c., ground [1 ct. per lb.].....	5,018
Deer-skins, dressed, &c. [2 cts. per lb.]..	120			Oil, lard [2 cts. per gal.].....	55,252
Distilled spirits, 1st proof [20 cts. per				mustard-seed [2 cts. per gal.].....	345
gal.].....	3,229,991			linseed [2 cts. per gal.].....	53,349
Gas [5 cts. per M. cubic feet].....	21,224			animal and vegetable (n. o. p.) [2	
Gas [10 cts. per M. feet].....	88,413			cts. per gal.].....	5,274
Gas [15 cts. per M. feet].....	325,964			coal [10 cts. per gal.].....	643,627
Gelatine, solid [5 mills per lb.].....	341			coal, refined [8 cts. per gal.].....	6,335
Ginger, ground, &c. [1 ct. per lb.].....	4,552			Passports [\$3 each].....	363
Glue, liquid [25 cts. per gal.].....	90			Pepper, &c., ground [1 ct. per lb.].....	15,502
Glue, solid [5 mills per lb.].....	8,958			Pimento, &c., ground [1 ct. per lb.]...	6,108
Gold-leaf [15 cts. per pack].....	1,785			Plate of gold [50 cts. per oz.].....	52
Gunpowder worth 18 cts. per lb. [5 mills				Plate of silver [3 cts. per oz.].....	108,684
per lb.].....	22,884			Saleratus and bicarb. soda [5 mills per	
Gunpowder worth 18 to 30 cts. [1 ct.				lb.].....	23,003
per lb.].....	55,364			Salt [4 cts. per 100 lbs.].....	118,579
Gunpowder worth more than 30 cts. [6				Screws, wood [1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.].....	28,760
cts. per lb.].....	419			Snuff [20 cts. per lb.].....	34,466
Iron, railroad [\$1.50 per ton].....	78,750			Soap, Castile, erasive, and palm-oil,	
railroad, rerolled [75 cts. per ton]	66,336			valued not above 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents [1 mill	
band, hoop, and sheet, No. 18				per lb.].....	2,287
[\$1.50 per ton].....	46,691			Castile, erasive, and palm-oil, valued	
band, hoop, and sheet, finer than				above 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. [5 mills	
No. 18 [\$2 per ton].....	19,926			per lb.].....	84,895
plate, $\frac{1}{8}$ [\$1.50 per ton].....	47,206			fancy [2 cts. per lb.].....	17,475
plate, less than $\frac{1}{8}$ [\$2 per ton].....	5,015			all other kinds, except soft-soap,	
advanced beyond slabs, blooms, or				&c., valued not above 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	
loops, and not beyond bars or				per lb. [1 mill per lb.].....	7,366
rods [\$1.50 per ton].....	130,549			all other kinds, except, &c., valued	
castings for building [\$1 per ton]	33,994			above 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. [5 mills]...	154,383
castings over 10 lbs. in weight (n.				Starch, potato [1 mill per lb.].....	3,916
o. p.) [\$1.50 per ton].....	16,354			corn or wheat [1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mills per lb.].....	11,764
cut nails and spikes [\$2 per ton]..	110,905			Steel, in ingots, bars, sheets, or wire,	
rivets, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; nuts, wrought; rail-				not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch [\$1, \$8, \$10, per	
road chairs, bolts, and horse-				ton, according to value].....	40,657
shoes [\$2 per ton].....	4,248			Stoves [\$1.50 per ton].....	40,605
rivets, over $\frac{1}{2}$ in., &c., made from				Sugar, brown, Muscovado, or clarified,	
iron on which a duty has been				produced directly from the cane, other	
paid [50 cts. per ton].....	2,564			than that produced by the refiner	
bars, rods, bands, hoops, sheets,				[2 cts. per lb.].....	261,045
plates, nails, and spikes made				Tobacco, cavendish, plug, twist, fine-	
from iron on which a tax of				cut, and manufactured of all descrip-	
\$1.50 per ton has been paid [50				tions (n. o. p.) [15 cts. per lb.].....	2,243,963
cts. per ton].....	11,370			Tobacco, smoking [5 cts. per lb.].....	332,926
hollow-ware [\$1.50 per ton].....	39,347			Wine, grape [5 cts. per gal.].....	10,907
Leather, bend and butt [1 ct. per lb.]...	2,703			Yachts [\$5, \$10, \$20, &c., according to	
harness [7 mills per lb.].....	45,130			value].....	2,460
harness from hides from east of				Zinc, oxide of [25 cts. per 100 lbs.].....	15,006
Cape of Good Hope [5 mills].....	622			Penalties.....	13,118
offal and damaged [5 mills].....	39,261				

Total collected from Class C.....\$13,336,093

No. 5.

Collection of Internal Revenue.—Class D. (Dividends, &c.)

Statement showing the amount collected in the year ending June 30, 1863, from each description of subjects in Class D.—Dividends, Interest, &c.

Banks, dividends.....	\$766,605 85	Canal companies, dividends.....	\$2,291 22
Insurance companies, dividends.....	225,485 44	Canal companies, interest on bonds...	1,919 18
Insurance companies, premiums.....	321,001 69	Turnpike companies, dividends.....	1,048 16
Railroad companies, dividends.....	338,533 49	Turnpike companies, int. on bonds...	53 22
Railroad companies, int. on bonds....	253,998 72		
		Total collected from Class D.....	\$1,910,936 97

No. 6.

TABLE showing the Revenue derived in the year ending Sept. 30, 1863, from each description of Stamps, and the total Revenue from the same; also the Number, Value, Relative Proportion, and Relative Value of each description of Stamp sold during the year ending September 30, 1863.

Description of Stamps.	Number of Stamps.	Per cent. of Deliveries.	Value.	Per cent. of value.
Express	10,213,666	9.44	\$190,981 29	2.40
Telegraph	5,493,656	5.09	126,143 50	1.80
Play-cards	4,048,579	3.74	47,320 04	.70
Proprietary	21,274,449 }	27.34	{ 337,248 97 }	6.70
Private Dies	8,259,470 }		{ 142,950 83 }	6.70
Bank Checks.....	35,977,873	33.26	719,557 46	10.20
Certificates.....	3,770,030	3.51	295,572 51	4.20
Inland Exchange.....	11,034,679	10.21	1,614,978 37	23.10
Foreign Exchange.....	1,471,406	1.38	238,591 03	3.50
Agreements.....	1,035,575	.96	51,778 75	.80
Bill Lading.....	473,268	.44	47,326 80	.70
Contract.....	307,611	.29	30,761 10	.40
Power of Attorney.....	586,484	.55	161,385 05	2.40
Bond.....	391,438	.38	145,952 75	2.20
Entry of Goods.....	207,901	.19	101,319 50	1.40
Fire Insurance.....	1,097,777	1.	274,444 25	3.80
Life Insurance.....	95,161	.09	39,837 75	.60
Protest.....	263,294	.20	65,823 50	.90
Warehouse Receipt.....	184,540	.17	46,135 00	.70
Conveyance.....	922,553	.85	1,238,688 50	18.20
Mortgage.....	406,102	.36	450,617 50	6.50
Lease.....	161,718	.15	101,005 50	1.60
Passenger Ticket	51,046	.04	35,223 50	.50
Probate of Will.....	109,999	.10	135,177 00	1.90
Original Process.....	205,582	.18	102,791 00	1.40
Manifest.....	60,601	.06	134,261 00	1.80
Charter Party.....	26,473	.02	110,796 00	1.60
Total.....	108,130,931	100.	\$6,989,668 45	100.

TABLE showing the Denomination, Number, Value, Relative Proportion, and Relative Value of each description of Stamp sold during the year ending September 30, 1863.

Denominations.	Number of Stamps.	Per cent. of amount delivered.	Value.	Per cent. of value.
1 and 2 cents.	70,036,697	64.75	\$1,146,738 69	16.40
3 to 20 "	23,065,021	21.30	1,520,440 18	21.75
25 " 40 "	3,745,355	3.50	1,009,039 65	14.43
50 " 70 "	1,869,092	1.75	964,816 60	13.80
\$1 " \$1.90	872,668	.80	934,620 00	13.37
2 " 3.50	157,903	.15	349,522 50	5.
5 " 10.00	113,895	.10	701,450 00	10.05
15 " 50.00	10,830	.01	220,090 00	3.15
Public Dies.....	99,871,461	92.36	6,846,717 62	97.95
Private Dies.....	8,259,470	7.64	142,950 83	2.05
Total.....	108,130,931	100.	\$6,989,668 45	100.

No. 7.

PROPORTION IN WHICH THE STATES PAY INTERNAL REVENUE.

Statement exhibiting the amount of Internal Revenue paid by each State and Territory, on account of articles on which an ad valorem tax is levied; Licenses; Specific Duties on enumerated articles; Tax on Dividends, &c., and the aggregate paid by each State on those accounts, to July 1, 1863.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CLASS A. Rev. collected from articles on which an ad valorem is levied.	CLASS B. Rev. collected from licenses.	CLASS C. Rev. collected from specific duties on enumerated articles.	CLASS D. Rev. collected from tax on dividends, interest, &c.	Total revenue collected from Classes A, B, C, and D.
Maine.....	\$285,422 13	\$118,987 03	\$77,227 94	\$32,999 28	\$514,636 38
New Hampshire.....	344,608 71	77,566 51	49,537 58	11,979 29	483,692 09
Vermont.....	105,661 81	60,212 66	24,951 75	11,510 22	202,336 44
Massachusetts.....	3,252,064 71	543,667 28	648,746 26	386,022 61	4,830,500 86
Rhode Island.....	611,534 81	71,893 39	90,772 81	52,749 41	826,950 42
Connecticut.....	1,200,122 70	129,451 34	122,373 98	100,666 83	1,552,614 85
New York.....	3,414,321 20	1,617,579 78	3,473,278 47	735,859 15	9,241,038 60
New Jersey.....	592,060 24	203,762 61	402,755 89	28,885 36	1,227,444 10
Pennsylvania.....	1,880,286 70	878,011 00	2,189,044 08	279,144 47	5,226,486 25
Delaware.....	63,678 70	28,790 74	65,615 70	4,382 38	167,467 52
Maryland.....	313,372 14	255,447 08	341,689 89	50,897 27	961,406 38
District of Columbia...	17,787 69	15,629 51	10,284 29	1,648 28	45,349 77
Virginia.....	18,065 33	21,541 36	48,930 17	2,579 29	91,116 15
Kentucky.....	100,424 99	137,909 46	1,123,024 19	21,413 25	1,382,771 89
Missouri.....	211,661 81	256,857 37	693,224 46	22,582 26	1,184,325 90
Ohio.....	815,848 81	703,403 63	1,605,270 43	92,957 85	3,217,480 72
Indiana.....	184,153 96	283,768 32	437,120 59	19,861 34	924,904 21
Illinois.....	275,967 73	434,990 24	1,268,837 47	32,797 02	2,012,592 46
Michigan.....	61,371 00	171,614 19	107,398 64	1,035 14	344,418 97
Wisconsin.....	11,377 90	180,077 07	140,871 59	6,980 32	409,306 88
Iowa.....	33,839 76	155,675 85	89,338 48	7,108 62	285,962 71
Minnesota.....	5,822 88	45,655 63	8,082 76	.....	59,561 27
Kansas.....	3,620 87	27,307 68	7,977 91	.....	38,906 46
California.....	159,740 22	323,471 27	141,743 01	6,877 33	631,831 83
Oregon.....	26,675 42	30,408 33	4,220 64	.....	61,304 39
Louisiana.....	.....	191 67	154,149 50	.....	154,341 17
Nebraska Territory....	1,038 13	10,176 26	1,124 06	.....	12,338 45
New Mexico ".....	.....	8,737 42	580 58	.....	9,318 00
Utah ".....	924 34	2,578 37	2,638 25	.....	6,140 96
Colorado ".....	1,772 67	17,786 28	1,519 90	.....	21,078 85
Nevada ".....	2,805 74	17,435 00	2,633 86	.....	22,904 60
Washington ".....	912 23	6,203 00	1,148 17	.....	8,263 40
Total.....	\$14,074,945 33	\$6,836,817 33	\$13,336,093 30	\$1,910,936 97	\$36,158,792 93

RANK OF THE STATES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY CONTRIBUTE INTERNAL REVENUE.

New York.....	\$9,241,039	Michigan.....	\$344,419
Pennsylvania.....	5,226,486	Iowa.....	285,963
Massachusetts.....	4,830,501	Vermont.....	202,336
Ohio.....	3,217,481	Delaware.....	167,468
Illinois.....	2,012,592	Louisiana.....	154,341
Connecticut.....	1,552,615	Virginia.....	91,116
Kentucky.....	1,382,772	Oregon.....	61,304
New Jersey.....	1,227,444	Minnesota.....	59,561
Missouri.....	1,184,326	Dist. Columbia...	45,350
Maryland.....	961,406	Kansas.....	38,906
Indiana.....	924,904	Nevada Ter.....	22,905
Rhode Island..	826,950	Colorado Ter.....	21,079
California.....	631,832	Nebraska ".....	12,338
Maine.....	514,636	N. Mexico Ter.....	9,318
N. Hampshire.	483,692	Washington "....	8,263
Wisconsin.....	409,307	Utah Territory.	6,141

Contributions of Internal Revenue considered according to the great Geographical and Political Divisions.

The six New England States, viz.: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, pay in the aggregate..... \$8,410,731

The three middle free States, viz.: New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, pay..... 15,694,969

Total of the Atlantic free States... \$24,105,700

The five border slave States, viz.: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, pay..... \$3,787,088

The eight western States, viz.: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas, pay..... 7,293,134

The Pacific States, the Territories, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia, pay..... 972,871

Total..... \$36,158,793

No. 8.

COST OF ASSESSING THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Summary Statement of the Expenses of Assessing the Internal Revenue to June 30, 1863, showing the Amounts paid for Salaries to Assessors, Clerk Hire, Stationery, Printing and Advertising, Postage, &c., and Rent; and also the Tax Deducted from Assessors' Salaries.

States.	Tax.	Net Salary.	Clerk-Hire.	Stationery.	Printing and Advertising.	Postage and Express.	Rent.	Total.
Maine.....	\$229 06	\$16,832 21	\$1,308 44	\$524 08	\$454 83	\$192 97	\$112 50	\$19,425 03
New Hampshire.....	151 47	11,506 88	808 55	234 07	315 75	98 28	229 65	13,193 18
Vermont.....	139 47	10,385 15	197 00	199 69	323 09	123 56	15 00	11,243 49
Massachusetts.....	674 54	47,983 49	6,409 48	1,969 58	2,056 39	541 12	795 84	59,755 90
Rhode Island.....	96 08	7,361 13	.....	101 83	246 27	19 17	250 00	7,978 40
Connecticut.....	205 21	15,815 45	830 95	253 54	256 10	85 46	80 00	17,321 50
New York.....	2,125 03	150,867 27	39,602 38	5,614 75	5,222 92	802 30	3,607 70	205,717 32
New Jersey.....	304 18	23,928 75	3,568 76	482 51	639 24	262 23	210 83	29,092 32
Pennsylvania.....	1,465 69	96,277 86	19,160 94	5,343 87	2,181 61	437 83	2,722 76	126,124 87
Delaware.....	54 20	4,162 60	523 00	186 18	392 42	94 33	.....	5,358 53
Maryland.....	273 27	18,851 69	1,029 40	665 16	704 87	81 23	404 74	21,737 09
Dis. of Columbia.....	40 45	2,790 22	252 81	52 05	289 02	3 50	134 00	3,521 60
Virginia.....	72 44	4,701 70	455 53	111 69	34 50	17 57	87 50	5,408 49
Kentucky.....	91 43	5,924 49	450 21	268 88	478 37	58 33	224 44	7,404 72
Missouri.....	129 75	8,405 24	1,239 23	400 58	550 65	121 99	118 00	10,835 69
Ohio.....	839 55	68,452 05	1,879 66	1,648 65	1,797 59	418 57	492 11	74,688 63
Indiana.....	424 63	30,194 34	122 12	582 43	606 59	212 43	291 26	32,009 17
Illinois.....	541 90	39,037 86	2,482 91	593 85	822 91	168 80	627 91	43,754 24
Michigan.....	286 74	21,663 89	758 23	355 34	317 38	145 38	127 67	23,367 89
Minnesota.....	60 33	3,934 31	185 00	138 76	192 27	55 67	30 00	4,536 01
Wisconsin.....	280 98	20,633 04	177 90	590 56	634 76	240 86	362 25	22,639 37
Iowa.....	199 75	13,309 03	237 20	396 14	372 30	184 06	170 75	14,669 48
Kansas.....	24 19	1,865 17	.....	73 35	.....	4 19	.....	1,942 71
California.....	149 80	7,002 20	.....	1,160 48	396 75	20 75	.....	8,580 18
Oregon*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	29 76	1,931 63	.....	19 45	.....	21 20	50 00	2,022 28
Dakota Ter'y*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ter. of N. Mex'o.....	16 14	880 60	.....	42 50	.....	5 00	.....	928 10
Utah Ter'y.....	29 15	1,982 67	.....	132 67	.....	2 41	.....	2,117 75
Colorado Ter'y.....	26 37	1,701 12	27 00	67 25	1 00	14 24	.....	1,810 61
Nevada Ter'y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 00	.....	.....	172 00
Wash. Ter'y.....	44 12	1,775 88	.....	128 00	75 00	14 33	56 93	2,050 14
Louisiana*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	8 40	458 26	.....	.....	43 00	37 10	30 00	568 36
Grand total...	\$9,014 08	640,616 18	81,706 70	22,337 89	19,577 58	4,504 86	11,231 84	779,975 05

* No report.

The Internal Revenue collected to June 30, 1863, was \$37,640,787.95. The cost, as stated in the table, is for assessment only, and *not* for collection. On the 1st of October, 1863, the collections amounted to \$53,625,678.46 as already stated.

*STATEMENT of Expenditures from the Beginning of the Government to June 30, 1863, under
Pensions, Indian Department, and Miscellaneous;*

[The years 1862 and 1863 are from the account of warrants on the treasury]

	Civil List.	Foreign Inter- course.	Navy Depart- ment.	War Depart- ment.	Pensions.
From March 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791	\$757,134 45	\$14,733 33	\$570 00	\$632,804 03	\$175,813 88
For the year.....	350,917 58	78,766 67	53 02	1,100,702 09	109,243 15
1793	358,241 08	89,500 00	.....	1,130,249 08	80,017 81
1794	440,946 58	146,403 51	61,405 97	2,639,097 59	81,399 24
1795	361,633 36	912,685 12	410,562 03	2,480,910 13	68,673 22
1796	447,139 05	184,859 64	274,784 04	1,260,263 84	100,843 71
1797	483,233 70	669,788 54	332,631 89	1,039,402 66	92,256 97
1798	504,605 17	457,428 74	1,381,347 76	2,009,522 30	104,845 33
1799	592,905 76	271,374 11	2,535,081 84	2,466,946 98	95,444 03
1800	748,633 45	395,288 18	3,448,716 03	2,560,878 77	64,130 73
1801	549,288 31	295,676 73	2,111,424 00	1,672,944 08	73,533 37
1802	596,981 11	550,925 93	915,561 87	1,179,148 25	85,440 39
1803	526,583 12	1,110,834 77	1,215,230 53	822,055 85	62,902 10
1804	624,795 63	1,186,655 57	1,189,832 75	875,423 93	80,092 80
1805	585,849 79	2,798,028 77	1,597,500 00	712,781 28	81,854 49
1806	684,230 53	1,760,421 30	1,649,641 44	1,224,355 38	81,875 53
1807	655,524 65	577,826 34	1,722,064 47	1,288,685 91	70,500 00
1808	691,167 80	304,992 83	1,884,067 80	2,900,834 40	82,576 04
1809	712,465 13	166,306 04	2,427,758 80	3,347,772 17	87,833 54
1810	703,994 03	81,367 48	1,654,244 20	2,294,323 94	83,744 16
1811	644,467 27	264,904 47	1,965,566 39	2,032,828 19	75,043 88
1812	826,271 55	347,703 29	3,959,365 15	11,817,798 24	91,402 10
1813	780,545 45	209,941 01	6,446,600 10	19,662,013 02	86,989 91
1814	927,424 23	177,179 97	7,311,290 60	20,350,806 86	90,164 36
1815	852,247 16	290,892 04	8,660,000 25	14,794,294 22	69,656 06
1816	1,208,125 77	364,620 40	3,908,278 30	16,012,096 80	188,804 15
1817	994,556 17	281,995 97	3,314,598 49	8,004,236 53	297,374 43
1818	1,109,559 79	420,429 00	2,953,695 00	5,622,715 10	*890,719 90
1819	1,142,180 41	284,113 94	3,847,640 42	6,506,300 37	2,415,039 85
1820	1,248,310 05	253,370 04	4,387,990 00	2,630,392 31	3,208,376 31
1821	1,112,292 64	207,110 75	3,319,243 06	4,461,291 78	242,817 25
1822	1,158,151 58	164,879 51	2,224,458 98	3,111,981 48	1,948,199 40
1823	1,058,911 65	292,113 56	2,503,765 83	3,096,924 43	1,790,588 52
1824	1,336,266 24	†5,140,099 83	2,904,581 56	3,340,939 85	1,488,326 59
1825	1,330,747 24	371,666 25	3,049,033 86	3,659,914 18	1,308,810 57
1826	1,256,745 48	232,719 08	4,218,902 45	3,943,194 37	1,556,593 83
1827	1,228,141 04	659,211 87	4,263,877 45	3,938,977 88	976,148 86
1828	1,455,490 58	1,001,193 68	3,918,786 44	4,145,544 56	850,573 57
1829	1,327,069 36	207,765 85	3,308,745 47	6,250,230 28	94,959 47
1830	1,579,724 64	294,067 27	2,239,428 63	6,752,688 66	1,363,297 31
1831	1,373,755 99	298,554 00	3,856,183 07	4,846,405 61	1,170,665 14
1832	1,800,757 74	325,181 07	3,956,370 29	5,446,131 23	1,184,422 40
1833	1,562,758 28	955,395 88	3,901,356 75	6,705,022 95	4,589,152 40
1834	2,080,601 60	241,562 35	3,956,260 42	5,698,517 51	3,364,235 30
1835	1,905,551 51	774,750 28	3,861,939 06	5,827,948 57	1,954,711 32
1836	2,110,175 47	533,332 65	5,807,718 23	11,791,208 02	2,882,797 96
1837	2,357,035 94	4,603,905 40	6,646,914 53	13,731,172 31	2,672,162 45
1838	2,688,708 55	1,215,095 52	6,131,580 53	13,088,169 69	2,156,057 29
1839	2,116,982 77	987,657 92	6,182,294 25	9,227,045 90	3,142,750 50
1840	2,736,769 31	633,278 15	6,113,896 89	7,155,204 99	2,603,562 17
1841	2,556,471 79	428,410 57	6,001,076 97	9,042,479 92	2,388,434 51
1842	2,905,041 65	563,191 41	8,397,242 95	6,658,137 16	1,378,931 13
Six months ending June 30.....1843	1,222,422 48	400,566 04	3,727,711 53	3,104,638 48	839,041 12
Fiscal year ending June 30.....1844	1,454,958 15	636,079 66	6,498,199 11	5,192,445 05	2,032,008 99
1845	2,369,652 79	702,637 22	6,297,177 89	5,819,888 50	2,394,867 29
1846	2,532,232 92	409,292 53	6,455,013 92	10,362,374 36	1,809,739 62
1847	2,570,338 44	405,079 10	7,900,635 76	35,776,495 72	1,742,820 85
1848	2,647,802 87	448,593 01	9,408,476 02	27,838,374 80	1,226,500 92
1849	2,865,196 91	6,908,996 72	9,786,705 92	16,563,543 33	193,695 87
1850	3,027,454 39	5,990,858 81	7,904,724 66	9,687,024 58	1,866,886 02
1851	3,481,219 51	6,236 427 16	8,880,581 38	12,161,965 11	2,293,377 22
1852	3,439,923 22	4,196,321 59	8,918,842 10	8,521,506 19	2,401,858 78
1853	4,265,861 68	950,871 30	11,067,789 53	9,910,498 49	1,736,262 45
1854	4,621,492 24	†7,763,812 31	10,790,066 32	11,722,282 87	1,369,009 47
1855	6,350,875 88	997,007 26	13,327,095 11	14,648,074 07	1,542,255 40
1856	6,452,256 35	3,642,615 39	14,074,834 64	16,963,160 51	1,344,027 70
1857	7,611,547 27	999,177 65	12,651,694 61	19,159,150 87	1,423,770 85
1858	7,116,339 04	1,396,508 72	14,053,264 64	25,679,121 63	1,221,163 14
1859	5,913,281 50	981,946 87	14,690,927 90	23,154,730 53	161,190 66
1860	6,077,008 95	1,146,143 79	11,514,649 83	16,472,202 72	1,100,802 32
1861	6,074,141 83	1,147,786 91	12,387,156 52	23,001,530 67	1,034,599 73
1862	5,939,009 29	1,339,710 35	42,674,569 69	394,368,407 36	879,583 23
1863	6,350,618 78	1,231,413 06	63,211,105 27	599,298,600 83	3,140,194 44

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, December 1, 1863.

* The first Revolutionary pensions.

† Purchase of Florida.

‡ Includes seven millions Mexican indemnity, 1849 to 1852; also embraces large sums paid Mexico.

the several heads of Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, Navy Department, War Department, with the Interest and Principal of the Public Debt.
issued; all previous years are from the account of warrants paid.]

Indians.	Miscellaneous.	Total Ordinary Expenditures.	Interest on Public Debt.	Principal of Public Debt.	Total Debts and Loans.	Total Expenditures.
\$27,000 00	\$311,533 83	\$1,919,589 52	\$2,349,437 44	\$2,938,512 06	\$5,287,949 50	\$7,207,539 02
13,648 85	194,572 32	1,877,903 77	3,201,628 23	4,062,037 76	7,267,665 90	9,141,569 67
27,282 83	24,709 46	1,710,070 26	2,772,242 12	5,047,263 18	5,819,505 29	7,529 575 55
13,042 46	118,248 30	3,500,546 65	3,490,292 52	2,311,285 57	5,801,378 09	9,302,124 74
23,475 68	92,718 50	4,350,658 04	3,189,151 16	2,895,260 45	6,084,411 61	10,435,069 65
113,563 98	150,476 14	2,531,930 40	3,195,054 53	2,640,791 91	5,825,846 44	8,367,776 84
62,396 38	103,880 82	2,833,590 96	3,300,043 06	2,492,378 76	5,792,421 82	8,626,012 78
16,470 09	149,004 15	4,623,223 54	3,053,281 28	937,012 86	3,990,294 14	8,613,517 68
20,302 19	175,111 81	6,480,166 72	3,186,287 60	1,410,589 18	4,596,876 78	11,077,043 50
31 22	198,636 59	7,411,369 97	3,374,704 72	1,203,665 23	4,578,369 95	11,989,739 92
9,000 00	269,803 41	4,981,669 90	4,412,912 93	7,291,707 11	7,291,707 04	12,273,376 94
94,000 00	315,022 36	3,737,079 91	4,125,038 95	5,413,965 81	9,539,004 76	13,276,084 67
60,000 00	205,217 87	4,002,824 44	3,848,828 00	3,407,331 43	7,256,159 43	11,258,983 67
116,500 00	379,558 23	4,452,858 91	4,266,582 85	3,905,204 90	8,171,787 45	12,624,646 36
196,500 00	384,720 19	3,737,079 91	4,148,998 82	3,220,890 97	7,369,889 79	13,727,124 41
234,200 00	445,485 18	6,080,209 36	3,723,407 88	5,266,476 73	8,989,884 61	11,507,093 97
205,425 00	464,516 52	4,984,572 89	3,369,578 48	2,938,141 62	6,307,720 10	12,292,292 99
123,575 00	427,124 98	6,504,338 85	3,428,152 87	6,832,092 48	10,260,245 35	16,764,584 20
337,503 84	337,032 62	7,414,672 14	2,866,074 90	3,586,479 26	6,452,554 16	13,667,226 30
177,625 00	315,783 47	5,311,082 28	2,845,427 53	5,163,476 93	8,008,904 46	13,319,986 74
151,875 00	457,919 66	5,592,604 86	2,465,733 16	5,543,470 89	8,009,204 05	13,601,808 91
277,845 00	509,113 37	17,829,498 70	2,451,272 57	1,998,349 88	4,449,622 45	22,279,121 15
167,358 28	738,949 15	28,082,396 92	3,599,455 22	7,505,668 22	11,108,123 44	39,190,520 36
167,394 86	1,103,425 50	30,127,686 38	4,593,239 04	3,307,304 90	7,900,543 94	38,028,230 32
530,750 00	1,755,731 27	26,953,571 00	5,754,568 63	6,874,353 72	12,628,922 35	39,562,493 35
274,512 16	1,416,995 00	23,373,432 58	7,213,258 69	16,757,804 24	24,871,662 93	48,244,495 51
319,463 71	2,242,384 62	15,454,609 92	6,389,209 81	19,041,826 31	25,423,036 12	40,877,646 04
505,704 27	2,305,849 82	13,808,673 78	6,016,446 74	15,279,754 88	21,296,201 62	35,104,875 40
463,181 39	1,640,917 06	16,300,273 44	5,163,538 11	2,540,388 18	7,703,926 29	24,004,199 73
315,750 01	1,090,341 85	13,134,530 57	5,126,097 20	3,502,397 08	8,628,494 28	21,763,024 85
477,005 44	903,718 15	10,723,479 07	5,087,274 01	2,679,821 61	8,367,093 62	19,079,572 69
575,007 41	644,985 15	9,827,643 51	5,172,578 24	3,276,370 88	7,848,949 12	17,696,892 63
380,781 82	671,063 78	9,784,154 99	4,922,684 60	607,331 81	5,530,016 41	15,314,171 00
429,987 90	678,942 74	15,330,144 71	4,996,562 08	11,571,831 68	16,568,393 76	31,898,538 47
724,106 44	1,046,131 40	11,490,549 94	4,366,769 08	7,728,575 77	12,095,344 78	23,585,804 72
743,447 83	1,110,715 23	13,062,316 27	3,973,480 54	7,067,601 65	11,041,682 19	24,163,398 46
760,624 88	826,123 67	12,653,095 65	3,486,071 51	9,017,596 88	10,003,668 39	22,656,764 04
705,084 24	1,219,368 40	13,296,041 45	3,098,800 59	6,064,637 48	12,163,438 07	25,459,479 52
576,344 74	1,565,079 66	12,660,490 62	2,542,843 23	9,841,024 55	12,383,267 78	24,054,358 40
622,262 47	1,363,624 13	13,229,533 33	1,913,533 40	9,442,214 82	11,355,748 22	25,585,281 55
1,926,167 98	1,392,336 11	13,864,067 90	1,383,582 95	14,790,795 27	16,174,378 22	30,038,446 12
1,352,323 40	2,451,202 64	16,516,388 77	772,561 50	17,067,747 79	17,840,509 29	34,356,698 06
1,801,977 08	1,198,091 77	22,713,755 11	303,796 87	1,239,746 51	1,543,543 38	24,297,298 49
1,001,625 07	2,082,565 00	18,425,417 25	202,152 98	5,974,412 21	6,176,565 19	24,601,982 44
1,637,652 80	1,549,396 74	17,514,950 28	57,863 08	328 20	58,191 28	17,673,141 56
4,993,160 11	2,749,721 60	30,868,164 04	*63,389 85	3,140 32	66,500 17	30,934,664 21
4,209,594 68	2,932,428 93	37,243,214 24	.....	2,822 91	2,822 91	37,265,037 15
5,313,245 81	3,256,868 18	33,849,718 08	14,997 54	5,930,722 73	5,605,750 27	39,455,438 35
2,218,867 18	2,621,340 20	26,496,948 72	399,834 24	10,718,153 19	11,117,957 43	37,614,936 15
2,271,857 10	2,575,351 50	24,139,920 11	174,635 77	3,911,877 93	4,086,613 70	28,226,533 81
2,273,697 44	3,505,999 09	26,190,840 29	288,063 45	5,312,626 29	5,600,689 74	31,797,530 03
1,151,400 54	3,307,391 55	24,361,336 59	778,550 06	7,796,989 88	8,575,539 94	32,936,876 53
382,404 47	1,579,724 48	11,256,508 60	528,584 57	333,011 98	861,596 45	12,118,105 15
1,282,271 00	2,554,146 05	20,650,108 01	1,874,863 66	11,117,039 18	12,991,802 84	30,642,010 85
1,467,774 95	2,839,470 97	21,895,369 61	1,066,985 04	7,528,054 06	8,595,039 10	30,490,408 71
1,080,047 80	3,769,758 42	26,418,459 59	843,228 77	370,594 54	1,213,823 31	27,632,282 90
1,496,008 69	3,910,190 81	53,801,569 37	1,117,830 22	5,601,452 15	6,719,282 37	30,520,851 74
1,103,251 78	2,554,455 37	45,227,542 61	2,391,652 17	13,036,036 25	15,427,688 42	30,655,143 19
504,263 25	3,111,140 61	39,933,542 61	3,554,419 40	12,898,460 73	16,452,880 13	56,386,422 74
1,663,591 47	7,025,450 16	37,165,990 09	3,884,406 95	3,554,321 22	7,438,728 17	44,604,718 26
2,829,801 77	8,146,577 33	44,049,949 48	3,711,407 40	714,947 32	4,426,154 63	48,476,104 31
3,043,576 04	9,867,926 64	40,389,954 56	4,002,014 13	2,320,640 14	6,322,654 17	46,712,608 83
3,900,537 87	12,246,335 03	44,078,156 35	3,666,905 24	6,832,000 15	10,498,905 39	54,577,061 74
1,413,995 08	13,461,450 13	51,142,138 42	3,074,078 32	21,256,902 33	24,330,080 66	75,473,119 08
2,798,347 71	16,738,442 29	56,312,087 72	1,954,752 34	7,536,681 99	9,852,678 24	66,164,775 96
2,596,465 92	15,240,275 94	60,333,836 45	1,594,845 44	4,647,182 17	12,392,505 61	72,726,341 57
4,241,029 60	18,846,189 91	65,032,559 76	1,652,774 23	8,118,292 81	9,771,067 04	82,062,186 74
4,976,871 34	17,847,851 19	72,291,119 70	1,652,774 23	14,713,572 81	17,351,237 20	83,638,642 92
4,551,566 58	16,873,771 68	66,327,405 82	2,637,664 39	13,900,392 16	17,045,013 07	77,055,125 65
2,991,121 54	20,708,183 43	60,010,112 58	3,144,620 94	18,815,884 13	22,850,141 46	85,357 313 08
2,865,481 17	16,026,574 79	62,537,171 62	4,034,157 30	96,096,922 09	109,287,246 54	570,841,700 25
2,223,402 27	14,129,771 52	461,554,453 71	13,190,324 45	181,086,635 07	205,816,481 68	895,796,630 65
1,076,326 35	15,671,890 24	639,980,148 97	24,729,846 61			

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

* Actual payments on the public debt, but not carried into the totals because of repayments to the treasury.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUE COLLECTED FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE GOVERNMENT TO JUNE 30, 1863, FROM CUSTOMS, INTERNAL AND DIRECT TAXES, PUBLIC LANDS, LOANS AND NOTES, AND ALSO THE TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Years.	Customs.	Internal and Direct Taxes.	Sales of Land.	From Loans and Treasury Notes.	Total Receipts of each Year.	Total expenditures.
1789-91	\$4,399,473	.....	.....	\$5,791,113	\$10,210,026	\$7,207,539 02
1792	3,443,071	\$208,943	.....	5,070,806	8,744,767	9,141,569 67
1793	4,255,306	337,706	.....	1,067,791	5,720,624	7,529,575 55
1794	4,801,065	274,090	.....	4,609,197	10,041,102	9,302,124 74
1795	5,583,461	337,755	.....	3,305,268	9,419,803	10,435,069 65
1796	6,567,938	475,290	\$4,836	362,800	8,740,830	8,367,776 84
1797	7,549,650	575,491	83,541	70,135	8,758,916	8,626,012 78
1798	7,106,062	644,353	11,963	308,574	8,209,070	8,613,517 68
1799	6,610,449	779,136	.....	5,074,647	12,621,460	11,077,043 50
1800	9,080,933	1,543,620	444	1,602,435	12,451,184	11,989,739 92
1801	10,750,779	1,582,377	167,726	10,125	12,945,436	12,273,376 94
1802	12,438,236	823,464	188,628	5,597	15,001,391	13,276,084 67
1803	10,479,418	287,059	105,676	.....	11,064,098	11,238,983 67
1804	11,093,465	101,139	487,527	9,533	11,835,840	12,624,646 36
1805	12,936,487	45,631	540,194	128,815	13,689,508	13,727,124 41
1806	14,667,698	75,865	765,245	48,898	15,608,829	15,070,093 97
1807	15,845,522	47,784	466,163	.....	16,398,019	11,292,232 99
1808	16,363,550	27,370	647,939	1,882	17,062,544	16,764,534 20
1809	7,296,021	11,562	442,252	.....	7,773,473	13,867,226 30
1810	8,583,309	19,879	693,549	2,759,992	12,144,207	13,319,986 74
1811	13,313,223	9,962	1,040,238	8,309	14,431,838	13,601,808 91
1812	8,958,773	5,762	710,423	12,837,900	22,639,033	22,279,121 15
1813	13,224,623	8,561	833,655	26,184,435	40,624,845	39,190,520 36
1814	5,998,772	3,882,482	1,135,971	23,377,912	34,559,537	38,028,230 32
1815	7,282,942	6,840,733	1,287,959	35,254,321	50,961,238	39,582,493 35
1816	36,306,875	9,378,344	1,717,985	9,494,436	57,171,422	48,214,495 51
1817	26,283,348	4,512,288	1,991,226	734,543	33,833,592	40,877,646 04
1818	17,176,385	1,219,613	2,606,565	8,766	21,593,937	35,194,875 40
1819	20,283,609	313,244	3,274,423	2,291	24,605,665	24,004,199 73
1820	15,005,612	137,847	1,635,872	3,040,824	20,881,494	21,763,024 85
1821	13,004,417	98,377	1,212,966	5,000,324	19,573,704	19,090,572 69
1822	17,589,762	88,617	1,803,582	.....	20,232,428	17,676,592 63
1823	19,088,433	44,580	916,523	.....	20,540,666	15,314,171 00
1824	17,878,326	40,865	984,418	5,000,000	24,381,213	31,898,538 47
1825	20,095,714	28,102	1,216,090	5,000,000	26,840,858	23,585,894 72
1826	23,341,332	28,228	1,393,735	.....	25,260,434	24,108,398 46
1827	19,712,283	22,513	1,495,945	.....	22,966,364	22,636,764 04
1828	23,205,524	19,671	1,018,309	.....	24,763,629	25,430,479 52
1829	22,681,966	25,838	1,517,175	.....	24,827,627	25,044,358 40
1830	21,922,391	29,141	2,329,356	.....	24,844,117	24,585,281 55
1831	24,224,442	17,440	3,210,815	.....	28,526,821	30,038,446 12
1832	28,465,237	18,422	2,623,381	.....	31,865,561	34,356,698 06
1833	29,032,509	3,153	3,987,632	.....	33,948,426	24,257,298 49
1834	16,214,957	4,216	4,857,601	.....	21,791,936	24,631,982 44
1835	19,391,311	14,723	14,757,601	.....	35,430,087	17,573,141 56
1836	23,409,940	1,039	24,877,180	.....	50,826,796	30,868,164 04
1837	11,169,290	.....	6,776,237	2,992,989	27,883,854	37,265,037 15
1838	16,158,800	.....	3,081,939	12,716,821	39,019,383	39,455,438 35
1839	23,137,925	.....	7,076,447	3,857,276	33,881,243	37,614,936 15
1840	13,499,502	.....	3,292,286	5,589,548	25,032,194	28,226,533 81
1841	14,487,217	.....	1,265,627	13,659,317	30,519,478	31,797,530 03
1842	18,187,909	.....	1,335,798	14,808,736	34,773,745	32,936,876 53
6 mo. of 1843	7,046,844	.....	897,818	12,551,409	20,782,410	12,118,105 15
*1844	26,183,571	.....	2,059,940	1,877,848	31,193,556	33,642,010 85
*1845	27,528,113	.....	2,077,022	.....	29,941,854	30,490,408 71
*1846	26,712,668	.....	2,694,452	.....	29,699,968	30,632,282 90
*1847	23,747,864	.....	2,498,355	28,000,765	55,338,169	60,520,851 74
*1848	31,757,070	.....	3,328,643	21,293,780	56,992,479	60,655,143 19
*1849	28,346,738	.....	1,688,960	29,075,815	59,796,893	56,386,422 74
*1850	39,668,686	.....	1,859,894	4,056,500	47,649,389	44,604,718 26
*1851	49,017,568	.....	2,352,305	207,665	52,762,704	48,476,104 31
*1852	47,339,326	.....	2,043,240	46,300	49,893,116	46,712,608 83
*1853	58,931,855	.....	1,607,085	16,373	61,500,103	54,577,061 74
*1854	64,224,190	.....	8,470,798	1,950	73,892,291	75,483,119 08
*1855	53,025,794	.....	11,497,049	800	65,351,375	66,164,775 96
*1856	64,022,863	.....	8,917,645	200	74,053,899	72,726,341 57
*1857	63,875,905	.....	3,829,487	3,900	68,963,213	71,274,587 37
*1858	41,789,621	.....	3,513,715	23,717,300	70,872,666	82,062,186 74
*1859	49,555,824	.....	1,755,687	23,287,500	81,773,966	83,673,642 92
*1860	53,187,512	.....	1,778,558	20,786,808	76,841,408	77,055,125 65
*1861	39,582,126	.....	870,659	41,895,240	83,371,640	85,387,313 08
*1862	49,066,398	1,795,332	152,204	529,692,461	581,628,181	570,841,700 25
*1863	69,059,642	39,125,892	167,617	595,595,727	706,995,493	671,709,996 00

* Year ending June 30. † Net receipts, excluding \$181,086,635 applied to the discharge of former loans.
 ‡ Including \$3,046,615 miscellaneous. § Actual expenditures, including repayment of loans.

**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE EXPORTS OF THE GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF
THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1862.***

PRODUCTS.	Year ending June 30, 1858	Year ending June 30, 1859	Year ending June 30, 1860	Year ending June 30, 1861	Year ending June 30, 1862
THE SEA.					
Fisheries—					
Oil, spermaceti.....	\$1,097,505	\$1,737,734	\$1,789,089	\$2,110,823	\$962,603
Oil, whale and other fish.....	597,107	598,762	537,547	581,264	1,286,329
Whalebone.....	1,105,223	1,233,539	896,293	736,562	556,795
Spermaceti & sperm candles.....	66,012	46,278	51,829	143,907	64,481
Fish, dried or smoked.....	487,007	642,901	690,088	634,941	714,582
Fish, pickled.....	197,441	203,760	191,634	244,028	328,687
PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.					
Wood—					
Staves and heading.....	1,975,852	2,410,334	2,365,516	1,959,392	2,590,649
Shingles.....	595,451	191,531	169,546	108,610	67,356
Board, plank and scantling..	3,428,530	3,317,298	2,777,919	2,092,949	2,015,982
Hewn timber.....	292,163	367,609	231,668	97,875	138,521
Other lumber.....	1,240,425	1,001,216	705,119	441,979	1,178,753
Oak bark and other dye.....	392,825	412,701	164,260	189,476	186,363
All manufactures of wood....	2,234,678	2,339,861	2,703,095	2,344,079	1,753,259
Naval stores—					
Tar and pitch.....	100,659	141,058	151,404	143,280	55,884
Rosin and turpentine.....	1,464,210	2,248,381	1,818,238	1,060,257	293,400
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	554,744	643,861	822,820	651,547	451,047
Ginseng.....	193,736	54,204	295,766	292,899	408,590
Skins and furs.....	1,002,378	1,361,352	1,533,208	878,466	794,407
PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE.					
Of Animals—					
Beef.....	2,081,856	2,188,056	2,674,324	1,675,773	2,017,077
Tallow.....	824,970	712,551	1,598,176	2,942,370	4,026,113
Hides.....	875,753	520,539	1,036,260	673,818	518,667
Horned cattle.....	1,238,769	1,345,058	1,032,426	223,246	193,019
Butter.....	541,863	750,912	1,144,321	2,355,985	4,114,057
Cheese.....	731,910	649,312	1,565,630	3,321,631	2,712,899
Pork, pickled.....	2,852,942	3,355,746	3,132,313	2,609,818	13,980,003
Hams and bacon.....	1,957,423	1,263,042	2,273,768	4,848,339	10,290,572
Lard.....	3,809,501	3,268,406	4,545,831	4,729,297	10,004,521
Wool.....	211,861	355,563	389,512	237,846	296,225
Hogs.....	810,406	550,875	377,604	3,267	23,562
Horses.....	283,371	290,250	233,368	193,420	157,442
Mules.....	244,297	258,336	158,080	191,873	212,187
Sheep.....	49,319	41,182	33,613	28,417	34,600
Vegetable food—					
Wheat.....	9,061,504	2,849,192	4,076,704	38,313,624	42,568,790
Flour.....	19,328,884	14,433,591	15,448,507	24,645,849	27,513,196
Indian corn.....	3,259,039	1,323,103	2,399,808	6,890,865	10,387,651
Indian meal.....	877,602	994,269	912,075	692,003	778,076
Rye meal.....	56,235	60,786	48,172	55,761	54,488
Rye, oats, & other small grain	642,764	1,181,170	1,058,304	1,124,556	2,364,625
Biscuit or ship bread.....	472,372	512,910	478,450	429,708	490,942
Potatoes.....	205,791	284,111	284,673	285,508	300,599
Apples.....	74,363	99,803	99,803	269,263	219,528
Onions.....	75,626	100,669	60,786	102,578	90,412
Rice.....	1,870,578	2,207,148	2,567,399	1,382,178	156,899
Other products—					
Cotton.....	131,386,661	161,434,923	191,806,555	34,051,483	1,180,113
Tobacco.....	17,009,767	21,074,038	15,906,547	13,784,710	12,325,356
Hemp.....	47,875	9,279	9,531	8,608	8,300
Cloverseed.....	332,250	536,781	596,919	1,063,141	295,255
Flaxseed.....		8,177	3,810	49,609	59
Brown sugar.....	375,062	196,935	103,244	301,329	90,022
Hops.....	41,704	53,016	32,866	2,006,053	661,308
MANUFACTURES.					
Refined sugar.....	200,724	377,944	301,674	287,881	147,397
Wax.....	85,926	94,850	131,803	94,495	47,383
Chocolate.....	2,304	2,444	2,593	2,157	4,288
Spirits from grain.....	476,722	273,576	311,595	867,954	328,414

* For exports of 1863, see pages 195, 196, following.

PRODUCTS.	Year ending June 30, 1858	Year ending June 30, 1859	Year ending June 30, 1860	Year ending June 30, 1861	Year ending June 30, 1862
MANUFACTURES (Continued).					
Spirits from molasses.....	\$1,267,601	\$760,889	\$930,644	\$850,546	\$715,702
Spirits from other material.....	240,432	188,746	219,199	593,185	1,577,861
Molasses.....	115,893	75,699	35,292	39,138	21,914
Vinegar.....	24,336	35,156	41,368	38,262	29,701
Beer, ale, porter, cider, in casks..	38,049	55,675	31,371	25,876	46,464
Beer, ale, porter, cider, in bottles	20,883	22,551	22,202	13,604	9,232
Linseed oil.....	48,225	34,194	26,799	27,982	20,928
Spirits of turpentine.....	1,089,282	1,306,035	1,916,289	1,192,787	54,731
Household furniture.....	932,499	1,067,197	1,079,114	838,049	939,168
Carriages and parts, and railroad cars and parts.....	777,921	655,600	816,973	472,080	517,175
Hats of fur or silk.....	93,174	145,226	118,770	106,512	77,281
Hats of palm-leaf.....	33,351	71,478	92,832	50,444	55,446
Saddlery.....	55,280	58,870	71,332	61,469	67,759
Trunks and valises.....	50,441	42,153	50,184	40,622	50,771
Adamantine and other candles...	628,599	671,750	708,699	683,048	836,849
Soap.....	305,704	466,215	494,405	455,648	636,049
Snuff.....	10,109	68,090	11,354	17,703	7,914
Tobacco, manufactured.....	2,400,115	3,334,401	3,372,074	2,742,828	1,068,080
Gunpowder.....	365,173	371,603	467,772	347,103	101,503
Leather.....	605,589	499,718	674,309	555,202	389,037
Leather, boots and shoes.....	663,905	820,175	782,525	779,876	721,206
Cables and cordage.....	212,840	320,435	246,572	255,274	199,669
Salt.....	162,650	212,710	129,717	144,046	228,109
Lead.....	48,119	28,575	50,446	6,241	7,334
Iron—					
Pig.....	24,087	21,213	19,143	25,826	38,412
Bar.....	26,082	48,226	38,257	15,411	45,584
Nails.....	155,762	188,223	188,754	270,084	175,856
Castings.....	464,415	128,059	282,848	76,750	54,761
Other manufactures of.....	4,059,528	5,117,346	5,174,040	5,536,576	4,212,448
Copper & brass, & manufactures of	1,985,223	1,048,246	1,664,122	2,375,029	1,088,021
Drugs and medicines.....	681,278	796,008	1,115,455	1,149,433	1,490,376
Cotton goods—					
Printed or colored.....	2,069,194	2,320,890	3,356,449	2,215,032	587,500
White, other than duck.....	1,598,136	1,302,381	1,403,506	1,076,959	508,004
Duck.....	183,589	215,855	382,089	300,068	221,685
All other manufactures of...	1,800,285	4,477,096	5,792,752	4,364,379	1,629,275
Hemp—					
Thread.....	1,326	444	430	80	253
Bags.....	11,349	5,439	4,733	406	2,106
Cloth.....	.....	905	813	.....	1,140
Other manufactures of.....	76,417	12,090	21,838	39,084	28,441
Wearing apparel.....	210,695	470,613	525,175	462,554	472,924
Earthen and stone ware.....	36,783	47,261	65,086	40,524	31,158
Combs and buttons.....	46,349	46,007	23,345	32,792	14,221
Brooms and brushes of all kinds	49,153	44,638	61,377	62,360	99,166
Billiard tables and apparatus.....	8,791	12,094	15,679	8,910	19,884
Umbrellas, parasols, & sunshades	6,339	4,837	4,802	1,271	553
Morocco and other leather not sold by the pound.....	13,099	41,465	19,011	7,507	13,049
Fire-engines.....	7,220	3,213	9,948	7,940	34,930
Printing-presses and type.....	106,498	68,868	157,124	106,562	168,647
Musical instruments.....	93,275	151,101	129,633	150,974	147,826
Books and maps.....	203,774	319,068	278,268	250,365	214,231
Paper and stationery.....	223,991	299,557	285,798	347,915	398,546
Paints and varnish.....	131,217	185,068	223,809	240,923	259,064
Jewelry, real and imitation.....	28,319	58,358	24,659	48,740	67,750
Other manufactures of gold and silver, and gold leaf.....	26,386	35,947	140,187	53,372	63,078
Glass.....	214,608	252,316	277,948	394,731	522,606
Tin.....	24,126	39,289	39,064	30,229	62,286
Pewter and lead.....	27,327	28,782	46,081	30,534	31,366
Marble and stone.....	138,590	112,214	176,289	185,267	190,067
Brick lime and cement.....	103,821	160,611	154,045	93,292	83,385
India-rubber shoes.....	115,931	52,006	58,826	33,603	35,903
India-rubber, other than shoes...	197,448	146,821	182,015	160,088	107,953
Lard oil.....	60,958	50,973	55,783	81,783	148,026
Oil cake.....	1,435,861	1,198,581	1,609,328	1,386,691	\$75,341

PRODUCTS.	Year ending June 30, 1858	Year ending June 30, 1859	Year ending June 30, 1860	Year ending June 30, 1861	Year ending June 30, 1862
MANUFACTURES (Concluded).					
Artificial flowers.....	\$582	\$212	\$207	\$1,459	\$130
Coal.....	558,014	653,536	740,783	577,386	837,117
Ice.....	200,525	164,581	183,134	172,263	182,667
Gold and silver coin.....	19,474,040	24,172,442	26,033,678	10,488,590	17,776,912
Gold and silver bullion.....	22,933,206	33,329,863	30,913,173	13,311,280	13,267,739
Quicksilver.....	129,184	.....	258,682	631,450	1,237,643
Articles not enumerated—					
Manufactured.....	2,601,788	2,274,652	2,397,445	2,530,689	2,880,347
Raw produce.....	1,561,940	1,858,205	1,355,391	2,794,046	1,770,916
Total of Oswego 2d quarter, 1861, not received in time to show in detail.....	.....	.....	.....	733,317	.....

STATEMENT EXHIBITING A SUMMARY VIEW OF THE EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE, &C. OF THE UNITED STATES FROM JUNE 30, 1847, TO JUNE 30, 1862.

YEAR ENDING—	PRODUCT OF—						RAW PRODUCE.	SPECIE AND BULLION.	TOTAL VALUE.
	The sea.	The forest.	Agricul- ture.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Manufac- tures.			
June 30, 1847	\$3,468,033	\$5,996,073	\$68,450,383	\$7,242,066	\$53,415,848	\$10,476,345	\$1,526,076	\$62,620	\$150,637,464
1848	1,980,963	7,059,084	37,781,446	7,551,122	61,998,294	12,858,758	974,042	2,700,412	132,904,121
1849	2,547,654	5,917,994	38,858,204	5,804,207	66,396,967	11,280,075	904,980	956,874	132,666,955
1850	2,824,818	7,442,503	26,547,158	9,951,023	71,984,616	15,196,451	953,664	2,046,679	136,946,912
1851	3,294,691	7,847,022	24,369,210	9,219,251	112,315,317	20,136,967	1,437,680	18,069,580	196,649,718
1852	2,282,342	7,864,220	26,378,872	10,031,283	87,965,732	18,862,931	1,545,767	37,437,837	192,368,984
1853	3,279,413	7,915,259	33,463,573	11,319,319	109,456,404	22,599,930	1,735,264	33,548,535	213,417,697
1854	3,064,069	11,761,185	67,104,592	10,016,046	93,596,220	26,849,411	2,764,781	38,234,566	253,290,870
1855	3,516,894	12,603,837	42,567,476	14,712,468	88,143,844	28,833,299	2,373,317	53,957,418	246,708,553
1856	3,356,797	10,694,184	77,686,455	12,221,843	128,382,331	30,970,992	3,125,429	44,148,279	310,586,330
1857	3,704,523	14,699,711	75,722,096	20,260,772	131,575,859	29,653,267	3,290,485	60,078,352	338,985,065
1858	3,550,295	13,475,671	53,235,980	17,009,767	131,386,661	30,372,180	2,320,479	42,407,246	293,758,279
1859	4,462,974	14,489,406	40,400,757	21,074,038	161,434,923	33,553,660	2,676,322	57,502,305	335,594,565
1860	4,156,480	13,738,569	48,451,894	15,906,547	191,806,255	39,803,080	2,279,308	56,946,851	373,183,274
1861	4,451,515	10,260,809	101,655,833	13,784,710	34,051,483	36,418,254	3,543,695	23,799,870	227,966,169
1862	3,913,477	9,934,211	124,561,114	12,325,356	1,180,113	27,171,017	2,790,700	31,044,651	212,920,639
Total.....	53,864,938	161,699,728	887,235,043	198,429,838	1,525,091,187	395,336,617	34,441,989	492,942,075	3,749,031,415

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, 1863.

(From the Finance Report of December, 1863.)

*Statement exhibiting the Value of Leading Articles of Manufacture exported in the year ending June 30, 1863.**

Ashes.....	\$513,704	Clothing.....	\$950,332
Beer and ale.....	127,076	Combs and buttons.....	40,036
Books.....	221,700	Copper and brass manufactures: chan- deliers and gas-fixtures.....	1,026,038
Boots and shoes.....	1,328,735	Cotton manufactures: piece goods, brown.....	322,316
Bread and biscuit.....	582,268	piece goods, printed.....	630,558
Cables and cordage.....	408,847	twist, yarn, and thread.....	.....
Candles: spermaceti.....	76,946	all other manufactures of cotton.....	1,950,997
tallow, adamantine, and all other.....	1,110,918	Drugs, medicinal.....	1,954,446
Carriages, wagons, and cars.....	784,000		
Chocolate.....	1,686		

* This statement is according to a new classification of manufactures recently adopted by the Treasury Department.

Earthen and stone ware.....	\$88,153	Oils: petroleum and coal.....	*\$3,750,000
Fire-engines and apparatus.....	9,706	Paints and varnish.....	436,833
Glassware.....	1,000,980	Paper and stationery.....	593,036
Gold and silver manufactures.....	165,844	Printing presses and type.....	206,037
Gunpowder.....	43,203	Saddlery.....	167,711
Hats.....	279,038	Soap.....	736,524
Hemp manufactures: not cordage.....	122,204	Spirits: from grain.....	1,390,538
House furniture.....	1,278,977	all other.....	2,015,034
India-rubber manufactures.....	247,000	Spirits of turpentine.....	143,777
Iron: pig, bar, and nails.....	450,971	Staves, shooks, and heading.....	4,480,069
castings.....	56,853	Sugar: brown.....	37,592
all other manufactures of iron and steel.....	5,955,750	refined.....	354,919
Lead, and manufactures of lead, and of pewter.....	52,920	Tinware.....	41,558
Leather: common.....	634,397	Tobacco, manufactured (cigars and snuff included).....	3,398,181
morocco and other fine.....	18,719	Trunks and valises.....	80,780
Lime, cement, and bricks.....	98,973	Umbrellas and parasols.....	3,123
Lumber: boards and other not stated....	3,705,853	Vinegar.....	34,376
masts, spars, and hewn timber.....	8,036	Wax.....	80,899
Marble and stone manufactures.....	138,214	Wood manufactures, not stated.....	2,547,357
Musical instruments.....	143,732	Unenumerated articles.....	3,078,639
Oils: lard.....	933,349		
linseed.....	29,861		\$50,670,033

TABLE showing the total Exports of Domestic Products in the year ending June 30, 1862, and the several Countries to which exported, with the Amount to each; also the Amounts carried in American Vessels, and the Amounts carried in Foreign Vessels.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Total Exports.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	To the dominions of each power.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 Russia and Dependencies.....	153,471	129,310	24,161	153,471
2 Sweden, Norway, and Swedish W. Indies	78,773	31,657	47,116	78,773
3 Denmark and Danish West Indies.....	1,007,667	750,915	256,752	1,007,667
4 Bremen, Hamburg, and German Zoll'n..	12,672,646	76,469	12,596,177	12,672,646
5 Holland, and all Dutch Colonial Poss'n's..	3,237,022	1,571,961	1,665,061	3,237,022
6 Belgium.....	3,192,691	1,724,813	1,467,878	3,192,691
7 England, Scotland, and Ireland.....	105,898,554	51,692,289	54,206,265	136,859,216
8 Canada, and Brit. North American Poss'n's	18,652,012	9,141,294	9,510,718	
9 Brit. W. I., and Poss. in Cen. and S. Am....	6,928,527	3,343,737	3,584,790	
10 Brit. Poss'n's in Africa and Mediterranean.	1,859,460	1,649,159	210,201	
11 British East Indies and Australia.....	3,520,663	2,923,103	597,560	20,938,696
12 France.....	20,014,181	17,361,317	2,652,864	
13 French West Indies and Colonies.....	924,515	386,148	538,367	
14 Spain and Canary Islands.....	990,449	725,764	264,685	11,617,091
15 Spanish West Indies.....	10,626,642	8,386,924	2,239,718	
16 Portugal and Portuguese Colonies.....	708,029	408,594	299,435	708,029
17 Italy.....	1,560,361	1,088,903	471,458	1,560,361
18 Austria.....	35,615	35,615	.....	35,615
19 Turkey in Europe and Asia, and Egypt....	444,397	400,704	43,693	444,397
20 Hayti and San Domingo.....	3,088,108	1,624,423	1,463,685	3,088,108
21 Mexico.....	1,840,720	1,451,136	389,584	1,840,720
22 Central America.....	115,640	80,942	34,698	115,640
23 New Granada and Venezuela.....	2,968,871	2,179,480	789,391	2,968,871
24 Brazil.....	3,748,249	3,190,004	594,245	3,748,249
25 Uruguay.....	290,259	266,453	23,806	290,259
26 Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic.....	974,279	916,847	57,432	974,279
27 Chili.....	1,010,051	819,190	190,861	1,010,051
28 Peru.....	571,652	386,254	185,398	571,652
29 China and Japan.....	4,328,506	4,031,815	296,691	4,328,506
30 Sandwich Islands.....	496,983	496,243	640	496,983
31 Other Islands and Ports of the Pacific.....	100,414	36,300	64,114	100,414
32 Liberia, and other Ports in Africa.....	994,112	880,028	114,084	994,112
Total.....	\$213,069,519	\$118,187,891	\$94,881,628	\$213,069,519

* A considerable portion of the export of petroleum was for this year entered among unenumerated articles not manufactured. The total export, crude and refined, was 17,056,049 gallons; value, \$5,757,618.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Gross Value of Exports and Imports from the beginning of the Government to June 30, 1863.

Year ending—	EXPORTS.			Imports—total.
	Domestic pro- duce.	Foreign mer- chandise.	Total.	
September 30.....1790	\$19,666,000	\$539,156	\$20,205,156	\$23,000,000
1791	18,500,000	512,041	19,012,041	29,200,000
1792	19,000,000	1,753,098	20,753,098	31,500,000
1793	24,000,000	2,109,572	26,109,572	31,100,000
1794	26,500,000	6,526,233	33,026,233	34,600,000
1795	39,500,000	8,489,472	47,989,472	69,756,268
1796	40,764,097	26,300,000	67,064,097	81,436,164
1797	29,850,206	27,000,000	56,850,206	75,379,406
1798	28,527,097	33,000,000	61,527,097	68,551,700
1799	33,142,522	45,523,000	78,665,522	79,069,148
1800	31,840,903	39,130,877	70,971,780	91,252,768
1801	47,473,204	46,642,721	94,115,925	111,363,511
1802	36,708,189	35,774,971	72,483,160	76,333,333
1803	42,205,961	13,594,072	55,800,033	64,666,666
1804	41,467,477	36,231,597	77,699,074	85,000,000
1805	42,387,002	53,179,019	95,566,021	120,600,000
1806	41,253,727	60,283,236	101,536,963	129,410,000
1807	48,699,592	59,643,558	108,343,150	138,500,000
1808	9,423,546	12,997,414	22,420,960	56,990,000
1809	31,405,702	20,797,531	52,203,233	59,400,000
1810	42,366,675	24,391,295	66,657,970	85,400,000
1811	45,294,043	16,022,790	61,316,833	53,400,000
1812	30,032,109	8,495,127	38,527,236	77,030,000
1813	25,008,132	2,847,865	27,855,997	22,005,000
1814	6,782,272	145,169	6,927,441	12,965,000
1815	45,974,403	6,583,350	52,557,753	113,041,274
1816	64,781,896	17,138,156	81,920,452	147,103,000
1817	68,313,500	19,358,069	87,671,569	99,250,000
1818	73,854,437	19,426,696	93,281,133	121,750,000
1819	50,976,838	19,165,683	70,142,521	87,125,000
1820	51,683,640	18,008,029	69,691,669	74,450,000
1821	43,671,894	21,302,488	64,974,382	62,585,724
1822	49,874,079	22,286,202	72,160,281	83,241,541
1823	47,155,408	27,543,622	74,699,030	77,579,267
1824	50,649,500	25,337,157	75,986,657	89,549,007
1825	66,944,745	32,590,643	99,535,388	96,340,075
1826	53,055,710	24,530,612	77,586,322	84,974,477
1827	58,921,691	23,403,136	82,324,727	79,484,068
1828	50,669,669	21,595,017	72,264,686	88,509,824
1829	55,700,193	16,658,478	72,358,671	74,492,527
1830	59,462,029	14,387,479	73,849,508	70,876,920
1831	61,277,057	20,033,526	81,310,583	103,191,124
1832	63,137,470	24,039,473	87,176,943	101,029,266
1833	70,317,693	19,822,735	90,140,443	108,118,311
1834	81,024,162	23,312,811	104,336,973	126,521,332
1835	101,189,082	20,504,495	121,693,577	149,895,742
1836	106,916,680	21,746,360	128,663,040	189,980,035
1837	95,504,414	21,854,962	117,419,376	140,989,217
1838	96,033,821	12,452,795	108,486,616	113,717,404
1839	103,533,891	17,494,525	121,028,417	162,092,132
September 30.....1840	113,895,634	18,190,312	132,085,936	107,141,519
1841	106,382,722	15,469,081	121,851,803	127,946,177
1842	92,960,996	11,721,538	104,691,534	100,162,087
9 months to June 30.....1843	77,793,783	6,552,697	84,346,480	64,753,799
Year ending June 30.....1844	99,715,179	11,484,867	111,200,046	108,435,035
1845	99,299,776	15,246,830	114,646,606	117,254,564
Year ending June 30.....1846	102,141,893	11,346,623	113,488,516	121,691,797
1847	150,637,464	8,011,158	158,648,622	146,545,638
1848	132,904,121	21,128,010	154,032,131	154,998,928
1849	132,666,955	13,088,865	145,755,820	147,851,439
1850	136,946,912	14,951,808	151,898,720	178,138,318
1851	196,689,718	21,698,293	218,388,011	216,224,932
1852	192,368,984	17,289,382	209,658,366	212,945,442

STATEMENT exhibiting the Gross Value of Exports and Imports from the beginning of the Government to June 30, 1863.—Continued.

Year ending—	EXPORTS.			Imports—total.
	Domestic produce.	Foreign merchandise.	Total.	
1853	\$213,417,637	\$17,558,460	\$230,976,157	\$167,978,647
1854	253,390,870	24,850,194	278,241,064	304,562,381
1855	246,708,553	28,448,293	275,156,846	261,468,520
1856	310,586,330	16,378,578	326,964,908	314,639,942
1857	338,985,065	23,975,617	362,960,682	360,890,141
1858	293,758,279	30,886,142	324,644,421	282,613,150
1859	338,894,385	20,895,077	359,789,462	338,765,130
1860	373,189,274	26,933,022	400,122,296	362,163,941
1861	389,711,391	21,145,427	410,856,818	350,775,835
1862	212,920,639	16,869,641	229,790,280	205,819,823
1863	305,850,211	25,959,248	331,809,459	252,187,587
Totals.....	\$7,381,318,194	\$1,532,694,876	\$8,913,713,070	\$9,450,760,003

NOTE.—The account for the fiscal year 1860–61 is corrected by taking the actual exports and imports of like quarters of the previous fiscal year as a minimum estimate for the last two quarters of the fiscal year 1860–61, of transactions which continued under the American flag, but which were not reported to the Treasury Department in regular quarterly returns. The quantities thus added are \$161,611,905 of domestic exports, \$500,000 of foreign exports, and \$16,425,382 of imports.

Prior to 1821 the Treasury reports did not give a complete return of imports. To that period their value, and also the proportion of exports designated respectively as domestic and foreign, has been estimated from sources believed to be authentic. The total of exports is official from the first. From 1821 to 1863, inclusive, all values have been taken from official returns, with the exception above noted for omitted quarters of 1861 at certain Southern ports.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, December 1, 1863.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Value of Foreign Merchandise Imported, Exported, and Consumed, annually, from 1842 to 1863, inclusive; and also the estimated Population and Rate of Consumption per capita during the same period.

Year ending—	VALUE OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Population.	Consumption per capita.
	Imported.	Exported.	Consumed and on hand.		
September 30.....1842	\$100,162,087	\$11,721,538	\$88,440,549	18,155,561	\$4 87
9 months to June 30.....1843	64,753,799	6,552,697	58,201,102	18,698,615	4 15
Year to June 30.....1844	108,435,035	11,484,867	96,950,168	19,241,670	5 03
1845	117,254,564	15,346,830	101,907,734	19,784,725	5 15
1846	121,691,797	11,346,623	110,345,174	20,327,780	5 42
1847	146,545,638	8,011,158	138,534,480	20,780,835	6 60
1848	154,998,928	21,128,010	133,870,918	21,413,890	6 25
1849	147,857,439	13,088,865	134,768,574	21,956,945	6 13
1850	178,138,318	14,951,808	163,186,510	23,191,876	7 03
1851	216,224,932	21,698,293	194,526,639	23,887,632	8 14
1852	212,945,442	17,289,382	195,656,060	24,604,261	7 95
1853	267,978,647	17,558,460	250,420,187	25,342,388	9 88
1854	304,562,381	24,850,194	279,712,187	26,102,659	10 71
1855	261,468,520	28,448,293	233,020,227	26,885,738	8 67
1856	314,639,942	16,378,578	298,261,364	27,692,310	10 77
1857	360,890,141	23,975,617	336,914,524	28,523,079	11 81
1858	282,613,150	30,886,142	251,727,008	29,378,771	8 57
1859	338,765,130	20,895,077	317,873,053	30,260,134	10 50
1860	362,163,941	26,933,022	335,230,919	31,429,891	10 66
1861	356,150,153	21,145,425	335,004,728	32,373,388	10 34
1862	205,819,823	16,869,641	188,950,182	33,344,589	5 67
1863	262,287,587	25,959,248	236,328,339	34,344,926	6 88

NOTE.—The account of imports and exports for the year ending June 30, 1861, is deficient from Southern ports, at which transactions were continued for a period, which gave \$21,895,339 of imports in the same quarters of 1860. \$20,500,000 have therefore been added to the account of imports for that year, and \$500,000 to the account of foreign exports.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, December 1, 1863.

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED, THE VALUE OF TOBACCO, RICE, AND BREADSTUFFS EXPORTED, AND THE TOTAL EXPORTS IN EVERY YEAR, FROM 1821 TO 1862 INCLUSIVE; ALSO THE VALUE OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM JULY 1, 1846, TO JUNE 30, 1862.*

YEARS.	COTTON.			TOBACCO EXPORTED.		RICE EXPORTED.		BREADSTUFFS EXPORTED.		DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES EXP'D.		Aggregate value of Exports, exclusive of Specie.
	Pounds.	Value.	Average cost per pound.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.		
1821	124,893,405	20,157,484	16.2	5,648,902	1,494,307	12,341,901	64,496,413					
1822	144,675,065	22,063,058	16.6	6,222,838	1,553,482	13,880,836	61,350,101					
1823	173,723,270	20,445,520	11.8	6,282,672	1,820,982	13,767,847	68,326,043					
1824	142,369,663	21,947,401	15.4	4,855,966	1,882,982	15,069,484	68,962,105					
1825	176,449,907	36,846,649	20.9	6,115,633	1,992,245	11,634,446	90,747,729					
1826	204,533,415	22,025,214	12.2	6,347,208	1,917,445	11,303,466	72,890,789					
1827	294,310,115	29,339,545	10.	6,577,123	2,343,998	11,685,656	74,398,947					
1828	210,560,463	22,487,229	10.7	5,269,960	2,620,696	11,461,144	64,021,210					
1829	264,837,186	26,575,311	10.	4,962,974	2,514,370	13,131,858	67,434,651					
1830	298,450,102	29,674,833	9.9	5,686,365	1,986,824	12,075,430	71,670,735					
1831	276,979,784	28,299,492	9.1	4,892,388	2,016,267	17,538,227	72,220,652					
1832	322,215,122	31,724,682	9.8	6,999,769	2,152,631	12,432,703	81,520,603					
1833	324,686,604	36,191,105	11.1	5,755,998	2,744,418	14,290,128	87,628,732					
1834	384,717,907	40,448,402	12.8	6,595,305	2,122,272	12,000,399	102,280,215					
1835	357,358,992	44,581,302	16.8	8,250,577	2,210,331	15,624,021	115,215,892					
1836	423,631,307	71,284,925	16.8	10,058,640	2,648,750	10,614,130	124,338,704					
1837	444,211,557	63,240,102	14.2	5,705,647	2,369,279	9,588,359	111,443,127					
1838	605,932,297	61,566,811	10.3	7,392,029	1,721,819	9,636,650	104,978,670					
1839	413,624,212	61,298,982	14.8	9,892,943	2,460,198	14,147,778	112,251,673					
1840	743,941,061	63,870,307	8.5	9,883,967	1,942,076	19,067,535	123,668,932					
1841	530,204,100	54,330,381	10.2	12,576,703	2,010,107	17,106,167	111,817,471					
1842	554,717,017	47,383,464	8.1	9,580,756	1,907,357	16,992,876	99,876,995					
1843	792,297,106	44,119,806	6.2	8,630,979	1,623,726	11,204,123	82,825,689					
1844	605,653,455	51,730,643	8.1	8,387,235	2,182,466	17,970,133	105,743,632					
1845	872,903,996	64,663,501	5.92	7,469,819	2,160,456	27,701,921	106,040,111					
1846	657,598,065	42,767,341	7.81	8,478,270	3,665,991	65,701,121	109,283,248					
1847	567,219,938	55,416,848	10.34	7,252,066	2,381,894	57,472,751	136,741,693					
1848	814,274,431	61,998,294	7.61	7,551,122	3,605,896	67,470,121	128,839,515					
1849	1,026,692,239	66,306,967	6.4	9,804,207	2,331,924	57,472,751	140,351,172					
1850	925,381,604	71,984,616	11.3	9,901,023	2,509,362	38,165,697	158,916,259					
1851	927,237,089	112,313,317	12.11	9,219,227	2,631,517	26,061,573	188,912,531					
1852	1,093,230,639	98,766,732	8.05	10,021,233	2,657,658	22,887,027	203,484,232					
1853	1,111,570,370	103,456,404	9.25	11,319,319	2,657,658	32,985,322	206,892,282					
1854	987,833,106	98,766,732	9.47	10,016,466	2,657,658	22,509,930	226,384,608					
1855	1,008,424,601	88,143,844	8.74	14,712,046	2,657,658	28,840,411	226,384,608					
1856	1,351,341,701	125,382,351	9.49	12,221,843	2,657,658	28,840,411	226,384,608					
1857	1,048,282,475	131,575,859	12.65	17,009,772	2,657,658	28,840,411	226,384,608					
1858	1,118,624,012	131,386,681	11.72	21,007,448	2,657,658	28,840,411	226,384,608					
1859	1,386,468,556	161,434,923	12.72	15,906,547	2,657,658	28,840,411	226,384,608					
1860	1,767,686,338	191,806,555	11.07	13,754,710	2,657,658	28,840,411	226,384,608					
1861	307,516,099	34,051,483	10.85	12,325,356	1,568,899	139,100,352	119,338,755					
1862	5,064,564	1,180,113	23.30									
1863												

* Also of breadstuffs, manufactures, and the aggregate exports to June 30, 1863.

† Beginning in 1843, the fiscal year ends June 30.

‡ These amounts are given from assumed corrections on page 271 of the Finance Report of 1863.

STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE AMOUNT OF COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED AND EXPORTED ANNUALLY FROM 1821 TO 1863, INCLUSIVE, AND ALSO THE AMOUNT OF IMPORTATION OVER EXPORTATION, AND EXPORTATION OVER IMPORTATION, DURING THE SAME YEARS.

YEAR ENDING—	COIN AND BULLION.			
	Imported.	Exported.	Excess of im- portation over exportation.	Excess of ex- portation over importation.
September 30.....1821	\$8,064,890	\$10,477,969	.....	\$2,413,079
".....1822	3,369,846	10,810,180	.....	7,440,334
".....1823	5,097,896	6,372,987	.....	1,275,091
".....1824	8,379,835	7,014,552	\$1,365,283	.....
".....1825	6,150,765	8,787,659	.....	2,636,894
".....1826	6,880,966	4,704,533	2,176,433	.....
".....1827	8,151,130	8,014,880	136,250	.....
".....1828	7,489,741	8,243,476	.....	753,735
".....1829	7,403,612	4,924,020	2,479,592	.....
".....1830	8,155,964	2,178,773	5,977,191	.....
".....1831	7,305,945	9,014,931	.....	1,708,986
".....1832	5,907,504	5,656,340	251,164	.....
".....1833	7,070,368	2,611,701	4,458,667	.....
".....1834	17,911,632	2,076,758	15,834,874	.....
".....1835	13,131,447	6,477,775	6,653,662	.....
".....1836	13,400,881	4,324,336	9,076,545	.....
".....1837	10,516,414	5,976,249	4,540,165	.....
".....1838	17,747,116	3,508,046	14,239,070	.....
".....1839	5,595,176	8,776,743	.....	3,181,567
".....1840	8,882,813	8,417,014	465,799	.....
".....1841	4,988,633	10,034,332	.....	5,045,699
".....1842	4,087,016	4,813,539	.....	726,523
9 months to June 30.....1843	22,390,559	1,520,791	20,869,768	.....
Year ending June 30.....1844	5,890,429	5,454,214	376,215	.....
".....1845	4,070,242	8,606,495	.....	4,536,253
".....1846	3,777,732	3,905,268	.....	127,536
".....1847	24,121,289	1,907,024	22,214,265	.....
".....1848	6,360,224	15,841,616	.....	9,481,392
".....1849	6,651,240	5,404,648	1,246,592	.....
".....1850	4,628,792	7,522,994	.....	2,894,202
".....1851	5,453,592	29,472,752	.....	24,019,160
".....1852	5,505,044	42,674,135	.....	37,169,091
".....1853	4,201,382	27,486,875	.....	23,285,493
".....1854	6,958,184	41,436,456	.....	34,478,272
".....1855	3,659,812	56,247,343	.....	52,587,531
".....1856	4,207,632	45,745,485	.....	41,537,853
".....1857	12,461,799	69,136,922	.....	56,675,123
".....1858	19,274,496	52,633,147	.....	33,358,651
".....1859	6,369,703	63,887,411	.....	57,517,708
".....1860	8,550,135	66,546,239	.....	57,996,104
".....1861	46,339,611	29,791,080	16,548,531	.....
".....1862	16,415,052	36,886,956	.....	20,471,904
".....1863	9,555,648	64,156,610	.....	54,600,962
Total.....	402,916,539	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE AMOUNT OF THE TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES ANNUALLY FROM 1789 TO 1863, INCLUSIVE; ALSO THE REGISTERED AND ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE EMPLOYED IN STEAM NAVIGATION IN EACH YEAR.

YEAR ENDING—	Registered sail tonnage.	Registered steam ton- nage.	Enrolled and licensed sail tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed steam tonnage.	Total ton- nage.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Dec. 31, 1789.....	123,893	.....	77,669	.....	201,562
" 1790.....	346,254	.....	132,123	.....	274,377
" 1791.....	362,110	.....	139,036	.....	502,146
" 1792.....	411,438	.....	153,019	.....	564,457
" 1793.....	367,734	.....	153,030	.....	520,764
" 1794.....	438,863	.....	189,755	.....	628,618
" 1795.....	529,471	.....	218,494	.....	747,965
" 1796.....	576,733	.....	255,166	.....	831,899
" 1797.....	597,777	.....	279,136	.....	876,913

STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE AMOUNT OF THE TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

YEAR ENDING—	Registered sail tonnage.	Registered steam ton- nage.	Enrolled and licensed sail tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed steam tonnage.	Total ton- nage.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Dec. 31, 1798.....	603,376	.....	294,952	.....	898,328
" 1799.....	662,197	.....	277,212	.....	939,409
" 1800.....	559,921	.....	302,571	.....	972,492
" 1801.....	632,907	.....	314,670	.....	947,577
" 1802.....	560,380	.....	331,724	.....	892,104
" 1803.....	597,157	.....	352,015	.....	949,172
" 1804.....	672,530	.....	369,874	.....	1,042,404
" 1805.....	749,341	.....	391,027	.....	1,140,368
" 1806.....	808,265	.....	400,451	.....	1,208,716
" 1807.....	848,307	.....	420,241	.....	1,268,548
" 1808.....	769,054	.....	473,542	.....	1,242,596
" 1809.....	910,059	.....	440,222	.....	1,350,281
" 1810.....	984,269	.....	440,515	.....	1,424,784
" 1811.....	768,852	.....	463,650	.....	1,232,502
" 1812.....	760,624	.....	509,373	.....	1,269,997
" 1813.....	674,853	.....	491,776	.....	1,166,629
" 1814.....	674,633	.....	484,577	.....	1,159,210
" 1815.....	854,295	.....	513,833	.....	1,368,128
" 1816.....	800,760	.....	571,459	.....	1,372,219
" 1817.....	800,725	.....	590,187	.....	1,399,912
" 1818.....	606,039	.....	619,096	.....	1,225,135
" 1819.....	612,930	.....	647,821	.....	1,260,751
" 1820.....	619,048	.....	661,119	.....	1,280,167
" 1821.....	619,896	.....	679,062	.....	1,298,958
" 1822.....	628,150	.....	696,549	.....	1,324,699
" 1823.....	639,921	.....	671,766	24,879	1,336,566
" 1824.....	669,973	.....	697,580	21,610	1,389,163
" 1825.....	700,788	.....	699,263	23,061	1,423,112
" 1826.....	737,978	.....	762,154	24,059	1,534,191
" 1827.....	747,170	.....	833,240	40,198	1,620,608
" 1828.....	812,619	.....	889,355	39,413	1,741,392
" 1829.....	650,143	.....	556,618	54,037	1,260,798
" 1830.....	575,056	1,419	552,248	63,053	1,191,776
" 1831.....	619,575	877	613,827	33,568	1,267,847
" 1832.....	686,809	181	661,827	90,633	1,439,450
" 1833.....	749,482	545	754,819	101,305	1,606,151
" 1834.....	857,098	340	778,995	122,474	1,758,997
Sept. 30, 1835.....	885,481	340	816,645	122,474	1,824,940
" 1836.....	897,321	454	839,226	145,102	1,822,103
" 1837.....	809,343	1,104	932,576	153,661	1,896,684
" 1838.....	819,801	2,791	982,416	190,632	1,985,649
" 1839.....	829,096	5,149	1,062,445	199,789	2,096,479
" 1840.....	895,610	4,165	1,082,155	198,184	2,180,764
" 1841.....	945,057	746	1,010,599	174,342	2,130,741
" 1842.....	970,658	4,701	892,072	224,960	2,092,391
June 30, 1843.....	1,003,932	5,373	917,804	231,494	2,158,603
" 1844.....	1,061,856	6,909	946,060	265,270	2,280,095
" 1845.....	1,088,680	6,492	1,002,303	319,527	2,417,002
" 1846.....	1,123,999	6,287	1,090,192	341,606	2,562,084
" 1847.....	1,235,682	5,631	1,193,523	399,210	2,839,046
" 1848.....	1,344,819	16,068	1,381,332	511,823	3,154,042
" 1849.....	1,418,072	20,870	1,453,459	451,525	3,334,016
" 1850.....	1,540,769	44,429	1,468,738	481,005	3,535,454
" 1851.....	1,663,917	62,390	1,524,915	521,217	3,772,439
" 1852.....	1,819,744	79,704	1,675,456	503,536	4,138,440
" 1853.....	2,013,154	90,520	1,789,238	514,098	4,407,010
" 1854.....	2,238,783	95,036	1,887,512	581,571	4,802,902
" 1855.....	2,440,091	115,045	2,021,625	655,240	5,212,001
" 1856.....	2,401,687	89,715	1,796,888	583,362	4,871,652
" 1857.....	2,377,094	86,873	1,857,964	618,911	4,940,842
" 1858.....	2,493,742	78,027	2,550,067	651,363	5,049,808
" 1859.....	2,414,654	92,748	1,961,631	676,005	5,145,038
" 1860.....	2,448,941	97,296	2,036,990	770,641	5,353,868
" 1861.....	2,540,020	102,608	2,122,589	774,596	5,539,813
" 1862.....	2,177,253	113,998	2,224,449	596,465	5,112,165
" 1863.....	1,892,899	133,215	2,660,212	439,755	5,126,081

Light-House Board and Officers.

Organized under Act of August 31, 1852.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, *Secretary of the Treasury*,
ex-officio President.
 Admiral W. B. Shubrick, *U.S. Navy, Chairman.*
 Brevet Brigadier-General Jos. G. Totten, *Chief*
Engineer, U.S. Army.
 Colonel Hartman Bache, *Corps of Engineers,*
U.S. Army.

Professor A. D. Bache, *Superintendent of Coast*
Survey.
 Professor Joseph Henry, *Secretary of Smithsonian*
Institution.
 Admiral C. H. Davis, *U.S. Navy.*
 Benjamin U. Keyser, *Chief Clerk.*

LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTORS.

Appointed in conformity with the act of Congress of August 31, 1852, which provides that "an officer of the army or navy be assigned to each district as a light-house inspector, subject to and under the orders of the Light-House Board, who shall receive for such service the

same pay that he would be entitled to by law for the performance of duty in the regular line of his profession, and no other, except the legal allowance per mile when travelling under orders connected with his duties."

Districts.	Names of Inspectors.	Corps.	Where Born.	Geographical Limits of the Districts.
1st				From N.E. boundary of Maine to Hampton Harbor, N.H.
2d	Capt. John Marston, } U.S.N.....	Navy	Massachusetts	{ From Hampton Harbor, N.H., to Gooseberry Point, Mass.
3d	Commodore L. M. } Powell.....	Navy	New York....	{ From Gooseberry Point, Mass., to Squan Inlet, N.J., and Hudson River and Lake Champlain.
4th	Capt. John Rudd.....	Navy	Rhode Island	From Squan Inlet, N.J., to Metompkin Inlet, Va., and Delaware Bay.
5th	Capt. Hugh Y. Pur- } viance.....	Navy	.....	{ From Metompkin Inlet, Va., to New River Inlet, N.C., including Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds.
6th				From New River Inlet, N.C., to Mosquito Inlet, Florida.
7th				From Mosquito Inlet to Egmont Key, Florida.
8th				From St. Mark's, Florida, to W. extremity of Lake Pontchartrain, La.
9th				From Mouths of Mississippi, inclusive, to the Rio Grande, Texas.
10th	Commodore J. R. } Sands.....	Navy	New York....	{ On Lakes Erie and Ontario, with St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers.
11th	Com. W. H. Gardner...	Navy	Maryland....	On Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, Superior, and their tributaries.
12th	Commander Jas. M. } Watson.....	Navy	Virginia	{ Pacific Coast, California, Oregon and Washington.

Under the charge of these inspectors there are 474 light-houses, light-ships, and beacons, of which 300 are on the Atlantic coast, 56 on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, 17 on the Pacific coast, and 101 on the Lakes and their tributary rivers. The Superintendents of these light-houses are the Collectors of the districts in which they

are situated. Each light-house has a keeper, and the more important ones, one or more assistants. The compensation of the keepers ranges from \$300 to \$1000, except on the lakes, where, navigation being obstructed for half the year, their compensation ranges from \$100 to \$500.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

All the lights on the coast of the United States from Cape Henry, Virginia (entrance to Chesapeake Bay), to the Rio Grande, Texas, except those at Naval Hospital (Norfolk), Craney Island Shoal, Cape Hatteras and Beacon, Ocracoke, Cape Lookout, N.W. Point, Royal Shoal, Roanoke Marshes, Brant Island Shoal Light-Vessel, Long Shoal Light-Vessel, Croatan Light-House, Wade's Point Light-House, Martin's Industry Light-Vessel, Carysfort Reef, Dry Bank, Sand Key, Key West, Dry Tortugas, Pensacola, Ship Island, Chandeleur Island, Merrill's Shell Bank, Plea-

santon's Island, West Rigolets, Port Pontchartrain, New Canal, Pass à L'Outre, South Pass, Head of Passes, and Southwest Pass, have been extinguished or destroyed by lawless persons during the past year, but will be relighted as soon as practicable after being repossessed by the Government. The lights above named are now in operation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Light-House Board, Washington City,
July 1, 1863.

TABLE OF DISTANCES AT WHICH OBJECTS CAN BE SEEN AT SEA ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE ELEVATIONS AND THE ELEVATION OF THE EYE OF THE OBSERVER.

Heights in feet.	Distances in English miles.	Distances in nautical miles.	Heights in feet.	Distances in English miles.	Distances in nautical miles.	Heights in feet.	Distances in English miles.	Distances in nautical miles.
5	2.958	2.565	70	11.067	9.598	250	20.916	18.14
10	4.184	3.628	75	11.456	9.935	300	22.912	19.87
15	5.123	4.443	80	11.832	10.26	350	24.748	21.46
20	5.916	5.130	85	12.196	10.57	400	26.457	22.94
25	6.614	5.736	90	12.549	10.88	450	28.062	24.33
30	7.245	6.283	95	12.893	11.18	500	29.580	25.65
35	7.826	6.787	100	13.228	11.47	550	31.024	26.90
40	8.366	7.255	110	13.874	12.03	600	32.403	28.10
45	8.874	7.696	120	14.490	12.56	650	33.726	29.25
50	9.354	8.112	130	15.083	13.08	700	35.000	30.28
55	9.811	8.509	140	15.652	13.57	800	37.416	32.45
60	10.246	8.886	150	17.201	14.91	900	39.836	34.54
65	10.665	9.249	200	18.708	16.22	1,000	41.833	36.28

The distance at which a light is visible above the horizon at sea is proportional to the square root of its height. The effect of atmospheric refraction is to increase the distance of visibility by about the eleventh part of that which results from the consideration of the earth's curvature alone. The preceding table is calculated with regard to refraction, and shows the distance at which an object of a given height is visible above the sea horizon.

In order, then, to ascertain the distance of a vessel from a light just becoming visible, add the distance corresponding to the elevation of the light to that corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above the water.

Example 1.—Height of Cape Ann Light, 165 feet, visible..... 15.3 nautical miles.
Add for height of observer's eye on deck, 15 feet = 4.4 “ “

Distance of light..... 19.7 “ “

Example 2.—Height of Sankaty Head Light, 150 feet, visible..... 14.9 nautical miles.
Add for height of observer's eye at mast-head, 60 feet..... = 8.9 “ “

Distance of light..... 23.8 “ “

SUPERVISING INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOATS, AND THEIR DISTRICTS.

Salary, \$1500 each, and travelling-expenses.

Dist.		
1.	All waters and rivers of Pacific coast, and all the tributaries thereto.....	Wm. Burnett, San Francisco.
2.	Waters of Atlantic coast, rivers and tributaries between Passamaquoddy Bay and Cape Charles.....	Thomas B. Stillman, New York.
3.	Waters of Atlantic and Gulf coasts, south of Cape Charles, to and including Pascagoula River, with river and tributaries.....	James N. Muller, Baltimore.
4.	Mississippi River and its western tributaries to Alton, and Gulf coast west of Mississippi to Rio Grande.....	John J. Witzig, St. Louis.
5.	Upper Mississippi River and its tributaries from and including Alton and the Red River of the North.....	Charles L. Stephenson, Galena, Illinois.
6.	Gulf Coast from the Pascagoula to the Mississippi River, the latter with its eastern tributaries to the mouth of Ohio, and the Ohio and its tributaries to Madison.....	John Shallcross, Louisville.
7.	The Ohio River from and including Madison.....	E. M. Shield, Cincinnati.
8.	All the waters of the lakes north and west of Lake Erie, with their rivers and tributaries.....	Alfred Guthrie, Chicago.
9.	All the waters of Lakes Erie, Ontario, Champlain, and George, with river St. Lawrence and their tributaries.....	Asaph L. Bemis, Buffalo.

Besides these, there are eighteen local inspectors of steamboat-hulls, and the same number of inspectors of steamboat-boilers, residing at the principal sea, river, and lake ports, and receiving a compensation ranging from \$200 to \$2000. The entire compensation of these local inspectors amounts to \$33,200.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CUSTOM-HOUSES, MARINE HOSPITALS, COURT-HOUSES, POST-OFFICES, BRANCH MINTS, &c., IN CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION OFFICE OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT, EXHIBITING THE TOTALS OF APPROPRIATIONS, COST OF SITES, CONTRACT TIME AND CONTRACT PRICE OF CONSTRUCTION, ACTUAL TIME OF COMPLETION, AND ACTUAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION, TO JUNE 30, 1861.

NAME AND LOCATION OF THE WORK.	Total amount of appropriations.	Date of purchase of site.	Cost of site.	Contract time of completion.	Actual time of completion.	Contract price of construction.	Total cost to June 30, 1861.
<i>Custom-Houses.</i>							
Bath, Maine.....	\$105,391 25	Feb. 7, 1852	\$15,000 00	June 30, 1857	Oct. 9, 1858	\$47,594 36	\$102,082 64
Belfast, Maine.....	37,347 58	Feb. 24, 1855	5,600 00	June 30, 1856	Oct. 1, 1858	17,500 00	37,347 58
Bangor, Maine.....	112,800 00	June 5, 1851	15,000 00	Oct. 31, 1855	Oct. 31, 1855	54,042 44	104,500 00
Castine, Maine.....	4,700 00	April 6, 1853	1,200 00	Dec. 1, 1856	Aug. 2, 1858	9,200 00	4,700 00
Ellsworth, Maine.....	24,809 68	April 11, 1855	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	24,809 68
Eastport, Maine.....	36,780 00	July 3, 1847	2,780 00	.....	.....	.....	36,780 00
Kennebunk, Maine.....	1,600 00	Nov. 19, 1852	1,575 00	.....	.....	.....	1,600 00
Portland, Maine.....	376,031 71	July 5, 1849	149,000 00	Jan. 15, 1857	Jan. 15, 1857	153,500 00	376,031 71
Wiscasset, Maine.....	2,200 00	Nov. 3, 1848	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	2,200 00
Waldoborough, Maine.....	25,000 00	Nov. 9, 1852	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1855	Dec. 27, 1855	13,800 00	24,951 12
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	166,800 00	June 20, 1857	19,500 00	Assumed by government.	July 28, 1860	82,728 96	164,616 91
Burlington, Vermont.....	56,350 00	Dec. 4, 1854	7,750 00	Feb. 1, 1857	April 1, 1857	28,238 40	56,350 00
Boston, Massachusetts.....	1,106,658 00	Aug. 29, 1837	190,000 00	.....	Aug. 1, 1847	.....	1,106,658 00
Barnstable, Massachusetts.....	33,370 80	April 25, 1855	1,500 00	June 30, 1856	Dec. 1, 1856	17,250 00	33,257 58
Gloucester, Massachusetts.....	63,000 00	June 6, 1855	9,000 00	Mar. 1, 1857	Sept. 2, 1857	26,596 78	53,000 00
New Bedford, Massachusetts.....	31,745 00	April 13, 1833	4,900 00	.....	.....	.....	31,745 00
Newburyport, Massachusetts.....	23,200 00	Aug. 9, 1833	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	23,200 00
Salem, Massachusetts.....	19,271 77	June 23, 1818	5,000 00	Sept. 1, 1857	.....	.....	19,271 77
Bristol, Rhode Island.....	31,400 00	Mar. 13, 1856	4,400 00	.....	July 25, 1857	17,522 00	31,396 25
Newport, Rhode Island.....	10,500 00	Sept. 29, 1828	1,400 00	.....	.....	.....	10,500 00
Providence, Rhode Island.....	274,000 00	Dec. 15, 1854	40,000 00	Mar. 4, 1857	July 25, 1857	151,000 00	273,999 73
Middletown, Connecticut.....	15,300 00	Feb. 8, 1833	3,500 00	.....	.....	.....	15,300 00
New Haven, Connecticut.....	190,800 00	June 1, 1855	25,500 00	Mar. 1, 1857	Feb. 14, 1860	88,000 00	185,754 18
New London, Connecticut.....	20,237 37	Feb. 18, 1833	3,400 00	.....	.....	.....	20,237 37
Buffalo, New York.....	290,800 00	Jan. 26, 1855	40,000 00	Mar. 1, 1857	July 12, 1858	113,892 95	195,619 45
New York, New York.....	1,105,313 57	Jan. 9, 1833	270,000 00	.....	Feb. 22, 1842	.....	1,105,313 57
Oswego, New York.....	131,100 00	Dec. 15, 1854	12,000 00	Sept. 30, 1857	Sept. 1, 1858	77,255 00	126,047 86
Ogdensburg, New York.....	118,000 00	Jan. 10, 1857	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....	9,141 75
Plattsburg, New York.....	79,800 00	June 10, 1856	5,000 00	Mar. 1, 1858	May 19, 1858	48,755 43	79,852 34
Newark, New Jersey.....	162,000 00	May 30, 1855	50,000 00	Mar. 1, 1857	May 12, 1859	75,948 71	162,000 00
Perth Amboy, New Jersey.....	24,000 00	Sept. 7, 1857	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	3,374 61
Wilmington, Delaware.....	41,500 00	Nov. 26, 1852	3,500 00	Oct. 1, 1855	April 1, 1856	29,234 00	41,500 00
Erle, Pennsylvania.....	54,000 00	July 2, 1849	29,000 00	.....	.....	.....	54,000 00
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.....	110,000 00	May 8, 1851	41,000 00	.....	Feb. 6, 1854	39,866 00	110,000 00

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	264,487 82	Aug. 27, 1844	225,000 00	.....	.....	.....	264,487 82
Baltimore, Maryland.....	456,898 59	June 10, 1833	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....	456,898 59
Georgetown, District of Columbia.	60,000 00	Oct. 23, 1856	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	58,704 52
Alexandria, Virginia.....	74,700 00	May 13, 1856	16,000 00	.....	.....	.....	74,700 00
Norfolk, Virginia.....	229,652 53	Feb. 28, 1852	13,000 00	.....	.....	.....	228,505 78
Petersburg, Virginia.....	103,200 00	July 12, 1855	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	103,183 38
Richmond, Virginia.....	252,016 00	Mar. 16, 1853	61,000 00	.....	.....	.....	252,016 00
Wheeling, Virginia.....	118,711 00	Nov. 29, 1854	20,500 00	.....	.....	.....	118,535 91
Washington, North Carolina.....	57,039 75	Mar. 10, 1819	16,000 00	.....	.....	.....	57,039 75
Charleston, South Carolina.....	2,073,500 00	July 10, 1849	130,000 00	.....	.....	.....	2,008,570 09
Savannah, Georgia.....	174,407 97	Dec. 16, 1845	20,725 00	.....	.....	.....	174,407 97
Mobile, Alabama.....	402,600 00	Oct. 13, 1851	12,500 00	.....	.....	.....	393,564 93
Key West, Florida.....	6,125 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	6,125 00
Pensacola, Florida.....	51,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,000 00
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	2,975,258 00	Acquired by cession from Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,948,259 64
Galveston, Texas.....	116,000 00	Gift from first municipality.	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....	114,359 82
St. Louis, Missouri.....	376,000 00	July 23, 1855	37,000 00	.....	.....	.....	363,804 85
Louisville, Kentucky.....	262,645 00	Oct. 7, 1851	16,000 00	.....	.....	.....	262,645 00
Knoxville, Tennessee.....	96,800 00	Not yet se- lected.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231 82
Nashville, Tennessee.....	124,500 00	Oct. 7, 1856	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	20,284 31
Cleveland, Ohio.....	166,900 00	April 9, 1856	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....	166,899 93
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	292,083 90	Sept. 24, 1851	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	292,083 90
Sandusky, Ohio.....	76,450 00	Dec. 28, 1854	11,000 00	.....	.....	.....	75,092 49
Toledo, Ohio.....	79,950 00	Feb. 20, 1855	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....	76,558 11
Detroit, Michigan.....	217,071 17	Nov. 5, 1855	24,000 00	.....	.....	.....	214,020 61
Chicago, Illinois.....	447,733 88	Jan. 10, 1855	59,433 88	.....	.....	.....	425,178 06
Calro, Illinois.....	50,000 00	Not yet se- lected.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galena, Illinois.....	85,200 00	Jan. 20, 1857	16,500 00	.....	.....	.....	84,938 94
Dubuque, Iowa.....	138,800 00	Jan. 20, 1857	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	137,260 62
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	173,351 36	Feb. 16, 1855	12,200 00	.....	.....	.....	173,351 36
Monterey, California.....	Acquired by conquest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, California.....	779,672 39	Sept. 5, 1854	150,000 00	.....	.....	.....	762,262 25
Astoria, Oregon.....	40,000 00	May 1, 1856	Exchange of lands.....	.....	.....	.....	1,061 57
Court-Houses and Post-Offices.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rutland, Vermont.....	75,900 00	Jan. 20, 1857	1,400 00	.....	.....	.....	70,248 74
Windsor, Vermont.....	76,000 00	do.	4,500 00	.....	.....	.....	75,897 82

CUSTOM-HOUSES, MARINE HOSPITALS, COURT-HOUSES, POST-OFFICES, BRANCH MINTS, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME AND LOCATION OF THE WORK.	Total amount of appropriations.	Date of purchase of site.	Cost of site.	Contract time of completion.	Actual time of completion.	Contract price of construction.	Total cost to June 30, 1861.
Baltimore (Maryland) court-house	\$200,000 00	May 30, 1859	\$50,000 00	Aug. 1, 1862	.....	\$112,808 04	\$76,332 63
Baltimore (Maryland) post-office.	300,000 00	May 30, 1857	207,000 00	.....	July 1, 1859	.....	239,785 11
Columbia, South Carolina	50,000 00	Not yet purchased .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 88
Raleigh, North Carolina.....	50,000 00	Sept. 22, 1860	7,700 00	.....	.....	.....	8,120 53
Key West, Florida.....	44,000 00	April 28, 1858	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	3,091 74
Tallahassee, Florida.....	50,000 00	Not yet purchased .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 10
Memphis, Tennessee.....	50,000 00	June 6, 1860	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	15,143 90
Springfield, Illinois.....	61,000 00	Jan. 20, 1857	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....	7,113 40
Indianapolis, Indiana.....	163,700 00	Aug. 20, 1856	17,160 00	Dec. 17, 1858	.....	98,983 79	148,032 07
Madison, Wisconsin.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 25
<i>Marine Hospitals.</i>							
Portland, Maine	99,000 00	May 30, 1855	11,000 00	Aug. 1, 1856	Oct. 28, 1856	66,200 00	94,611 35
Burlington, Vermont.....	43,650 00	Nov. 5, 1855	1,750 00	Sept. 30, 1857	April 1, 1858	30,427 64	36,973 22
Chelsea, Massachusetts.....	284,700 00	From Navy Department.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.....	70,570 23	Sept. 7, 1842	10,253 00	Mar. 3, 1857	Dec. 25, 1857	122,185 39	284,700 00
Oracoke, North Carolina.....	.....	1845 & 1846.	No record of cost.	.....	.....	.....	70,570 23
Wilmington, North Carolina.....	51,324 00	Mar. 17, 1857	6,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Alabama.....	54,540 00	June 20, 1848	4,000 00	Jan. 1, 1859	Nov. 23, 1859	28,968 25	43,897 44
Key West, Florida.....	27,100 00	Sept. 10, 1853	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	54,540 00
Pensacola, Florida.....	22,000 00	Not yet purchased .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,100 00
St. Mark's, Florida.....	25,700 00	Government property.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,052 96
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	521,459 20	Aug. 7, 1855	12,000 00	Sept. 1, 1858	May 25, 1858	16,444 00	25,700 00
Yicksburg, Mississippi.....	67,525 16	Oct. 15, 1853	4,500 00	July 1, 1859	.....	429,395 79	510,038 55
St. Louis, Missouri.....	118,574 00	Ceded by War Department.	.....	July 31, 1856	July 1, 1856	57,021 02	67,525 16
Napoleon, Arkansas.....	59,250 00	Sept. 15, 1837	1,000 00	.....	Sept. 3, 1853	.....	93,633 00
Louisville, Kentucky.....	63,500 33	Nov. 2, 1842	6,000 00	.....	July 18, 1854	.....	59,250 00
Puducab, Kentucky.....	61,625 00	Dec. 26, 1837	1,000 00	.....	Sept. 11, 1851	.....	63,500 33
Cleveland, Ohio.....	96,909 38	Oct. 11, 1837	12,000 00	.....	April 1, 1852	.....	58,320 71
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	186,000 00	Jan. 18, 1836	36,000 00	Dec. 31, 1855	June 1, 1856	20,000 00	93,506 17
Evansville, Indiana.....	62,500 00	April 23, 1853	6,000 00	April 1, 1858	April 31, 1859	106,424 00	180,367 23
.....	.....	.....	.....	July 1, 1855	Sept. 28, 1856	40,000 00	57,830 52

Detroit, Michigan.....	113,000 00	Mar. 14, 1856	23,000 00	Dec. 31, 1856	Nov. 13, 1857	54,637 12	104,470 81
Chicago, Illinois.....	57,712 00	Ceded by War Department.	.....	.....	Mar. 15, 1852	.....	57,712 00
Galena, Illinois.....	48,800 00	Mar. 14, 1857	5,052 00	Dec. 1, 1858	Oct. 4, 1859	29,862 00	46,833 69
Burlington, Iowa.....	23,105 15	Jan. 16, 1856	4,500 00	Jan. 1, 1858	Jan. 14, 1858	15,378 00	27,595 59
San Francisco, California.....	224,000 00	Sept. 5, 1854	150,000 00	Undetermined.	Oct. 16, 1854	Prices in de- tail.....	224,000 00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
United States Mint at Philadelphia.	216,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215,886 88
Branch Mint at New Orleans.....	576,926 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576,926 40
Branch Mint at Charlotte, N.C....	110,850 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,850 00
Branch Mint at Dahlouga, Ga....	66,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,500 00
Branch Mint at San Francisco.....	345,000 00	May 2, 1854	283,929 10	Feb. 1, 1854	Mar. 31, 1854	268,809 10	300,000 00
Vault for public funds at New Mexico.....	2,000 00	Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,824 87
New York Assay Office.....	684,716 80	Aug. 19, 1853	573,716 80	.....	Oct. 9, 1854	.....	684,716 80
New York Atlantic Dock Stores....	100,000 00	Feb. 19, 1857	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00
Boarding station at Pass a l'Ouvre.	12,000 00	Ceded by the city of New Orleans.....	.....	Sept. 1, 1857	Aug. 21, 1857	10,900 00	12,000 00
Boarding station at Southwest Pass.....	3,500 00	Nov. 6, 1856	3,500 00	Mar. 1, 1856	April 1, 1856	53,500 00	3,500 00
Appraisers' stores, San Francisco..	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,598 14
Utah Penitentiary.....	45,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,637 00
Minnesota public buildings.....	86,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,500 00
New Mexico Penitentiary.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00
New Mexico public buildings.....	130,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,287 32
Extension of the Treasury build'g.	2,447,500 00	Government property.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,109,493 59
Ventilating basement of Treasury building.....	39,640 00	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,128 82
Fire-proof vaults for public stores.	66,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,983 62
Warehouses at quarantine station, New Orleans.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	July 15, 1860	May 31, 1860	31,984 00	42,544 22
Annual repairs of custom-houses.	183,001 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139,293 71
Annual repairs of marine hospitals.....	75,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,570 06
Repairs of Baltimore custom-house.	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,800 00	15,000 00
	\$24,632,930 26		\$3,585,924 78				\$22,825,827 99

LIST OF CUSTOM-HOUSES AND MARINE HOSPITALS PURCHASED OR BUILT BY THE UNITED STATES PRIOR TO 1850, WITH DATE OF PURCHASE OR COMPLETION, AND COST OF PURCHASE OR CONSTRUCTION, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1861.

Location.	Uses of Buildings.	How acquired.	Date.	Cost.
Castine, Maine.....	Custom-house	Purchased.....	May 26, 1849	\$4,700 00
Eastport, Maine.....	"	Built.....	July 3, 1847	36,780 00
Kennebunk, Maine.....	"	Purchased.....	Nov. 19, 1832	1,600 00
Portland, Maine.....	" (burned)	"	July 5, 1849	150,400 00
Wiscasset, Maine.....	"	"	Nov. 3, 1848	2,200 00
Portsmouth, N. H.....	"	"	Aug. 21, 1817	8,000 00
Salem, Mass.....	"	"	June 23, 1818	19,271 77
New Bedford, Mass.....	"	Built.....	April 13, 1833	31,745 00
Newburyport, Mass.....	"	Purchased.....	Aug. 9, 1833	23,200 00
Boston, Mass.....	"	Built.....	Aug. 29, 1837	1,106,658 00
Providence, R. I.....	"	Purchased.....	Nov. 26, 1817	13,395 00
Newport, R. I.....	"	"	Sept. 16, 1828	10,500 00
New Haven, Conn.....	"	"	Jan. 2, 1818	8,381 88
Middletown, Conn.....	"	"	Feb. 8, 1833	15,800 00
New London, Conn.....	"	"	Feb. 18, 1833	20,337 37
New York City, N. Y.....	"	Built.....	Dec. 2, 1816	1,105,313 57
Philadelphia, Pa.....	"	Purchased.....	Aug. 27, 1844	256,987 82
Erie, Pa.....	"	"	July 2, 1849	54,000 00
Baltimore, Md.....	"	Built.....	June 10, 1833	341,397 00
Alexandria, Va.....	"	Purchased.....	Nov. 25, 1820	7,319 26
Norfolk, Va.....	" .....	" .....	..... 1818	38,002 33
Wilmington, N. C.....	"	"	March 9, 1819	57,039 75
Charleston, S. C.....	" .....	" .....	..... 1818	70,000 00
Savannah, Ga.....	"	Built.....	Dec. 16, 1845	173,407 97
Mobile, Ala.....	"	Purchased.....	..... 1830	30,775 07
Key West, Fla.....	" .....	" .....	..... 1833	6,125 00
Monterey, Cal.....	"	By conquest.....	..... 1847	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Marine hospital.....	Purchased.....	} 1845 to 1850	82,513 64
Louisville, Ky.....	"	Built.....		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	"	"	} 1845 to 1850	82,513 64
Charleston, S. C.....	"	Purchased.....		
Norfolk, Va.....	" .....	" .....	..... 1834	9,060 01
New Orleans, La.....	" .....	" .....	..... 1836	65,077 03
Mobile, Ala.....	" .....	" .....	..... 1837	54,540 00
Ocracoke, N. C.....	" .....	" .....	..... 1838	8,927 07
Key West, Fla.....	" .....	" .....	..... 1845	27,100 00
McDonough, La.....	" .....	" .....	..... 1845	58,003 97
Paducah, Ky.....	"	Built.....	..... 1849	48,625 00
Napoleon, Ark.....	" .....	" .....	..... 1849	59,250 00
Natchez, Miss.....	" .....	" .....	..... 1849	52,250 00
Chicago, Ill.....	" .....	" .....	..... 1849	57,712 00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4,155,141 34

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Captains.	State.	Date of Com- mission.	Compensation.	Captains.	State.	Date of Com- mission.	Compensation.
John A. Webster...	Md.	Nov. 22, 1819	\$1,800	Jno. S. S. Chaddock	Mass.	Aug. 19, 1856	\$1,800
William A. Howard	Me.	April 20, 1861	1,800	Jno. A. Webster, Jr.	Md.	July 27, 1860	1,800
Green Walden.....	Me.	Nov. 21, 1838	1,800	John Carson.....	Pa.	Jan. 5, 1861	1,800
Henry B. Nones.....	Pa.	Dec. 14, 1838	1,800	Amasa L. Hyde.....	Conn.	Jan. 5, 1861	1,800
Douglas Ottinger...	Pa.	Dec. 28, 1846	1,800	George R. Slicer.....	Md.	Jan. 5, 1861	1,800
Thomas Sands.....	Md.	June 7, 1851	1,800	Gilbert Knapp.....	Wis.	May 3, 1861	1,800
Francis Martin.....	N.Y.	Oct. 1, 1851	1,800	John McGowan.....	N.J.	Aug. 12, 1861	1,800
Stephen Cornell....	R.I.	Dec. 3, 1852	1,800	D. C. Constable.....	N.Y.	May 15, 1862	1,800
William C. Pease....	Mass.	Oct. 6, 1853	1,800	John M. Jones.....	N.C.	July 1, 1862	1,800
George Clark.....	Va.	Aug. 14, 1854	1,800	John Mason.....	D.C.	July 2, 1862	1,800
John Faunce.....	Mass.	Mar. 8, 1855	1,800	Thomas M. Dungan	Md.	July 3, 1862	1,800

There are also 15 First Lieutenants, whose compensation is \$1400; 15 Second Lieutenants, compensation \$1200 per annum; and 19 Third Lieutenants, compensation \$900 per annum.

COAST SURVEY.

Authorized by Acts of February 19, 1807, July 10, 1832, March 3, 1843, and 31st of August, 1852.

SUPERINTENDENT, ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, LL.D.; salary, \$6000.

Operations for the year 1863.

THE services at Port Royal and at the mouths of the Mississippi, referred to in the last report, were followed up in 1863 in the military department of North Carolina; on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, particularly near Charleston, and at Tybee and Wassaw; in Louisiana, west of the Mississippi; and in the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers, during the sieges of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. In the first-named department, besides the triangulation of the Neuse River by Assistant Fairfield, reconnaissance maps were made by Assistant West and Sub-Assistant Rockwell, while the enemy threatened Newbern and Little Washington. Charleston bar was surveyed by night and lighted and buoyed by Assistant Boutelle with the steamer Bibb, just previous to the naval attack of April, 1863. Port Royal bar was resurveyed by his party, and the buoys needed there and at other entrances on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia were set, and properly marked on the charts supplied from the office for the blockading squadron. A hydrographic reconnaissance was made by the Bibb, in December, 1862, of the channel into Winyah Bay, under the orders of Admiral Dupont.

Assistant Edwards, in this section, sounded out two important branches of the island passage between St. Helena and Port Royal sounds; examined the channels into Tybee roads; and pushed the hydrography of Wassaw sound, for which shore-line was furnished by a party under Sub-Assistant Dennis.

Six parties were actively and constantly engaged, during an average period of about six months of the surveying year, on the coast of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and their labors were warmly commended by Major-General Foster and Admiral Dupont.

Sub-Assistant Dorr supervised the erection of additional earthworks at Jacksonville, Florida.

Under the protection afforded in the vicinity of Admiral Bailey's blockading vessels, the hydrography outside of the Florida Keys was completed by a party under Acting Assistant Cordell, with the steamer Vixen. The same party sounded the main entrance and approach of Charlotte harbor.

Three topographers served with the army of Major-Gen. Banks (Assistant Oltmanns, Sub-Assistant Hosmer, and Mr. Lyman), and two, Sub-Assistant Fendall and Mr. Strausz, under the direction of Assistant Gerdes, with the fleet of Admiral Porter, and subsequently with the army of Major-General Grant. A minute topographical survey of the west bank of the Mississippi opposite to New Orleans for defensive purposes; reconnaissance maps of the middle districts of Louisiana and of the Red River as far up as Alexandria; the topography of the approaches to Vicksburg while the siege was in progress, and the survey of those of Port Hudson after the surrender of that port, are part of the results of their labors.

In the northern sections of the Atlantic coast the regular work of triangulation was carried on, reaching from Machias into Passamaquoddy Bay, on the coast of Maine, under Sub-Assistant Webber; from Blue Hill Bay towards Mt. Desert, by

Assistant Fairfield; and above the mouth of Penobscot River, by Assistant McCorkle. For the connection of primary bases, it was continued by Mr. Bache's own party on the coast of Connecticut; additional work to connect with it was done by Assistant Blunt, east of the Hudson; and the verification work, on the coast of New Jersey, was extended to the vicinity of Manasquam Inlet, by Assistant Farley.

The detailed topography of Eastport harbor was prosecuted by Sub-Assistant Dennis; that of the coast of Maine, from Winter harbor eastward, by Sub-Assistant Rockwell. The topography of the western side of the entrance and that of the western shore of Penobscot Bay, near Camden, by Sub-Assistants Ferguson and Dorr; that of the passages between the Sheepscot and Kennebec Rivers was completed by Sub-Assistant Iardella, and the detailed survey of the vicinity of Harpswell Neck, Maine, continued by Assistant Longfellow.

The hydrography of the year in the northern sections embraced additional lines of deep-sea soundings, and the development of rocks and ledges near Portland entrance and off the coast of Maine, by Lieut. Commander Phelps, with the steamer Corwin; that of Rockland harbor, by Assistant Edwards; the in-shore hydrography, which includes the approaches to Muscongus Bay and Penobscot Bay (western approach), by Acting Assistant Cordell, with the steamer Vixen; that of the northern part of Casco Bay, by Assistant Gerdes; that of the Hudson River, completed by the party of Messrs. Harding and Strausz; a development of ledges off the eastern end of Long Island, and re-examination of part of New York harbor for the pilot commissioners, by Lieut.-Commander Phelps; one near the Delaware breakwater, for the engineer department, by Capt. Patterson, hydrographic inspector of the Coast Survey; and soundings off the coast of Maryland, and completion of the hydrography of the Potomac River, by Lieut.-Commander Phelps.

On the Atlantic and Gulf coast, of nineteen assistants, fourteen sub-assistants, and twenty-two aids engaged in field-work or in hydrography, twelve assistants, seven sub-assistants, and ten aids rendered service in connection with military and naval operations; and most of those who so co-operated were also employed in duty on other parts of the coast.

The number of hydrographic maps and charts issued from the office of the survey during the year ending October 31, 1863, was 29,300, of which 14,000 were delivered to the naval service, and 3000 to mariners employed in transportation for the Government. The remainder were either furnished to the military authorities, or distributed by Coast Survey officers in the squadron to which they were attached, or disposed of to the merchant marine. The number of maps of the war localities published, distributed, or sold, was 16,700.

Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1863, \$304,400; appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1864, \$306,000; estimates for the year ending June 30, 1865, \$306,000.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THE
Condensed statement of the condition of the Banks

STATES.	Number of Banks.	Date of Report.	LIABILITIES.				
			Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other Banks.	Other Liabilities.
Maine.....	69	Jan. 1863.	\$7,983,000	\$6,488,478	\$5,076,107	\$128,578	\$653,397
New Hampshire.....	52	" "	4,678,700	4,192,034	1,725,866	.....	397,111
Vermont.....	40	Aug. 1862.	3,911,000	5,621,851	925,627	.....	1,117,383
Massachusetts.....	183	Oct. 1862.	67,544,200	28,957,630	44,737,490	17,413,850	5,796,224
Rhode Island.....	88	Dec. 1862.	20,890,129	6,413,404	5,376,414	1,605,121	1,127,893
Connecticut.....	75	Jan. 1863.	21,812,943	13,842,758	8,890,237	1,387,274	2,363,781
Six Eastern States.....	507	.....	126,819,972	65,516,155	66,731,741	20,534,823	11,455,789
New York.....	308	Dec. 1862.	108,668,297	39,182,819	200,824,756	57,389,106	19,047,084
New Jersey.....	52	Jan. 1863.	8,187,162	8,172,398	9,599,269	853,193	1,503,792
Pennsylvania.....	94	Nov. 1862.	25,917,650	27,689,504	43,038,218	8,447,311	5,899,983
Delaware.....	5	Jan. 1863.	385,000	678,340	509,381	7,652	93,105
Maryland.....	32	" "	12,112,309	6,649,030	13,779,279	1,799,287	1,485,750
Five Middle States.....	491	.....	155,270,418	82,372,091	267,750,903	68,496,549	28,029,714
Virginia.....	66	Jan. 1861.	16,486,210	19,817,148	7,157,270	1,310,068	317,905
North Carolina.....	31	" "	7,863,466	5,218,598	2,034,391	105,631	291,466
South Carolina.....	20	Sept. 1860.	14,952,486	6,089,036	3,334,037	1,312,659	2,868,100
Georgia.....	28	Jan. 1861.	16,555,460	8,311,728	3,846,176	1,389,011	657,800
Florida.....	2	" "	425,000	116,250	108,606	.....	.....
Five Southern States.....	147	.....	56,282,622	39,558,760	16,480,480	4,117,369	4,135,271
Alabama.....	8	Jan. 1861.	4,976,000	5,055,222	3,435,685	2,250,855	160,892
Louisiana.....	6	Jan. 1863.	17,388,166	8,876,519	5,810,251	352,463	125,519
Tennessee.....	14	" "	3,561,700	4,540,906	1,125,633	91,136	711,412
Kentucky.....	44	" "	13,798,030	9,035,724	7,676,305	2,829,898	1,958,828
Missouri.....	42	" "	11,247,681	4,037,277	3,434,262	546,896	2,638,240
Five Southwestern States.....	114	.....	50,971,577	31,545,648	21,482,136	6,071,248	5,594,891
Illinois.....	25	Jan. 1863.	894,845	619,286	400,213	110,739	42,112
Indiana.....	37	" "	4,492,835	6,782,890	3,017,597	110,126	1,903,776
Ohio.....	55	Feb. 1863.	5,674,000	9,057,837	11,697,818	1,014,752	1,378,340
Michigan.....	4	" "	416,590	131,087	1,420,852	19,218	110,934
Wisconsin.....	64	July, 1862.	3,055,000	1,643,200	3,318,007	.....	1,026,019
Iowa.....	14	Dec. 1862.	797,970	1,249,000	1,287,273	48,603	121,225
Minnesota.....	7	Jan. 1863.	318,000	198,494	92,876	3,100	11,660
Kansas.....	1	Jan. 1862.	52,000	2,770	6,330	.....	4,414
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nine Northwestern States.....	207	.....	15,701,240	19,684,564	21,240,966	1,306,538	4,598,480
RECAPITULATION.							
Six Eastern States.....	507	.....	126,819,972	65,516,155	66,731,741	20,534,823	11,455,789
Five Middle States.....	491	.....	155,270,418	82,372,091	267,750,903	68,496,549	28,029,714
Five Southern States.....	147	.....	56,282,622	39,558,760	16,480,480	4,117,369	4,135,271
Five Southwestern States.....	114	.....	50,971,577	31,545,648	21,482,136	6,071,248	5,594,891
Nine Northwestern States.....	207	.....	15,701,240	19,684,564	21,240,966	1,306,538	4,598,480
Totals.....	1,466	.....	405,045,829	238,677,218	393,686,226	100,526,527	53,814,145
Totals, January, 1862.....	1,496	.....	419,761,812	183,398,945	297,127,226	61,080,853	51,708,341
" " 1861.....	1,601	.....	429,592,713	202,005,767	257,229,562	61,275,256	65,756,717
" " 1860.....	1,562	.....	421,880,095	207,102,477	253,802,129	55,932,918	61,141,688
" " 1859.....	1,476	.....	401,976,242	193,306,818	259,568,278	68,215,651	60,368,713
" " 1858.....	1,422	.....	394,622,799	155,208,344	185,932,049	51,169,875	61,662,686
" " 1857.....	1,416	.....	370,834,686	214,778,822	230,351,352	57,674,333	79,539,573
" " 1856.....	1,398	.....	343,874,272	195,747,950	212,705,662	52,719,956	75,039,585
" " 1855.....	1,307	.....	332,177,288	186,952,223	190,400,342	45,156,697	62,042,168
" " 1854.....	1,298	.....	301,376,071	204,689,207	188,188,744	50,322,162	50,293,914
" " 1851.....	879	.....	227,807,553	155,065,251	128,957,712	46,416,928	38,879,692

* For other, and in many instances later, returns of the condition of the banks, see subdivision
† Partial returns only from these States. ‡ Including West Virginia.

UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1,* 1863.

of the United States on or near January 1, 1863.

RESOURCES.

Loans.	Stocks.	Real Estate.	Other Investments.	Due from other Banks.	Notes of other Banks.	Cash Items.	Specie.
\$13,658,172	.....	\$260,529	.....	\$5,136,606	\$527,107	.....	\$747,145
7,513,369	\$1,289,403	85,909	.....	1,434,703	314,327	.....	356,000
7,124,697	.....	171,761	\$211,460	2,882,057	.....	\$359,029	199,313
127,592,511	.....	1,696,554	.....	7,153,822	9,355,035	.....	9,595,530
30,579,988	983,313	752,294	206,435	2,081,620	1,361,309	.....	506,270
29,873,090	5,746,321	1,538,841	2,209,387	6,532,478	392,236	753,534	1,423,009
216,341,927	8,019,037	4,505,888	2,627,282	25,221,286	11,950,014	1,112,563	12,826,267
178,922,536	118,942,719	9,614,972	2,094,397	27,682,461	17,040,941	33,103,776	37,803,047
15,767,274	5,193,689	441,181	96,292	4,633,317	1,329,392	.....	1,180,884
47,248,090	18,073,296	1,844,612	5,994,876	11,020,598	8,608,798	8,793,957	9,467,234
963,934	17,150	39,400	19,626	477,696	86,862	2,639	66,179
23,919,669	3,899,242	999,035	81,766	2,553,068	2,025,970	130,656	2,750,183
266,821,503	146,126,096	12,939,200	8,286,957	46,367,140	29,091,963	42,031,028	51,267,527
25,866,262	3,685,135	1,070,669	340,791	1,893,416	2,003,703	32,939	3,017,359
14,080,746	537,714	239,456	28,912	630,355	513,183	45,820	1,059,715
22,230,759	2,969,872	684,144	2,388,994	587,645	277,649	.....	1,628,336
16,680,261	2,629,706	8,565,261	689,721	1,987,125	970,050	100,447	2,358,555
424,262	125,000	.....	12,302	40,118	18,412	774	55,071
79,282,290	9,947,427	10,559,530	3,460,720	5,138,659	3,782,997	179,980	8,119,036
10,934,060	565,826	171,300	28,835	1,131,530	684,601	105,786	2,715,120
16,225,533	3,667,361	576,436	4,742,578	1,254,241	453,992	1,023,639	8,806,080
4,820,972	1,726,801	243,535	48,333	1,928,595	1,123,242	472,598	55,266
17,621,495	650,957	623,039	339,952	6,647,613	2,327,015	203,698	6,322,510
12,080,501	1,295,813	621,520	.....	.....	1,357,023	.....	3,666,017
61,682,561	7,906,758	2,235,830	5,159,698	10,961,979	5,945,873	1,810,721	21,564,993
221,380	501,947	206,231	425,460	110,151	109,295	55,793	104,018
5,250,245	1,589,768	348,860	.....	2,801,282	1,901,359	349,584	3,455,731
12,298,400	3,768,820	967,450	1,501,206	4,440,726	3,813,363	261,136	3,023,285
1,092,906	183,728	91,429	.....	451,736	44,826	203,694	30,339
3,924,584	1,914,117	285,765	399,141	929,303	886,033	112,187	265,548
1,508,666	1,26,350	.....	117,022	490,657	616,405	.....	544,967
133,951	324,212	1,032	21,377	20,783	22,209	50,382	25,658
43,450	.....	9,280	7,580	750	.....	4,450	.....
24,473,582	8,508,942	1,640,047	2,468,786	9,245,388	7,393,481	1,037,226	7,449,546
216,341,927	8,019,037	4,505,888	2,627,282	25,221,286	11,950,014	1,112,563	12,826,267
266,821,503	146,126,096	12,939,200	8,286,957	46,367,140	29,091,963	42,031,028	51,267,527
79,282,290	9,917,427	10,559,530	3,460,720	5,138,659	3,782,997	179,980	8,119,036
61,682,561	7,906,758	2,235,830	5,159,698	10,961,979	5,945,873	1,810,721	21,564,993
24,473,582	8,508,942	1,640,047	2,468,786	9,245,388	7,393,481	1,037,226	7,449,546
648,601,863	180,508,260	31,880,495	22,003,443	96,934,452	58,164,328	46,171,518	101,227,369
647,686,103	98,976,262	32,339,280	13,758,816	65,338,205	25,274,554	27,807,872	102,207,559
696,778,421	74,004,879	30,748,927	16,657,511	58,793,990	21,903,902	29,297,878	87,674,507
691,945,580	70,344,343	33,782,131	11,123,171	67,235,457	20,502,567	19,331,521	83,594,537
657,183,799	63,502,449	25,976,497	8,323,041	78,244,987	18,858,289	26,808,822	104,537,818
683,165,242	60,305,260	28,755,834	6,075,906	58,052,802	22,447,436	15,380,441	74,412,832
684,456,887	59,272,329	26,124,522	5,920,336	65,849,205	28,124,008	25,081,641	58,349,838
634,183,280	59,485,215	20,865,867	8,882,516	62,639,725	24,779,049	19,937,710	59,314,063
576,144,758	52,727,082	24,073,801	8,734,540	55,738,735	23,429,518	21,935,738	53,944,546
557,597,779	45,350,330	22,367,472	7,589,830	55,516,085	22,659,066	25,579,253	59,410,253
413,756,799	22,388,389	20,219,724	8,935,972	50,718,015	17,196,083	15,341,196	48,671,048

"Banks," under the head of the "Individual States," respectively.

? No later returns from these States.

LIST OF NATIONAL BANKS, ESTABLISHED UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

[CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 11, 1863.]

No.	Name and Place.	President.	Cashier.	Capital.
1	1st Nat. Bank of Bath,** Me.....	Oliver Moses	Wm. D. Mussenden.....	\$100,000
2	1st " " Bangor, Me.....	George Stetson.....	John Wyman.....	125,000
3	1st** " " Nashua, N.H.....	Thomas Chase.....	J. A. Spalding.....	100,000
4	1st** " " Portsmouth, N.H.....	Wm. H. Y. Hackett.....	Samuel Lord.....	100,000
5	1st " " Bennington, Vt.....	Luther R. Graves.....	George W. Porter.....	100,000
6	1st** " " Springfield, Vt.....	Henry Bernard.....	George W. Porter.....	50,000
7	1st " " Barre,* Mass.....	Edward Denny.....	Henry P. Wood.....	50,000
8	1st " " Springfield, Mass.....	James Kirkham.....	Julius H. Appleton.....	150,000
9	1st** " " Worcester, Mass.....	Parley Hammond.....	Lewis W. Hammond.....	100,000
10	1st " " Providence, R.I.....	Amasa Sprague.....	George M. Daniels.....	200,000
11	1st** " " Hartford, Conn.....	Edwin D. Tiffany.....	James S. Tryon.....	100,000
12	1st** " " New Haven, Conn.....	Henry M. Welch.....	William Monthrop.....	300,000
13	1st " " Norwich, Conn.....	Albert H. Almy.....	William H. Tingley.....	100,000
14	1st " " Stamford, Conn.....	H. M. Humphrey.....	Charles W. Brown.....	200,000
15	1st** " " New York, N.Y.....	Sam. C. Thompson.....	James Curphey.....	200,000
16	2d** " " " ".....	Henry A. Hurlbut.....	Allen J. Ormsbee.....	300,000
17	3d " " " ".....	Charles V. Culver.....	John Roby Penn.....	500,000
18	1st " " Adams, N.Y.....	Solon D. Hungerford.....	Rich. H. Huntington.....	50,000
19	1st** " " Dansville, N.Y.....	James Faulkner.....	Barnabas S. Chapin.....	50,000
20	1st " " Delhi, N.Y.....	James H. Graham.....	George E. Marvin.....	50,000
21	1st " " Ellenville,* N.Y.....	Gilbert DuBois.....	John T. Dewitt.....	120,000
22	1st** " " Elmira, N.Y.....	Sam. R. Van Campen.....	Henry R. Kendall.....	100,000
23	2d " " " ".....	H. M. Partridge.....	Wm. F. Corry.....	200,000
24	1st** " " Fishkill Landing,* N.Y.....	Walter Brett.....	Charles N. Jordan.....	50,000
25	1st " " Moravia,* N.Y.....	Austin B. Hale.....	Benj. F. Everson.....	50,000
26	1st " " New Berlin, N.Y.....	S. T. Knapp.....	John T. White.....	60,000
27	1st** " " Rondout, N.Y.....	Thomas Cornell.....	Charles Bray.....	200,000
28	1st " " Seneca Falls, N.Y.....	Erastus Partridge.....	Delancey E. Partridge.....	60,000
29	1st** " " South Worcester,* N.Y.....	Abraham Becker.....	Volney D. Becker.....	60,000
30	1st** " " Syracuse, N.Y.....	E. B. Judson.....	George B. Leonard.....	100,000
31	2d " " " ".....	Samuel A. Hetfield.....	William W. Teall.....	100,000
32	1st " " Utica, N.Y.....	Benj. N. Huntington.....	Publius V. Rogers.....	100,000
33	1st** " " Watertown, N.Y.....	Loveland Paddock.....	Oscar Paddock.....	50,000
34	1st " " Newark, N.J.....	James L. Dickerson.....	Stephen S. Burnet.....	125,000
35	1st** " " Philadelphia, Pa.....	C. H. Clark.....	Mort. McMichael, Jr.....	150,000
36	1st " " Bethlehem, Pa.....	Charles Luckenbach.....	Rudolph T. Rauch.....	76,000
37	1st** " " Carlisle, Pa.....	Samuel Hepburn.....	Wm. W. Hepburn.....	50,000
38	1st " " Conneautville, Pa.....	John E. Patton.....	D. D. Williams.....	50,000
39	1st** " " Erie, Pa.....	John C. Spencer.....	M. Sanford.....	100,000
40	1st " " Girard,* Pa.....	Henry McConnell.....	R. S. Battles.....	50,000
41	1st " " Hollidaysburg,* Pa.....	William Jack.....	Robert B. Johnson.....	50,000
42	1st " " Huntingdon,* Pa.....	James M. Bell.....	Geo. W. Garretson.....	100,000
43	1st " " Johnstown,* Pa.....	Daniel J. Morrell.....	Howard J. Roberts.....	60,000
44	1st " " Kittanning,* Pa.....	John B. Finley.....	Charles T. Neale.....	60,000
45	1st** " " Marietta,* Pa.....	John Hellinger.....	A. Bowman.....	60,000
46	1st " " Union Mills,* Pa.....	John Johnson.....	E. D. Sunderlin.....	50,000
47	1st " " Meadville, Pa.....	Charles A. Derickson.....	Gideon Mosier.....	70,000
48	1st " " Brownsville, Pa.....	Robert Rogers.....	William Parkhill.....	50,000
49	1st " " Newville,* Pa.....	Joseph P. Hursh.....	John P. Rhoads.....	52,000
50	1st** " " Pittsburgh, Pa.....	James Laughlin.....	John D. Scully.....	400,000
51	1st " " Reading, Pa.....	Levi Bull Smith.....	Aug. Frederick Boas.....	100,000
52	1st** " " Scranton, Pa.....	Joseph H. Scranton.....	William Cushing.....	200,000
53	2d** " " Scranton,* Pa.....	Theodore F. Hunt.....	William W. Winton.....	100,000
54	1st** " " Strasburg,* Pa.....	John F. Herr.....	E. M. Eberman.....	73,000
55	1st** " " Towanda,* Pa.....	George F. Mason.....	Nath'l M. Betts, Jr.....	65,000
56	1st** " " Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	James McLean.....	Thomas Wilson.....	51,500
57	2d " " " ".....	Thomas F. Atherton.....	Mathew L. Everett.....	100,000
58	1st " " West Chester, Pa.....	George Brinton.....	Wm. S. Kirk.....	50,000
59	1st** " " Washington, D.C.....	Henry D. Cooke.....	Wm. S. Huntington.....	500,000
60	1st** " " Aurora, Ill.....	John Van Northwick.....	Ira H. Fitch.....	50,000
61	1st " " Cairo,* Ill.....	John W. Trover.....	Daniel Hurd.....	50,000
62	1st** " " Chicago, Ill.....	Edmund Aiken.....	Edward E. Braisted.....	250,000

* There were no banking institutions in 1862-63, at these places.

** Special depositories of the United States.

LIST OF NATIONAL BANKS.—Concluded.

No.	Name and Place.	President.	Cashier.	Capital.
127	1st Nat. Bank of Greenfield,* O.....	W. W. Caldwell.....	R. H. Miller	\$50,000
128	1st** " " Hamilton,* O.....	Micajah Hughes.....	John P. P. Peck.....	50,000
129	1st " " Ironton, O.....	John G. Peebles.....	George Willard.....	100,000
130	1st " " Lancaster, O.....	John D. Martin.....	C. F. Garaghty.....	50,000
131	1st " " Lodi,* O.....	Wm. W. Prentice.....	Henry Ainsworth....	50,000
132	1st " " Logan, O.....	Lawrence A. Culver	Charles E. Bowen....	50,000
133	1st " " Marietta, O.....	Beman Gates.....	William F. Curtis....	50,000
134	1st** " " McConnellsville,* O.....	William P. Sprague	George C. Deval.....	75,000
135	1st " " Oberlin,* O.....	Samuel Plumb.....	Albert H. Johnson....	50,000
136	1st " " Pomeroy,* O.....	Henry G. Daniel.....	Wm. P. Rathburn....	160,000
137	1st** " " Portsmouth, O.....	Percival S. Jams....	James S. Gordon....	110,000
138	1st " " Ravenna, O.....	Fred. W. Seymour....	Ezra S. Comstock....	50,000
139	1st " " Salem, O.....	Alexander Paw.....	Henry J. Stauffer....	50,000
140	1st** " " Sandusky,* O.....	Alexander H. Moss....	Henry O. Moss.....	100,000
141	1st** " " Upper Sandusky,* O.....	Thomas V. Reber....	Sylvester Watson....	70,000
142	1st " " Toledo, O.....	Valent. H. Ketcham	John Berdan.....	225,000
143	1st** " " Troy, O.....	Asa Koleman.....	Jos. C. Culbertson....	200,000
144	1st " " Warren, O.....	Henry B. Perkins....	George Tayler.....	125,000
145	1st " " Youngstown, O.....	Henry Manning.....	John S. Edwards....	156,000
146	1st " " Zanesville, O.....	Charles W. Potwin....	A. V. Smith.....	154,700
147	1st " " Nashville, Tenn.....	Alanson G. Sanford	James G. Ogden.....	150,000
148	1st " " Hudson, Wis.....	John Comstock.....	Alfred G. Goss.....	50,000
149	1st** " " Janesville, Wis.....	E. Ricker Doc.....	J. Bodwell Dec.....	125,000
150	1st " " Madison, Wis.....	George A. Mason.....	Timothy Brown.....	50,000
151	1st** " " Milwaukee, Wis.....	Edw. H. Brodhead....	Hoel H. Camp.....	200,000
152	1st " " Whitewater, Wis.....	Sanger Marsh.....	C. Morris Blackman	50,000

The National Currency Act.

The banks named in the foregoing list are established under authority of an act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1863, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a Pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof." The first section establishes a separate bureau in the Treasury Department, which shall be charged with the execution of all laws respecting the issue and circulation of a national currency secured by United States bonds, the principal officer of which bureau shall be denominated the Comptroller of the Currency. Sections 5 and 6 enact that associations for carrying on the business of banking may be formed by any number of persons, not less than five, which persons shall make a certificate specifying—

1st. The name assumed by such association.

2d. The place where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on, designating the State, Territory, or district, and also the particular city, town, or village.

3d. The amount of its capital stock, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided; which capital stock shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars; and in cities whose population is over ten thousand persons, the capital stock shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars.

4th. The names and places of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them.

5th. The time when such association shall commence.

6th. A declaration that said certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of this act.

The said certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record, or a notary public, and the acknowledgment thereof certified under the seal of such court or notary, and shall be transmitted, together with a copy of the articles of association which shall have been adopted, to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall record and carefully preserve the same in his office.

Thirty per cent. of the capital must be paid in before commencing business, and the remainder in instalments of ten per cent. every two months.

When the preliminaries are complied with, the Comptroller of the Currency, is authorized to issue a certificate to the association, under which it may commence the business of banking.

Section 15 requires that every such association shall deposit with the United States Treasurer United States interest-bearing bonds to an amount equal (at least) to one-third of its paid-up capital, whereupon the association shall have delivered to it circulating notes of the United States to the amount of ninety per cent. of the market value of the bonds deposited.

The notes so authorized to be delivered are limited, by Section 17, in the aggregate amount to be delivered to all the National Banking Associations, to \$300,000,000, of which \$150,000,000 are to be apportioned among the States, Territories, &c., according to representative population.

The whole act embraces sixty-five sections, the greater part being devoted to details of regulation of the banking associations provided for, and for the issue, regulation, protection, and redemption of the national currency.

* There were no banking institutions in 1862-63, at these places.

** Special depositories of the United States.

UNITED STATES MINT.
ESTABLISHED APRIL 2, 1792.

"Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin."
"No State shall coin money."—Constitution, Article I. Sections 8-10.

In execution of the power above granted, Congress, on the 2d of April, 1792, enacted that a mint for the purpose of national coinage be, and the same is, established at the seat of government of the United States. The seat of government was then at Philadelphia; and subsequent acts of Congress continued the mint in that city.

The officers of the mint are—a Director, a Treasurer, an Assayer, a Melter and Refiner, a Chief Coiner, and an Engraver. These officers are appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The DIRECTOR has the control and management of the mint, the superintendence of the officers and persons employed, and the general regulation and supervision of the several branches. The TREASURER receives all moneys for the use or sup-

port of the mint, and all bullion brought to the mint for coinage; he has the custody of the same except while legally in the hands of other officers; and on the warrant of the Director he pays all moneys due by the mint, and delivers all coins struck at the mint to the persons to whom they are legally payable. The ASSAYER assays all metals used in coinage, and all coins, whenever required by the operations of the mint or instructed by the Director. The MELTER and REFINER conducts the operations necessary to form ingots of standard silver and gold suitable for the Chief Coiner. The CHIEF COINER conducts the operations necessary to form coins from the ingots, &c. delivered to him for the purpose. The ENGRAVER prepares and engraves with the legal device and inscription all the dies used in the coinage of the mint and its branches.

Besides the mint at Philadelphia, Congress has from time to time established branches and an Assay Office at the following places:—

At New Orleans, for the coinage of gold and silver.....	3d March, 1835
At Charlotte, North Carolina, for the coinage of gold only.....	3d March, 1835
At Dahlonega, Georgia, for gold only.....	3d March, 1835
At San Francisco, California, for gold and silver.....	3d July, 1852
At Denver, Colorado Territory, for gold and silver.....	21st April, 1862
At Carson City, Nevada Territory, for gold and silver.....	3d March, 1863
At New York City, an Assay Office for the receipt, melting, refining, parting, and assaying of gold and silver bullion and foreign coin, and for casting, the same into bars, ingots, or disks.....	3d March, 1853
The branches at New Orleans, Dahlonega, and Charlotte have not been in operation since 1861.	

OFFICERS OF THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

	Salary.		Salary.
James Pollock, <i>Director</i>	\$3,500	James C. Booth, <i>Melter and Refiner</i>	2,000
Archibald McIntyre, <i>Treasurer</i>	2,000	W. E. Dubois, <i>Assistant Assayer</i>	1,500
John G. Butler, <i>Chief Coiner</i>	2,000	H. R. Lindermann, <i>Chief Clerk to Director</i> ...	1,800
Jacob R. Eckfeldt, <i>Assayer</i>	2,000	Robert Patterson, <i>Chief Clerk to Treasurer</i> ..	1,800
James B. Longacre, <i>Engraver</i>	2,000		

OFFICERS OF THE BRANCH AT SAN FRANCISCO.

	Salary.		Salary.
Robert B. Swain, <i>Superintendent</i>	\$4,500	William Schmolz, <i>Coiner</i>	3,000
D. W. Cheeseman, <i>Treasurer</i>	4,500	W. L. Denio, <i>Melter and Refiner</i>	3,500
Benjamin T. Martin, <i>Assayer</i>	3,000		

OFFICERS OF THE ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

	Salary.		Salary.
George F. Dunning, <i>Superintendent</i>	\$3,500	_____, <i>Assistant Melter and Refiner</i> ..	2,000
John Torrey, <i>Assayer</i>	3,000	Andrew Mason, <i>Assistant Assayer</i>	2,000
Edward N. Kent, <i>Melter and Refiner</i>	3,000		

OFFICERS OF THE BRANCH AT DENVER CITY.

	Salary.		Salary.
George W. Lane, <i>Superintendent and Treasurer</i>	\$2,000	Frederick Eckfeldt, <i>Melter and Refiner</i>	1,800
O. D. Munson, <i>Assayer</i>	1,800	George W. McClure, <i>Coiner</i>	1,800

OFFICERS OF THE BRANCH AT CARSON CITY.

	Salary.		Salary.
_____, <i>Superintendent</i>	\$2,000	_____, <i>Melter and Refiner</i>	1,800
_____, <i>Assayer</i>	1,800	_____, <i>Coiner</i>	1,800

STATEMENT OF THE COINAGE AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, AND ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1863.

Denomination.	Mint of U. S., Philadelphia.		Branch Mint, San Francisco.		Assay Office, New York.	Total.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.							
Double eagles.....	152,963	\$3,059,260 00	866,423	\$17,328,400 00	.....	1,019,386	\$20,387,720 00
Eagles.....	3,658	36,580 00	9,000	90,000 00	.....	12,658	126,580 00
Half-eagles.....	6,902	34,510 00	16,500	82,500 00	.....	23,402	117,010 00
Three-dollars.....	39	117 00	.....	.....	.....	39	117 00
Quarter-eagles.....	20,990	52,475 00	4,000	10,000 00	.....	24,990	62,475 00
Dollars.....	1,950	1,950 00	.....	.....	.....	1,950	1,950 00
Fine Bars.....	.....	156,039 74	.....	.....	\$1,793,838 16	.....	1,949,877 90
Total Gold.....	186,502	\$3,340,931 74	895,923	\$17,510,960 00	\$1,793,838 16	1,082,425	\$22,645,729 90
Silver.							
Dollars.....	31,400	\$31,400 00	.....	.....	.....	31,400	\$31,400 00
Half-dollars.....	425,260	212,630 00	1,542,000	771,000 00	.....	1,967,260	983,630 00
Quarter-dollars.....	412,860	103,215 00	43,000	10,750 00	.....	455,860	113,965 00
Dimes.....	49,460	4,946 00	291,250	29,125 00	.....	340,710	34,071 00
Half-dimes.....	64,460	3,223 00	100,000	5,000 00	.....	164,460	8,223 00
Three-cent pieces.....	93,460	2,803 80	.....	.....	.....	93,460	2,803 80
Bars.....	.....	6,897 83	.....	224,763 68	\$158,542 91	.....	390,204 42
Total Silver.....	1,076,900	\$365,115 63	1,976,250	\$1,040,638 68	\$158,542 91	3,053,150	\$1,564,297 22
Cents.....	47,845,000	\$478,450 00	.....	.....	.....	47,845,000	\$478,450 00
Total coinage.....	49,108,402	\$4,184,497 37	2,872,173	\$18,551,598 68	\$1,952,381 07	51,980,575	\$24,688,477 12

STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, AND ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1863.

Description of Bullion.	Mint U. S., Philadelphia.	Branch Mint, San Francisco.	Assay Office, New York.	Total.
Gold—Fine Bars.....	\$996,647 42	.....	.....	\$996,647 42
U. S. Bullion.....	2,046,050 11	\$17,244,436 26	\$1,332,319 60	20,622,805 97
U. S. Coin.....	55,840 55	.....	4,910 00	60,390 55
Jewellers' Bars.....	151,668 23	.....	177,443 00	329,111 23
Foreign Coin.....	114,312 50	103,680 00	169,912 00	387,904 50
Foreign Bullion.....	37,215 74	587,898 00	127,522 00	752,635 74
Total Gold.....	\$3,401,374 55	\$17,936,014 26	\$1,812,106 60	\$23,149,495 41
Silver—Fine Bars.....	\$126,013 14	.....	.....	\$126,013 14
Jewellers' Bars.....	53,841 08	.....	\$76,684 00	130,525 08
U. S. Bullion.....	47,540 58	\$962,879 95	47,129 00	1,057,549 53
U. S. Coin.....	106,493 80	.....	9,145 00	115,638 80
Foreign Coin.....	52,154 93	.....	165,706 22	217,861 15
Foreign Bullion.....	146 20	.....	26,872 00	27,018 20
Total Silver.....	\$386,189 73	\$962,879 95	\$325,536 22	\$1,674,605 90
Total Gold and Silver.....	\$3,787,564 28	\$18,898,894 21	\$2,137,642 82	\$24,824,101 31
Less Re-deposits at different Institutions (Gold \$996,250 86, Silver \$126,013 14).....				\$1,122,264 00
				\$23,701,837 31

STATEMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION DEPOSITED AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, AND ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1863.

Description of Bullion.	Mint of the U.S. Philadelphia.	Branch Mint, San Francisco.	Assay Office, New York.	Total.
Gold—California	\$109,778 58	\$13,045,711 69	\$346,244 60	\$13,501,734 87
Colorado.....	1,896,329 87	59,472 00	937,535 00	2,893,336 87
Oregon.....	7,910 78	3,001,104 00	7,813 00	3,016,827 78
Nevada Territory	103 68	11,250 00	.....	11,353 68
Dakota Territory.....	2,198 88	5,760 00	.....	7,958 88
Idaho Territory.....	1,816 97	.....	.....	1,816 97
Washington Territory	18,563 88	12,672 00	.....	31,235 88
Arizona.....	3,869 75	.....	391 00	4,260 75
Vermont.....	.....	.....	298 00	298 00
North Carolina.....	1,178 84	.....	130 00	1,308 84
Georgia.....	246 66	.....	.....	246 66
New Mexico.....	514 53	.....	5,580 00	6,094 53
Virginia.....	69 00	.....	.....	69 00
Parted from U.S. Silver.....	3,468 69	1,108,466 57	34,328 00	1,146,263 26
Total Gold	\$2,046,050 11	\$17,244,436 26	\$1,332,319 60	\$20,622,805 97
Silver—Lake Superior.....	\$10,330 32	.....	\$2,781 00	\$13,111 32
Nevada.....	.....	\$841,448 27	14,595 00	856,043 27
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parted from Domestic Gold	37,210 26	121,431 68	29,753 00	188,394 94
Total Silver	\$47,540 58	\$962,879 95	\$47,129 00	\$1,057,549 53
Total Gold and Silver of Domestic Production.....	\$2,093,590 69	\$18,207,316 21	\$1,379,448 60	\$21,680,355 50

SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1863.

Mints.	Commencement of Coinage.	Gold Coinage, value.	Silver Coinage, value.	Copper Coinage, value.	ENTIRE COINAGE.	
					Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia.....	1793	\$408,269,810 10	\$98,090,705 49	\$3,241,923 55	768,279,944	\$509,602,439 14
San Francisco.....	1854	162,043,116 81	3,416,171 39	.....	15,136,912	165,459,288 20
New Orleans (to June 30, 1861)....	1838	40,381,615 00	29,890,037 13	.....	94,890,695	70,271,652 13
Charlotte (to March 31, 1861).....	1838	5,048,641 50	.....	.....	1,206,954	5,048,641 50
Dahlonega (to Feb- ruary 28, 1861)....	1838	6,121,919 00	.....	.....	1,381,750	6,121,919 00
Assay Office, N. Y....	1854	131,573,610 66	1,557,946 69	.....	.....	133,131,557 35
Total.....		\$753,438,713 07	\$132,954,860 70	\$3,241,923 55	880,896,255	\$889,635,497 32

SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSIT OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AND BRANCHES, TO JUNE 30, 1863.

Mint.	Parted from Silver.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.
Philadelphia	\$72,333 35	\$1,538,554 41	\$4,442,087 13	\$540,467 00	\$2,436,336 38
San Francisco	1,931,289 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans .....	.....	.....	741 00	16,217 00	41,241 00
Charlotte .....	.....	.....	4,520,730 79	460,523 34	.....
Dahlonaga .....	.....	.....	99,585 19	311,242 81	4,310,459 61
Assay Office	275,357 00	20,320 00	52,159 07	24,519 29	121,338 28
Total	\$2,278,979 93	\$1,558,874 41	\$9,115,303 18	\$1,352,969 44	\$6,909,375 27

Mint.	Alabama.	Tennessee.	California.	Colorado.	Utah.	Arizona.
Philadelphia	\$55,036 76	\$36,403 88	\$230,615,454 70	\$3,973,004 50	.....	\$6,918 12
San Francisco .....	.....	.....	157,243,465 84	60,152 00	.....	.....
New Orleans	77,943 53	2,883 12	22,255,240 89	3,437 20	.....	.....
Charlotte .....	.....	.....	87,321 01	.....	.....	.....
Dahlonaga	59,629 92	42,119 75	1,236,016 69	57,763 84	\$145 14	.....
Assay Office	5,720 62	.....	130,209,901 65	3,552,029 00	78,414 00	18,843 00
Total	\$198,330 3	\$81,406 75	\$541,647,400 78	\$7,646,386 54	\$78,559 14	\$25,761 12

Mint.	Nebraska.	New Mexico.	Oregon.	Nevada Territory.	Dakota Territory.
Philadelphia	\$49,186 53	\$71,535 94	\$103 68	\$2,198 88
San Francisco	3,889,104 00	24,250 00	5,760 00
New Orleans
Charlotte
Dahlonaga
Assay Office	13,837 00	19,616 00	40,846 00	.....
Total	\$63,023 53	\$3,980,285 94	\$65,199 68	\$7,958 88

Mint.	Idaho Territory.	Washington Territory.	Vermont.	Other Sources.	Total.
Philadelphia	\$1,816 97	\$18,779 58	.....	\$44,364 97	\$243,904,582 78
San Francisco .....	.....	12,672 00	.....	.....	163,166,693 42
New Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....	7,290 00	22,404,993 74
Charlotte .....	.....	.....	.....	951 00	5,068,575 14
Dahlonaga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,117,913 95
Assay Office .....	.....	.....	\$298 00	32,821 00	134,466,049 91
Total	\$1,816 97	\$31,451 58	\$298 00	\$85,426 97	\$575,128,808 94

COINAGE OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1792 TO 1863, INCLUDING THE COINAGE OF THE BRANCH MINTS FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THEIR OPERATIONS IN 1838, AND OF THE ASSAY OFFICE.

Years.	GOLD.	SILVER.	COPPER.	WHOLE COINAGE.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	No. of Pieces	Value.
1793-95	\$71,485.00	\$370,683.80	\$11,373.00	1,834,420	\$453,541.80
1796	102,727.50	79,077.50	10,324.40	1,219,370	192,129.40
1797	103,422.50	12,591.45	9,510.34	1,095,165	125,524.29
1798	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	1,368,241	545,698.00
1799	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	1,365,681	645,906.68
1800	317,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	3,337,072	571,335.40
1801	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	1,571,390	510,956.37
1802	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	3,615,869	516,075.83
1803	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	2,780,830	370,698.53
1804	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	2,046,839	371,827.94
1805	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	2,260,361	333,230.48
1806	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	1,815,409	801,084.00
1807	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	2,731,345	1,044,595.96
1808	284,665.00	684,300.00	13,090.00	2,935,888	982,055.00
1809	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	2,861,834	884,752.53
1810	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,600.00	3,056,418	1,155,868.50
1811	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,649,570	1,108,740.95
1812	290,435.00	814,023.50	10,755.00	2,761,646	1,115,219.50
1813	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,755,331	1,102,275.50
1814	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	1,833,859	642,535.80
1815	3,175.00	17,308.00	.....	69,867	20,483.00
1816	.....	28,575.75	28,209.82	2,888,135	56,785.57
1817	.....	607,783.50	39,484.00	5,163,967	647,267.50
1818	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	5,537,084	1,345,064.50
1819	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	5,074,723	1,425,325.00
1820	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	6,492,509	1,864,786.20
1821	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	3,139,249	1,018,977.45
1822	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	3,813,788	915,509.89
1823	72,425.00	895,550.00	.....	2,166,485	967,975.00
1824	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	4,786,894	1,858,297.00
1825	156,385.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	5,178,760	1,735,894.00
1826	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	5,774,434	2,110,679.25
1827	131,565.00	2,869,200.00	25,577.32	9,097,845	3,024,342.32
1828	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	6,196,853	1,741,381.24
1829	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	7,674,501	2,306,875.50
1830	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	8,357,191	3,155,620.00
1831	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	11,792,284	3,923,473.60
1832	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	9,128,387	3,401,055.00
1833	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	10,307,790	3,765,710.00
1834	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	11,637,643	7,388,423.00
1835	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	15,996,342	5,668,667.00
1836	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	13,719,333	7,764,900.00
1837	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	13,010,721	3,299,898.00
1838	1,809,595.00	2,315,250.00	53,702.00	15,780,311	4,178,547.00
1839	1,375,760.00	2,098,636.00	31,286.61	11,811,594	3,505,682.61
1840	1,690,802.00	1,712,178.00	24,627.00	10,558,240	3,427,607.50
1841	1,102,197.50	1,115,875.00	15,973.67	8,811,968	2,233,946.17
1842	1,833,170.50	2,325,750.00	23,833.90	11,743,153	4,182,754.40
1843	8,302,787.50	3,722,250.00	24,283.20	4,640,582	11,967,830.70
1844	5,428,230.00	2,235,550.00	23,987.52	9,051,834	7,687,767.52
1845	3,756,447.50	1,873,200.00	38,948.04	1,806,196	5,668,595.54
1846	4,034,177.50	2,558,580.00	41,208.00	10,133,515	6,633,965.50
1847	20,221,385.00	2,374,450.00	61,836.69	15,392,344	22,657,671.69
1848	3,775,512.50	2,040,950.00	64,187.99	12,649,790	5,879,720.49
1849	9,007,761.50	2,114,950.00	41,984.32	12,666,659	11,164,695.82
1850	31,981,738.50	1,866,100.00	44,467.50	14,588,220	33,892,306.00
1851	62,614,492.50	774,307.00	99,635.43	28,701,958	63,488,524.93
1852	50,846,187.50	999,410.00	50,630.94	32,964,019	57,896,228.44
1853	55,213,906.94	9,077,571.00	67,059.78	76,484,062	64,358,537.78
1854	52,034,505.47	8,619,270.00	42,638.35	44,645,011	60,756,503.82
1855	52,795,457.20	3,501,245.00	16,030.79	16,997,807	56,312,732.99
1856	59,343,365.35	5,196,670.17	27,106.78	33,870,966	64,567,142.30
1857*	25,183,138.63	1,601,644.46	63,510.46	19,440,547	26,848,293.60
1858†	52,889,800.29	8,233,287.17	234,000.00	56,491,655	61,357,088.06
1859†	30,409,953.70	6,833,631.47	307,000.00	53,550,522	37,550,585.17
1860†	23,447,283.35	3,250,835.26	342,000.00	27,101,598	27,039,918.61
1861†	80,708,400.64	2,883,706.94	101,660.00	23,724,713	83,693,767.58
1862†	61,676,576.55	3,231,081.51	116,000.00	28,296,889	65,023,658.06
1863†	22,645,729.90	1,564,297.22	478,450.00	51,980,575	24,658,477.12
Total....	\$753,438,713.07	\$132,954,860.70	\$3,241,923.55	880,739,939	\$889,635,497.32

* For the six months ending June 30, 1857.

† For the year ending June 30.

V. POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 22, 1789.

Corrected at the Post-Office Department, Nov. 1863.)

Names and Offices.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
MONTGOMERY BLAIR, <i>Postmaster-General</i>	Maryland.....	\$8,000
ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, <i>First Assistant Postmaster-General</i>	Wisconsin.....	3,000
GEORGE W. McLELLAN, <i>Second Assistant Postmaster-General</i>	Massachusetts.....	3,000
ALEXANDER N. ZEVELY, <i>Third Assistant Postmaster-General</i>	North Carolina.....	3,000
WILLIAM A. BRYAN, <i>Chief Clerk, Inspection Office</i>	Virginia.....	2,200

Clerks.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER, <i>Principal Clerk, Appointment Office</i>	New York.....	1,800
EBEN L. CHILDS, <i>Principal Clerk, Contract Office</i>	New Hampshire.....	1,800
C. F. McDONALD, <i>Principal Clerk, Finance Office</i>	Massachusetts.....	1,800
ROBERT K. SCOTT, <i>Principal Clerk, Inspection Office</i>	Pennsylvania.....	1,800
HENRY A. BURR, <i>Topographer</i>	Connecticut	1,800
JAMES S. HALLOWELL, <i>Disbursing Clerk and Sup't of P.O. Building</i>	Maryland.....	2,000

[For distribution of duties among the Assistants, &c., see National Almanac, 1863.]

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

What is now called the Post-Office Department was established in 1789 as the "Post-Office," and subsequently as the "General Post-Office," under the power given to Congress by the Constitution "to establish post-offices and post-roads." The first act of Congress briefly declares that "there shall be appointed a Postmaster-General," and that his powers and salary and the compensation to the assistant or clerk and deputies, and the regulations of the office, shall be the same as they were under the Congress of the Confederation. This refers the origin of our Post-office system to the old Confederation and beyond. There is, however, but little publicly known of its early history, although the General Office is in possession of some very interesting and valuable materials on the subject. The first recorded notice of any attempt in the colonies to convey letters by post, relates to the petition of certain Boston merchants to the Court, and the subsequent appointment of John Hayward, in 1677, "to take in and convey letters according to their direction." This appears to have been the first postal arrangement in America. By gradual but untraceable growth, local arrangements like the above became general; but there was nothing like system until 1710, when the British Parliament authorized the Postmaster-General "to keep one chief letter office in New York, and other chief letter offices in each of Her Majesty's provinces or colonies in America." Deputy Postmasters-General for North America were subsequently from time to time appointed by the British Postmaster-General. Colonel Spotswood was one of these in 1737, as in that year he appointed Benjamin Franklin Postmaster of Philadelphia.

Franklin was subsequently employed as comptroller of several post-offices, and, in 1753, was made Postmaster-General jointly with William Hunter. Down to that time the American office had never paid any thing to that of England.

Franklin and Hunter were promised £600 a year between them if they could make that amount out of the profits of the office; and this Franklin's fertility of resources and initiative mind enabled them, after some time, to do. The improvements in the mails which he introduced were at first so expensive that the office sunk £900 in four years. But after that it began to pay both him and the Crown a handsome revenue. In 1774, when he was dismissed, it was yielding a clear revenue to the British Treasury of £3000 per annum, just three times as much as the yield from the Post-Office of Ireland at the same time. Speaking of this progress of the office under his management and of his dismissal, Franklin quaintly observes, "Since that imprudent transaction they [the British Ministry] have received from it—not one farthing."

On the 26th of July, 1775, the Continental Congress ordained that a Postmaster-General be appointed for the United Colonies. Under this ordinance, Benjamin Franklin was unanimously chosen Postmaster-General. He was allowed \$1000 per annum for himself, and \$340 for a secretary and comptroller. The Articles of Confederation of 1788 gave to Congress "the sole and exclusive right and power of establishing and regulating post-offices from one State to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of an office." Very little progress was made under the Confederation. It was the "Post-Office" system thus imperfectly traced from its first perceptible beginnings that was continued by the act of September 22, 1789, above noted. Under that act we have the earliest reliable statistics of its operations, commencing in 1790. Its subsequent progress and present condition are exhibited in the statistical tables hereto appended.

CONDITION AND OPERATIONS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1863.

The following statement is condensed from the Report of the Postmaster-General dated Oct. 31.

Number of Post-Offices.—The whole number of post-offices remaining established on the 30th of June, 1863, including the suspended offices in the insurrectionary States, was 29,047, showing an increase over the preceding year of 172. Postmasters are appointed at 550 of these offices by the President, and at 28,497 by the Postmaster-General.

Finances.—During 1863 the financial condition of the department was one of increasing prosperity, the actual postal revenue nearly equalling the entire expenditures,—the latter amounting to \$11,314,206.84, and the former to \$11,163,789.59, leaving a deficiency of but \$150,417.25. There is, therefore, good reason to expect that within a brief period the department will become self-sustaining.

Comparison of receipts and expenditures for 1860, 1862, and 1863.

The postal expenditure in 1860, the year immediately preceding the rebellion, was.....	\$14,874,772 89
The postal expenditure in 1863.....	11,314,206 84
Excess of expenditure in 1860..	3,560,566 05

The actual revenue from postal receipts in 1863 was.....	\$11,163,789 59
The same in 1860	8,518,067 40
Excess of revenue in 1863	\$2,645,722 19

Showing that while the annual cost of postal service was three and one-half millions less than when it was uninterrupted throughout the Union, the receipts therefrom were increased to the extent of more than \$2,600,000.

The expenditures of 1863 were.....	\$11,314,206 84
The expenditures of 1862.....	11,125,364 13

Increase in 1863.....	\$188,842 71
The actual revenues of 1863 were...	\$11,163,789 59
The actual revenues of 1862.....	8,299,820 90
Increase in 1863.....	\$2,863,968 69

From the above comparison of the receipts and expenditures of the last two fiscal years, it appears that the increase of expenditure in 1863 bears but a small proportion to the increase of the revenue, the one being about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the other.

Stamps and Envelopes issued.—The value of the stamps issued (1863) was \$3,693,384; of stamped letter envelopes, \$634,821; and of stamped newspaper wrappers, \$20,545. The aggregate value of the issue of the year under notice, as compared with that of the preceding year, shows an increase of \$2,503,668.

Value of Stamps sold.—The total value of stamps and stamped envelopes sold by postmasters during the year, as ascertained from the records of the Auditor of the Treasury, for this department, was \$9,624,529.62, which exceeds, by \$2,714,397.73, the sales of the previous fiscal year.

Dead-Letters.—The whole number of ordinary dead-letters of every description received and examined during the year was 2,550,416, being 268,398 more than in the preceding year. The number of these letters which contained money was 18,527, and the value of their contents was \$77,861.31,

showing an increase over the number of letters of this class received during the previous year of 8052, or 76 per cent., and an increase in the amount of money enclosed of \$31,322.42, or 67 per cent.

Of these letters, there were registered and mailed for delivery to their respective owners during the last fiscal year, 18,219, of which 15,048, containing \$63,627 72, were finally delivered.

The number of dead-letters covering deeds, bills of exchange, drafts, and other valuable papers, received, registered, and returned for delivery to the writers, was 8332, and the aggregate nominal value of their contents was \$1,544,277.81, being a decrease in the number of this class of letters, as compared with the previous year, of 1431, and in the value of the enclosures, of \$645,172.19. Of these letters, 7559 were delivered to the owners.

During the year, 16,763 valuable letters or packages of a third class were received and registered. Of these, 12,579 were sent out for delivery, 10,918 of which contained daguerreotypes or photographs, 764 articles of jewelry, and 897 miscellaneous articles. Out of the whole number sent from the dead-letter office for delivery, 8273 were restored to the writers or senders.

Under the authority given to the Postmaster-General by the act approved January 21, 1862, 1,007,255 ordinary dead-letters, not evidently worthless, were placed in new envelopes and returned to the offices where originally mailed, to be delivered to the writers. Of this number, 4898 were sent to banks and insurance companies, 89,642 to business firms, and the remainder to individuals. Of the whole number sent out for restoration to the writers, 287,211, being about 25 per cent., were again returned to the department.

After deducting from the whole number of letters sent out, such as were returned a second time, and those sent free of postage, including hospital letters, &c., there remained 692,220 letters on which dead-letter postage was collected at six cents each, yielding a gross revenue to the department of \$41,533.20, which exceeds by \$21,533.20 the aggregate compensation of the clerks employed in sending out these letters.

Foreign Dead-Letters.—The number of dead-letters returned unopened to foreign countries during the year was 137,145, and the amount of unpaid postage thereon was \$8,281.40. The number received in the same condition from foreign countries was 61,619, on which the unpaid postage amounted to \$1,479.53.

Special and Local Agents, Route Agents, and Baggage-Masters.—The number of special agents in the service at the close of the fiscal year was sixteen, whose aggregate salaries amounted to \$26,500. The number of route agents was 387, at an aggregate compensation of \$289,260; the number of baggage-masters in charge of through or express mails was 93, at an aggregate pay of \$7440; and the number of local agents was 45, at a compensation of \$27,824.

Letter-Carriers.—The law authorizing the free delivery of mail-matter by carriers took effect on the 1st day of July, 1863. About that time the system was put in operation at 49 of the larger offices, with a competent corps of carriers to each, numbering in the aggregate 449, at an aggregate annual compensation of \$300,680.

Foreign Mails.—The aggregate amount of postage (inland, sea, and foreign) upon the mails exchanged during the year with Great Britain, Prussia, France, Hamburg, Bremen, and Belgium, was \$1,224,675.21; an increase of \$80,579.39, as compared with the preceding year. Of this amount, \$757,038.99 was collected in the United States, and \$467,636.22 in Europe: the excess of collections in the United States being \$259,402.77.

The total postages upon mails exchanged with the British North American provinces was \$225,743.30, being an increase of \$47,989.79 over the amount reported for the previous year. Of this amount, \$124,480.45 was collected in the United States, and \$101,262.85 in the British provinces. Excess in favor of the United States, \$23,217.60.

The total postages upon the mails conveyed to and from the West Indies amounted to \$54,997.24.

The amount of United States postages on the mails exchanged with Central and South America, *via* Aspinwall and Panama, was \$15,078.26. The total cost of the United States transatlantic mail steamship service was \$332,840.80; being the aggregate amount of the sea postage on the mails conveyed. The earnings of the several steamship lines were as follow:—

The Liverpool and New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, performing fifty three round trips between New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.....	\$180,076 54
The Canadian line of mail steamers, performing fifty-two round trips between Portland and Liverpool, and Quebec and Liverpool.....	72,643 40
The North German Lloyd Steamship Company, performing fourteen and one-half round trips between New York and Southampton.....	46,229 91
The New York and Hamburg Steamship Company, performing thirteen round trips between New York and Southampton.....	33,234 95

Transportation Statistics.—Exhibiting the service as it stood on the 30th of June, 1863, in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Western Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, California, Oregon, Kansas, and the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, and Dakota, at which time there were in operation in those States and Territories 6161 mail routes, the number of contractors being 5595. The length of these routes was 139,598 miles, and the mode of service divided as follows, viz:—

Railroad.....	22,152
Steamboat.....	4,744
All other conveyance.....	112,702

The annual transportation of mails was 56,226,015 miles, costing \$5,740,576, divided as follows, viz:—

Railroad, 22,871,558, at \$2,538,517,—about 11 cts. a mile; steamboat, 2,004,771, at \$224,542,—about 11½ cts. a mile; all other conveyance, 31,349,686, at \$2,977,463,—about 9½ cts. a mile.

Compared with the service of the 30th of June, 1862, the length of routes is increased 5585 miles, with an annual increase of transportation of 2,793,490 miles, at a decrease in cost of \$113,258, being about two per cent.

To the cost of transportation (\$5,740,576) there should be added the salaries and pay of route agents, local agents, mail messengers, &c.,—in all, \$196,046.06,—making the total cost of service in 1863, \$6,236,622.06.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONFERENCE.—In July, 1863, at the invitation of the Post-Office Department of the United States, a postal conference was held at Paris to consider the subject of greater uniformity of administration in international postal affairs. The conference was attended by delegates representing the Post-Office Departments of France, Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Switzerland, the Sandwich Islands, the Hanscatic League, and the United States; the last named being represented by the Hon. John A. Kasson, who first made the suggestion of such an interchange of views. The result of their deliberations was the adoption of a code of thirty-one rules, to be recommended to their several governments as the bases of action in making postal treaties or conventions. The system suggested in these thirty-one rules has already been adopted by the governments of Belgium, Italy, and the United States. About one-half of the rules affect matters of administration exclusively; those which have a popular interest are noticed in the subjoined summary, and, if generally adopted, they will greatly facilitate international postal intercourse, by reducing the present cumbrous system of complex rates and weights, and conflicting rules and regulations, to something like simplicity and uniformity. Section 1 divides all matter, to be carried by international mails, into six classes,—ordinary letters, registered letters (two classes), corrected proof-sheets, &c., samples of merchandise, &c., and printed matter. Section 2 recommends that prepayment should be optional, but that unpaid letters should pay additional postage. Sections 4, 5, and 6 recommend the prepayment of registered letters and printed matter, and that matter fully prepaid shall be delivered *without any additional charge whatever*. Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 recommend the adoption of the French metrical decimal system of weights in all international postal affairs, and that the standard weight for a single-rate letter shall be 15 grammes (about ½ oz.*), and for a single rate for the other classes (except printed matter) 40 grammes (a little less than 1½ oz.), leaving the standard for printed matter for future adjustment. Sections 13, 14, 15 recommend an additional charge upon registered letters, and the payment of indemnity in case of the loss or abstraction of such letters or of their contents. Sections 27 and 30 suggest the adoption of international money-order arrangements, and that provision be made for a class of letters, denominated “urgent,” to be delivered by express messengers. The other sections refer exclusively to details of administration. If the code of rules thus described shall be adopted, it will not only simplify international postal affairs, but open the mails to the transmission of printed and other matter in many cases where such matter is now excluded.

* A gramme is 15¹¹/₁₆ grains avoirdupois, nearly; 15 grammes are 231¹/₁₆ grains avoirdupois, nearly; 40 grammes are 617¹/₁₆ grains avoirdupois, nearly.

Changes in the Postal Laws.

SUMMARY OF THE ACT OF 3D MARCH, 1863.

Rates of Domestic Postage on Letters.

Standard weight of single rate $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois.
 Postage on single-rate letter, throughout
 the United States 3 cents.
 For each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction 3 "
 Postage on "drop" letters for local de-
 livery, for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2 "
 For each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction 2 "
 Postage on all domestic letters must be
 prepaid by stamps.

Rates of Newspaper Postage (Domestic).

Postage on papers to subscribers, when prepaid
 quarterly or yearly:—

Daily (7 times a week).....	35 cts. per quarter.
" (6 " ").....	30 " " "
Tri-Weekly	15 " " "
Semi-Weekly	10 " " "
Weekly	5 " " "

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent by the
 publisher to actual subscribers within the county
 where printed and published, free.

Standard weight for a single rate, 4 oz. avoirdupois.
 For each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction
 thereof, an additional rate is charged.

Postage per quarter on newspapers and periodicals
issued less frequently than once a week, sent to
 actual subscribers in any part of the United
 States:—

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz....	6 cts. per quarter.
" over 4 oz. and	
not over 8 oz.	12 " " "
" over 8 oz. and	
not over 12 oz.	18 " " "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.....	3 " " "
" over 4 oz. and not over	
8 oz.....	6 " " "
" over 8 oz. and not over	
12 oz.....	9 " " "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.....	1 " " "
" over 4 oz. and not	
over 8 oz.....	2 " " "
" over 8 oz. and not	
over 12 oz.....	3 " " "

Postage as above must be paid quarterly or
 yearly in advance, either at the office of mailing
 or delivery.

Publishers of newspapers and periodicals, not
 exceeding 16 ounces in weight, may exchange, free
 of postage, one copy of each publication, and may
 also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in
 their publications, bills and receipts for the same,
 free of postage. They may also state on their
 respective publications the date when the subscrip-
 tion express.

Under regulations authorized by the act, reli-
 gious, educational, and agricultural newspapers
 of small size, issued less frequently than once a
 week, may be sent in packages to one address at
 the rate of one cent for each package not exceed-
 ing four ounces in weight, and an additional charge
 of one cent is made for each additional four ounces
 or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly
 or yearly in advance.

News-dealers may pay the postage on their pack-
 ages of newspapers and periodicals as received, at
 the same rate that actual subscribers thereto pay
 quarterly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office
 of publication, or containing a fictitious statement
 thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters
 unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates
 of transient printed matter.

Rates of Domestic Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Books, not over four ounces in weight, to one ad-
 dress, 4 cents; over four ounces and not over eight
 ounces, 8 cents; over eight ounces and not over
 twelve ounces, 12 cents; over twelve ounces and
 not over sixteen ounces, 16 cents; and for each
 additional weight of four ounces or fraction there-
 of, 4 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to
 one address, 2 cents; over three and not over
 six, 4 cents; over six and not over nine, 6
 cents; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8
 cents.

On miscellaneous mailable matter (embracing
 all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient
 newspapers, book manuscripts and proof-sheets,
 whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings,
 sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples
 and sample cards, photographic paper, letter en-
 velopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper,
 plain or ornamental, photographic representa-
 tions of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs,
 roots, and scions), on one package to one address,
 not over four ounces in weight, 2 cents; over
 four ounces and not over eight ounces, 4 cents;
 over eight ounces and not over twelve ounces, 6
 cents; over twelve ounces and not over sixteen
 ounces, 8 cents; and for every additional weight
 of four ounces or fraction thereof, 4 cents.

Prepayment by stamps is required for all post-
 age on transient printed matter.

If letters or other mail matter that *should be*
 prepaid happen to reach the office of delivery
 unpaid, double rates must be charged.

Franking Privilege.

Authority to frank mail matter is conferred
 upon and limited to the following persons: First,
 the President of the United States, by himself or
 his private secretary. Second, the Vice-President
 of the United States. Third, the chiefs of the several
 executive departments. Fourth, such principal
 officers, being heads of bureaus or chief
 clerks of each executive department, to be used
 only for official communications, as the Postmaster-
 General shall by regulation prescribe. Fifth, Sena-
 tors and Representatives in the Congress of the
 United States, including delegates from Terri-
 tories, the secretary of the Senate and clerk of
 the House of Representatives, to cover correspond-
 ence to and from them, and all printed matter
 issued by authority of Congress, and all speeches,
 proceedings, and debates in Congress, and all
 printed matter sent to them; their franking privi-
 lege to commence with the term for which they
 are elected, and to expire on the first Monday of
 December following such term of office. Sixth,
 all official communications addressed to either of
 the executive departments of Government by an
 officer responsible to that department: *Provided*,
 That in all such cases the envelope shall be marked
 "official," with the signature thereto of the officer
 writing the communication. Seventh, Postmasters
 have also the franking privilege for their official

communications to *other postmasters*: *Provided*, That in all such cases the envelope shall be marked "official," with the signature of the writer thereto, and for any and every such endorsement of "official" falsely made the person making the same shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars. Eighth, petitions to either branch of Congress shall pass free in the mails. Ninth, all communications addressed to any of the franking officers above described, and not excepted in the foregoing clauses, *must be prepaid by postage stamps*. Franking privilege limited to packages weighing not exceeding four ounces, except petitions to Congress and Congressional documents, and publications or books procured or purchased by order of either House, or of the two Houses; and except, also, seeds, cuttings, roots, and scions, the weight of the packages of which may be fixed by regulation of the Postmaster-General.

[The following explanations and instructions concerning the changes in the franking privilege, made by the foregoing section, have been issued by the Postmaster-General.

Communications may be franked by the President (by himself or secretary), by the Vice-President, and by each member of the cabinet, without being certified to be "official."

The fourth class of franks can only cover official correspondence, and the words "official business" *must* be upon the envelope and signed by the official franking. For such official correspondence the franking privilege is allowed to the following officers:—the First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury; the Solicitor of the Treasury; the Auditors of the Treasury; the Treasurer of the United States; the Register of the Treasury; the Assistant Secretary of State; the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; the Assistant Secretary of the War Department; the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; the Commissioner of the General Land Office; the Commissioner of Customs; the Commissioner of Patents; the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; the Commissioner of Pensions; the Assistant Postmaster-General; the Adjutant-General of the Army; the Quartermaster-General; the Inspector-General; the Commissary-General of Subsistence; the Paymaster-General; the Chief Engineer; the Surgeon-General; the Colonel of Ordnance; the chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department; and the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Coast Survey; the Superintendent of the Census; the Commissioner of Agriculture; the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of the Internal Revenue; the Provost-Marshal General; the chief clerks of the Executive Departments; Senators and Representatives in Congress of the United States; Delegates from Territories; the secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives.

Attention is specially directed to the sixth clause of this section, which changes the former law. All correspondence addressed to any executive department, or any officer in it, must now be prepaid, except official communications written by some officer of the department, or an officer under its control or responsible to it; and in such cases, under the words "official business" on the envelope, the officer must sign his name with his official designation. All other persons, and all officers writing to departments with which they are not connected, must prepay their postage. All communications to the President not written by a public officer, and all to the Vice-President, must be prepaid.

The seventh clause of this section prohibits all franking by postmasters, or to them, except upon their official communications to the Department, and to each other. In such cases the envelope should bear the certificate "official business," signed by the postmaster writing. Postmasters can no longer receive printed matter free.

The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots, and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces.]

Soldiers', Marines', and Sailors' Letters.

These, when duly certified, may be sent to destination without prepayment.

Mailable Matter divided into Classes.

Matter to be carried by mail is divided into three classes. The *first* class is letters, embracing all correspondence, wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscripts and proofs; the *second* is regular printed matter, embracing all mailable matter exclusively in print, regularly issued at stated intervals; the *third* embraces all other mailable matter, including all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples, sample cards, phonographic paper, envelopes, wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of all types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions.

Matter not enumerated in the second or third class, and to which no specific rate of postage is assigned, is charged with letter postage if forwarded.

Letters uncalled for, and Dead Letters.

The Postmaster-General is authorized to regulate the times at which undelivered letters shall be sent to the dead-letter office, and for their return to the writers; and to have published a list of undelivered letters,—by writing, posting, or advertising,—in his discretion. If advertised, it must be in newspaper of largest circulation, regularly published within the delivery. If no daily paper is published within delivery, then list may be advertised in daily paper of adjoining delivery. One cent to be paid publisher for each letter advertised. Letters addressed in foreign languages may be advertised in journal of that language most used. Such journal must be in same or adjoining delivery.

Dead letters, containing valuables, shall be registered in Department; and if they cannot be delivered to person addressed or to writer, the contents, so far as available, shall be included in receipts of Department, subject to reclamation within four years; and such letters, containing valuables not available, shall be disposed of as the Postmaster-General shall direct.

Foreign dead letters remain subject to treaty stipulations.

The postage on a returned dead letter is 3 cents, the single rate, unless it is registered as valuable, when double rates are charged.

Uncalled for letters, on which the writers have endorsed their names, with request to return said letters if not delivered within a specified time, not exceeding thirty days, shall be returned as requested, 3 cents additional for each single rate to be collected on delivery.

Letters not called for where addressed, may be forwarded with additional charge of postage therefor.

Registration of Valuable Letters.

The Postmaster-General is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of valuable letters or packets, and to charge a registration fee therefor not exceeding 20 cents in addition to postage. Such registration shall not be compulsory, nor shall the Department be made liable for the loss of such letters or packets. Upon delivery of such letters, return receipts shall be sent to the writers, showing the particulars of delivery, and such receipts shall be legal evidence of delivery.

Ship Letters.

On all letters conveyed in any vessel not employed in carrying mails from one port or place to another port or place in the United States, or from foreign countries, the Postmaster-General is authorized to cause to be paid 2 cents each; and such letters shall be deposited in the post-office at the place of arrival. If for delivery within the United States, every such letter shall be rated with double postage. No fees shall be allowed for letters collected by a carrier on a mail route.

Postmasters, their Appointment, Duties, &c.

Postmasters, at offices where the commissions are less than \$1000 a year, shall be appointed by the Postmaster-General; where commissions are over \$1000, the President shall appoint. The postmaster must reside within his district of delivery. Postmasters, and all persons hereafter appointed to be employed in care or conveyance of the mails, must, before entering upon duty, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation of fidelity to the Government (act of 2 July, 1862), faithfully to perform all duties. Every postmaster shall keep record of all stamps and envelopes, and of all books, blanks, or property received from his predecessor or from the Department, and of all receipts in money for postages, box-rents, or otherwise; which records shall be delivered to his successor. All postmasters shall render full accounts, quarterly, of all transactions, to be verified by sworn statement.

Letter-Carriers, their Compensation, &c.

Letter-carriers shall be employed as the Postmaster-General shall direct, at a compensation not exceeding \$800 a year, which may be increased to \$1000 at offices where the income will allow, on proof of the carrier's fidelity, diligence, and experience. Carriers must give bond. Deliveries shall be made as frequently as the public interest may require. No carrier's fee or extra postage shall be charged on letters delivered or collected by carriers. Separate accounts must be kept of the expenses of the carrier service, and of the receipts from local mail matter; and all such expenses must be paid from the income of the office

employing the carriers. Letter-carriers may be employed, under contract between postmaster and publishers, to deliver newspapers, periodicals, circulars, &c., but such contracts must be first approved by the Postmaster-General; and the Postmaster-General may also provide for delivery by such carriers of small packets, not exceeding four pounds each, at the rate of 2 cents for each 4 ounces.

Branch Offices and Pillar Boxes for deposit of Letters for the Mails.

These may be established by the Postmaster-General when deemed necessary. The person in charge of branch office shall be appointed, and have same salary as letter-carrier, and shall give like bond; and he may be authorized to sell stamps.

Wrappers for Printed or other Matter.

The manner of wrapping matter not subject to letter postage or lawfully franked, may be regulated by the Postmaster-General, so that the same may be conveniently examined by postmasters, who may remove the wrappers. If not so wrapped, the same shall be subject to letter postage.

Publishers may be required to make Affidavit.

This may be done to ascertain whether papers, &c. are deposited in the mails by such publishers, to be sent *unpaid to others than subscribers*. Lists, &c. may be demanded. If papers, &c. are so sent, or publisher refuses to take such oath, the offender, on conviction, shall be fined \$50, one-half to go to the informer.

Printed Matter not called for.

This may be disposed of, by regulation of the Postmaster-General, for the benefit of the Department; but the publisher shall be notified when the subscriber neglects or refuses for a month to take paper or periodical from the post-office.

Newspaper Deliveries by Route Agents.

Newspapers, &c., not received from nor to be delivered at any post-office, may be received from and delivered to publishers and news agents at the car or steamer, on terms regulated by the Postmaster-General.

Compensation to Postmasters near Military Camps.

If unusual business is performed by such postmasters, reasonable compensation and clerical service may be allowed.

Limit of Weight of Mailable Matter.

No package shall exceed 4 pounds.

Unpaid Postage or Box-Rent.

This must be paid in all cases before delivery.

[For Postage to Foreign Countries, see next page.]

POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required. Where prepayment is optional, if prepayment is made, the whole must be paid. Any part payment is a loss.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters.		Postage on Printed matter.	
	Not exceeding quarter ounce.	Not exceeding half ounce.	Newspapers.	Pamphlets, per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
England, Ireland, Scotland .....	.....	*24	2	†
France, including Nice, Savoy, and Algeria	*15	*30	2	1
German States and Free Cities, including Austria, Bavaria, Baden, Bremen, Brunswick, Frankfort, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubec, Luxembourg, Mecklenburgs, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxe-Altenburg, Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, Weimar, Saxony, and Wurtemberg:				
By Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28 cts.) .....	.....	*30	6	.....
“ French mail	*21	*42	.....	.....
“ Bremen mail .....	.....	*15	3	1
“ Hamburg mail .....	.....	*15	3	1
N.B.—Exception rates to the German States:				
Bremen, by Bremen steamer .....	.....	*10	2	1
Hamburg, by Hamburg steamer .....	.....	*10	2	1
Luxembourg, by Hamburg steamer .....	.....	*22	3	1
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTAGES TO OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND PLACES.				
Acapulco .....	.....	10	2	1
Aden, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton .....	.....	33	4	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles	39	45	8	.....
“ French mail	30	60	.....	.....
Adrianople, French mail	*30	*60	.....	.....
Africa (West Coast), British mail .....	.....	33	4	.....
Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail .....	.....	38	6	.....
“ French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31 cts.) .....	.....	*33	6	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail .....	.....	*22	3	1
“ French mail	*27	*54	.....	.....
Antivari, French mail	*30	*60	.....	.....
Arabia, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton .....	.....	33	6	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles	39	45	8	.....
Argentine Confederation. See SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.				
Ascension, <i>via</i> England .....	.....	45	4	.....
Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2500 miles .....	.....	10	2	1
“ for distances exceeding 2500 miles .....	.....	20	2	1
Australia, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton .....	.....	33	6	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles	39	45	8	.....
“ by private ship from New York or Boston .....	.....	5	2	1
“ French mail (<i>South</i> Australia, compulsory)	*30	*60	.....	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, <i>via</i> Marseilles and Suez	50	102	.....	.....
“ by Bremen and Hamburg mail, <i>via</i> Trieste .....	.....	55	.....	.....
Azores Island, British mail, <i>via</i> Portugal	29	37	8	.....
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York .....	.....	5	2	1
Bankok, Siam, <i>via</i> Southampton .....	.....	45	6	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles	51	57	8	.....
Batavia, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton .....	.....	45	4	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles .....	.....	53	8	.....
“ French mail	30	60	.....	.....
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42	.....	.....
“ closed mail, <i>via</i> England .....	.....	*27	5	5
Belgrade, by French mail	*21	*42	.....	.....
Beirût, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38 cts.) .....	.....	*40	6	.....
“ French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Bogota, New Granada .....	.....	18	6	4
Borneo, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton .....	.....	45	8	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles .....	.....	53	10	.....

† See “Explanations concerning postage on printed matter for foreign countries” following this table.

POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES (Continued).

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters.		Postage on Printed matter.	
	Not exceeding quarter ounce.	Not exceeding half ounce.	Newspapers.	Pamphlets, per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Borneo, French mail.....	30	60	.....	.....
Bourbon, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton.....	.....	33	6	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	39	45	8	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
Brazil. See SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.				
British North American Prov. (Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island), distance not over 3000 miles.....	.....	*10	.....	.....
British N. Amer. Prov. (Canada, &c.), distance exceeding 3000 miles.....	.....	*15	.....	.....
[On newspapers, pamphlets, &c., sent, <i>American</i> postage to the lines must be <i>prepaid</i> .]				
Buenaventura.....	.....	18	6	4
Buenos Ayres. See SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.				
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail.....	.....	38	6	.....
Canary Islands, <i>via</i> England.....	33	45	6	.....
Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38 cts.).....	.....	*40	6	.....
Canea, British mail, by American packet.....	.....	21	2	.....
“ “ by British packet.....	.....	5	2	.....
“ Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38 cts.).....	.....	*40	6	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope, <i>via</i> England.....	.....	45	4	.....
Cape de Verde Islands, <i>via</i> England.....	29	37	4	.....
“ “ in French mail, <i>via</i> Bordeaux and Lisbon.....	30	60	.....	.....
Carthagena.....	.....	18	6	.....
C. America Pacific Slope, <i>via</i> Panama (exc. Guatemala and Costa Rica). ..	.....	20	2	1
Ceylon, French mail.....	30	60	.....	.....
“ British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton.....	.....	33	6	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	39	45	8	.....
Chilé. See SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.				
China, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton.....	.....	45	6	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	.....	53	8	.....
“ “ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, <i>via</i> Trieste.....	.....	55	.....	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, <i>via</i> Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	30	60	2	1
“ by mail to San Francisco, thence by private ship.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Constantinople, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38 cts.).....	.....	*40	6	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	.....	*32	.....	.....
Corsica, French mail.....	*15	*30	.....	.....
Costa Rica.....	.....	10	2	1
Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2500 miles.....	.....	10	2	1
“ “ does exceed 2500 miles.....	.....	20	2	1
Curacao, <i>via</i> England.....	.....	45	4	.....
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail.....	.....	*30	6	.....
“ “ when prepaid.....	.....	28	.....	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*21	*15	3	1
“ French mail.....	.....	*42	.....	1
Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38 cts.).....	.....	*40	6	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Denmark, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 33 cts.).....	.....	*35	6	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	.....	*20	3	1
“ French mail.....	*27	*54	.....	1
Durazzo, Prussian closed mail.....	.....	38	6	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
East Indies, open mail, <i>via</i> London, by American packet.....	.....	21	6	.....
“ “ by British packet.....	.....	5	6	.....
“ Prussian closed mail, <i>via</i> Trieste.....	.....	68	13	.....
“ (English possessions), Prussian closed mail, <i>via</i> Trieste.....	.....	36	10	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, <i>via</i> Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72	.....	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, <i>via</i> Trieste.....	.....	64	.....	.....
East Indies, French mail.....	30	60	.....	.....
Egypt (except Alexandria), British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton.....	.....	33	6	.....

POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES (Continued).

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters.		Postage on Printed matter.	
	Not exceeding quarter ounce.	Not exceeding half ounce.	Newspapers.	Pamphlets, per ounce.
Egypt (except Alexandria), British mail, <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	Cts. 33	Cts. 45	Cts. 8	Cts.
“ “ Prussian closed mail	36	6	.....	.....
“ “ Bremen or Hamburg mail	30	30	.....	.....
“ “ French mail	30	60	2	1
“ to Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36 cts.).....	38	6	.....	.....
“ Bremen or Hamburg mail	30	30	.....	.....
“ French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Ecuador. See SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.				
Falkland Islands, <i>via</i> England.....	33	4	.....	.....
Galatz, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38 cts.).....	40	.....	.....	.....
“ French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38 cts.)	40	.....	.....	.....
“ French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Gambia, <i>via</i> England.....	33	4	.....	.....
Guadaloupe, <i>via</i> England.....	45	4	.....	.....
Guatemala	10	2	1	.....
Gibraltar, French mail	21	42	.....	.....
Greece, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40 cts.).....	42	6	.....	.....
“ French mail	*30	*60	.....	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail	35	3	1	.....
Havana. See CUBA.				
Hayti, <i>via</i> England.....	45	4	.....	.....
Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in American packet.....	21	2	.....	.....
“ “ in British packet	5	2	.....	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> England, by private ship	33	4	.....	.....
Holland or Netherlands, French mail	*21	*42	.....	.....
“ “ open mail, <i>via</i> London, by American packet....	21	2	.....	.....
“ “ “ by British packet	5	2	.....	.....
Holstein and Schleswig, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 33 cts.).....	*35	6	.....	.....
“ “ by Bremen or Hamburg mail	*25	3	1	.....
“ “ French mail	*27	*54	.....	.....
Honduras	34	6	.....	.....
Hong Kong, British mail, <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	53	8	.....	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Southampton	45	6	.....	.....
“ by French mail	30	60	2	1
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail	30	30	.....	.....
“ Prussian closed mail	36	10	.....	.....
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	.....
“ British mail, <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	35	45	8	.....
Ineboli, French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36 cts.).....	38	6	.....	.....
“ French mail	*30	*60	.....	.....
“ British mail	45	4	.....	.....
Italy. See SARDINIAN STATES, LOMBARDY, MODENA, PARMA, TUSCANY, ROMAN STATES, and TWO SICILIES.				
Janina, by French mail	*30	*60	.....	.....
Java, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton	45	6	.....	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles	53	8	.....	.....
“ French mail	30	60	.....	.....
Jaffa, Prussian closed mail	38	.....	.....	.....
“ French mail	*30	*60	.....	.....
“ open British mail, by American packet	21	2	.....	.....
Japan, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton.....	45	6	.....	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	53	8	.....	.....
“ French mail	30	60	.....	.....
Jerusalem, British mail	33	4	.....	.....
“ French mail	*30	*60	.....	.....
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	.....	.....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Labuan, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton	45	6	.....	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles	53	8	.....	.....

POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES (Continued).

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters.		Postage on Printed matter.	
	Not exceeding quarter ounce.	Not exceeding half ounce.	Newspapers.	Pamphlets, per ounce.
Labuan, French mail.....	Cts. 30	Cts. 60	Cts.	Cts.
Larnica, by French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31 cts.).....	.....	*33	6	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	.....	*25	3	1
“ French mail.....	*27	*54	2	1
Latakia, Prussian closed mail.....	.....	38	6	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Liberia, British mail.....	.....	33	4	.....
Lombardy, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40 cts.).....	.....	*42	6	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	.....	*15	3	1
“ French mail.....	*21	*42	2	1
Lucca, French mail.....	*21	*42	2	1
Madeira, Island of, <i>via</i> England.....	29	37	4	.....
Mahé, French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
Majorca, British mail.....	.....	33	6	.....
“ French mail.....	21	42	.....	.....
Malta, Island of, French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
Martinique, <i>via</i> England.....	.....	45	4	.....
Mauritius, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton.....	.....	33	6	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	39	45	8	.....
“ French mail.....	30	60	.....	.....
Mexico (except Yucatan, Matamoros, and Pacific Coast).....	.....	34	6	.....
“ to places excepted above.....	.....	10	2	1
Messina, Prussian closed mail.....	.....	38	6	.....
“ French mail.....	*21	*42	2	1
Minorca, by British mail.....	.....	33	6	.....
“ French mail.....	21	42	.....	.....
Mitylene, Prussian closed mail.....	.....	38	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40 cts.).....	.....	*42	6	.....
“ French mail.....	*21	*42	2	1
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	.....	*25	3	1
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail.....	.....	28	6	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	.....	*32	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
Moluccas, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton.....	.....	45	8	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	.....	53	10	.....
“ French mail.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Montevideo. See SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail.....	.....	28	6	.....
“ “ French mail.....	*21	*42	2	1
“ “ by Bremen and Hamburg mail.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Nassau, New Providence, by direct steamer from New York.....	.....	5	2	1
Natal.....	.....	45	4	.....
Newfoundland.....	.....	10	1	1
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama).....	.....	18	6	.....
New South Wales, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton.....	.....	33	6	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	39	45	8	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
“ by mail to San Francisco.....	.....	3	.....	.....
New Zealand, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton.....	.....	33	6	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	39	45	8	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, <i>via</i> Panama.....	.....	20	2	1
“ Gulf Coast of.....	.....	34	6	.....
Norway, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 44 cts.).....	.....	*46	6	.....
Norway, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	.....	*38	3	1
“ French mail.....	*33	*66	.....	1
Panama, when distance does not exceed 2500 miles.....	.....	10	2	1
Panama, when distance does exceed 2500 miles.....	.....	20	2	1
Parma, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40 cts.).....	.....	*42	6	.....
“ French mail.....	*21	*42	2	1

POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES (Continued).

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters.		Postage on Printed matter.	
	Not exceeding quarter ounce.	Not exceeding half ounce.	Newspapers.	Pamphlets, per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Parma, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	.....	*25	3	1
Penang, British mail, <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	.....	53	8	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Southampton.....	.....	45	6	.....
“ French mail.....	30	60	.....	.....
Peru. See SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.				
Philippine Islands, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton.....	.....	45	6	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	.....	53	8	.....
“ French mail.....	30	60	.....	.....
Placentia, Prussian closed mail.....	.....	28	6	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	.....	*25	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	27	54	.....	.....
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35 cts.).....	.....	*37	6	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	.....	*29	3	1
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	1
Pondicherry, French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
Portugal, British mail, <i>via</i> England.....	33	45	8	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	30	42	.....	.....
“ by French mail, <i>via</i> Behobia.....	21	42	.....	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Bordeaux and Lisbon.....	30	60	.....	.....
Prevesa, Prussian closed mail.....	.....	38	6	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
Rhodes, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38 cts.).....	.....	*40	6	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail.....	.....	44	6	.....
“ French mail.....	*27	*54	2	1
“ Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	.....	*28	.....	.....
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40 cts.).....	.....	*42	.....	.....
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35 cts.).....	.....	*37	6	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	.....	*29	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
Rutschuck, by French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
Salonica, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38 cts.).....	.....	*40	6	.....
Samsoun, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38 cts.).....	.....	*40	2	.....
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco.....	.....	3	2	1
Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40 cts.).....	.....	*42	6	.....
“ French mail.....	*21	*42	.....	1
“ Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	.....	*23	4	1
Schleswig. See HOLSTEIN.				
Scio, by French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
Scutari (Asia), Prussian closed mail.....	.....	28	6	.....
“ French mail.....	30	60	.....	.....
Servia, by Prussian closed mail.....	.....	28	6	.....
“ (except Belgrade), French mail, <i>via</i> Austria.....	21	42	2	1
Siam, British mail, <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	51	57	8	.....
“ <i>via</i> Southampton.....	.....	45	6	.....
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail.....	.....	47	6	.....
“ French mail.....	*21	*42	2	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Singapore, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton.....	.....	45	6	.....
“ <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	.....	53	8	.....
“ French mail.....	30	60	.....	.....
Sinope, French mail.....	*30	*60	2	1
“ Prussian closed mail.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Sophia, by French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
South American States— <i>Atlantic Coast</i> . Argentine Republic, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela, <i>via</i> England.....	.....	45	4	.....
Letters for Brazil are also conveyed <i>via</i> Bordeaux.....	*33	*66	.....	.....
Also by Bordeaux for the Argentine Republic and Uruguay.....	30	60	.....	.....
South American States— <i>Pacific Coast</i> . Equador, Bolivia, and Chili.....	.....	34	6	.....
“ “ Peru.....	.....	22	6	4
Spain. French mail.....	21	42	.....	.....

POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES (Continued).

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters.		Postage on Printed matter.	
	Not exceeding quarter ounce.	Not exceeding half ounce.	Newspapers.	Pamphlets, per ounce.
Spain, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	Cts. 30	Cts. 42	Cts. 6	Cts.
St. Thomas, by United States Packet to Kingston, Jamaica .....	..... 18	..... 6	..... 6	.....
“ <i>via</i> Havana.....	..... 34	..... 6	.....	.....
Sumatra, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton.....	..... 45	..... 6	.....	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	..... 53	..... 8	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	30 60	.....	.....	.....
Sweden, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40 cts.).....	..... *42	..... 6	.....	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	..... *33	..... 3	.....	..... 1
“ French mail.....	*33	*66	.....	..... 1
St. Helena, <i>via</i> England.....	..... 45	..... 4	.....	.....
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38 cts.).....	..... *40	..... 6	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	..... 2	..... 1
Switzerland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 33 cts.).....	..... *35	..... 6	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	*21	*42	..... 2	..... 1
“ by Bremen mail.....	..... *19	..... 4	.....	..... 1
“ by Hamburg mail.....	..... *19	..... 3	.....	..... 1
Syria, British mail, <i>via</i> Marseilles, by French packet.....	33 45	..... 6	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	30 60	..... 2	.....	..... 1
Tangiers, French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
Tasmania. See VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.				
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38 cts.).....	..... *40	..... 6	.....	.....
Tenedos, Prussian closed mail.....	..... 38	..... 6	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
Trebizond, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38 cts.).....	..... *40	..... 6	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	..... 2	..... 1
Tultcha, French mail.....	*30	*60	..... 2	..... 1
“ Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38 cts.).....	..... *40	..... 6	.....	.....
Tunis, French mail.....	*30	*60	..... 2	..... 1
“ British mail, <i>via</i> Marseilles, by French packet.....	33 45	..... 4	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except places specifically mentioned elsewhere.				
Prussian closed mail.....	..... 28	..... 6	.....	.....
by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	..... *32	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe, cities of except as herein mentioned, by French mail, <i>via</i> Austria.....	*21	*42	.....	.....
Turk's Island, for distances under 2500 miles.....	..... 10	..... 2	.....	..... 1
“ for distances over 2500 miles.....	..... 20	..... 2	.....	..... 1
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40 cts.).....	..... *42	..... 6	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	*21	*42	..... 2	..... 1
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	..... *28	..... 3	.....	..... 1
Valona, Prussian closed mail.....	..... 38	.....	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
Van Diemen's Land, British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton.....	..... 33	..... 6	.....	.....
“ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	39 45	..... 8	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	30 60	.....	.....	.....
Varna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38 cts.).....	..... *40	..... 6	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	..... 2	..... 1
Venetian States, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28 cts.).....	..... *30	..... 6	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	*27	*54	..... 2	..... 1
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	..... *15	..... 3	.....	..... 1
Venezuela. See SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.				
Victoria (Port Phillip), British mail, <i>via</i> Southampton.....	..... 33	..... 6	.....	.....
“ “ “ <i>via</i> Marseilles.....	39 45	..... 8	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	.....	.....
Volo, Prussian closed mail.....	..... 38	..... 6	.....	.....
“ French mail.....	*30	*60	..... 2	..... 1
West Indies, British, distance not over 2500 miles.....	..... 10	..... 2	.....	..... 1
“ “ distance exceeding 2500 miles.....	..... 20	..... 2	.....	..... 1
“ not British (except Cuba).....	..... 34	..... 6	.....	.....
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail.....	..... 28	..... 6	.....	.....
“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	..... 30	..... 3	.....	..... 1
Yanaon, French mail.....	*20	*60	.....	.....

EXPLANATIONS CONCERNING FOREIGN LETTER POSTAGES.

French Mail.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, *except* to the following places, viz.:—Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia (except Belgrade), Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; the limit of prepayment to Servia (except Belgrade), to Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria," is the frontier of Turkey and Austria; the limit of prepayment to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries, via Suez, are the seaports of the Indies, or of the Sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

How Foreign Letters are rated as to Weight.

Letters for the German States *via Bremen and Hamburg*, and for the British North American provinces, are rated by the same rule as domestic letters; viz.: one rate is charged for every half-ounce or fraction thereof.

Letters by the French mail are rated thus:—one rate for every quarter-ounce or fraction thereof.

Letters to all other foreign countries are rated by a different rule, that it is important to observe; viz.: one rate for a half-ounce, two rates for an ounce, and, after the first ounce, two rates for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Registration of Foreign Letters.

Valuable letters addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered*, on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration-fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and five cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office.

Postage to British Provinces by the Ocean Route.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward's Island, the United States postage is five cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Routes of Transmission.

Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction, "Open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "Via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed, "Via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "Via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "Via Bremen," or "Via Hamburg."

EXPLANATIONS CONCERNING POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.

Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces, *—which is the United States postage only*; but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books, and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the continent of Europe.

To or from France, Algeria, or in French Mail, or via England.

Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter, addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, in which France has post-offices (viz.:—Alexandria, Alexandria, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerasund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mity-

lene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo), can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage; viz.: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France, in like manner, collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian Closed Mail.

Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail at less than letter rate of postage.

To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg Mail.

Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in, the United States. This is the United States postage only.

To Belgium, in the United States and Belgian Closed Mail.

Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:—

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:—

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter received from Belgium comes fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba, Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama), and countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British Mails.

Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West Coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents, to be paid in the United States.

British North American Provinces.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be paid at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be paid at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of postage.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR 1862.

The expenditures of the department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, amounted to..... \$11,125,364 13

In which is included the sum of \$354,758 21 paid for mail transportation the previous years.

The gross revenue for the year 1862, including receipts from letter-carriers and from foreign postages, amounted to..... \$8,299,820 90

To which should be added the earnings of the department in carrying free mail matter..... 700,000 00

And the amount appropriated for the relief of individuals..... 12,728 66

Deficiency \$2,112,814 57

The estimated deficiency of means for 1862, as presented in the annual report, December 1, 1860, was..... \$5,210,226 63

Deduct actual deficiency..... 2,112,814 57

Excess of estimated over actual deficiency \$3,097,412 06

This difference between the actual deficiency and the estimate submitted in 1860, is owing to the great reduction of expenditures caused by the suspension, during the year, of postal service in the

insurrectionary States, while, on the contrary, the diminution of the revenue thereby was comparatively small.

Expenditures of 1862 compared with 1860 and 1861.

The actual expenditure for 1860, when the postal service was uninterrupted throughout the Union, was..... \$14,874,772 89

The actual expenditure for 1862 was..... 11,125,364 13

Excess of expenditure in 1860 over that of 1862..... \$3,749,408 76

The gross revenue for 1860..... \$9,218,067 40

The gross revenue for 1862..... 9,012,549 56

Excess of revenue in 1860 over that of 1862..... \$205,517 84

The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1861..... \$13,606,759 11

The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1862..... 11,125,364 13

Decrease of expenditures in 1862... \$2,481,394 98

The revenue from all sources during the year 1861..... \$9,049,296 40

The revenue from all sources during the year 1862..... 9,012,549 56

Decrease of revenue in 1862..... \$36,746 84

The decrease of the expenditures of 1862, compared with those of 1861, during the greater part of which mail service was uninterrupted, was \$2,481,394 98, more than sixty times greater than the decrease of revenue.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT UNDER THE VARIOUS HEADS, AND BY STATES, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1862.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Letter postage.	Newspaper postage.	Registered letters.	Stamps sold.	Total receipts.	Compensation allowed postmasters.	Incidental expenses of post-offices.	Total incidental expenses and compensation.	Amount of transportation certified to the Postmaster-General for payment and credited to contractors.	Total expenses.	Excess of expenditures over receipts.	Excess of receipts over expenditures.
Maine.....	\$15,143 32	\$174,250 15	\$364 75	112,674 66	\$205,909 70	\$57,437 05	\$17,489 69	\$104,926 74	\$103,483 36	\$208,410 00	\$2,500 40	\$12,137 50
New Hampshire.....	5,270 41	112,674 66	245 15	112,674 66	128,790 62	57,605 44	5,114 38	62,727 82	63,929 30	116,653 12	8,666 15	243,463 35
Vermont.....	5,040 02	111,001 70	107 80	111,001 70	129,360 32	57,605 44	5,114 38	62,727 82	63,929 30	116,653 12	8,666 15	243,463 35
Massachusetts.....	53,960 83	630,945 84	938 25	630,945 84	711,862 47	178,302 46	112,300 47	290,611 93	177,787 27	468,399 12	38,349 93	48,705 86
Rhode Island.....	4,997 27	71,259 82	124 00	71,259 82	79,119 70	18,732 46	1,676 44	19,408 90	11,363 87	39,769 77	636,524 01	166,181 77
Connecticut.....	10,360 68	16,560 24	200 55	199,995 04	297,116 51	78,443 49	17,286 78	95,730 27	82,471 38	178,204 65	1,641 71	1,402 71
New York.....	186,079 59	1,543,349 08	2,462 60	1,543,349 08	1,814,768 59	373,647 13	323,254 43	696,901 60	479,312 89	1,173,244 49	1,402 71	1,402 71
New Jersey.....	77,982 57	1,055,255 42	2,054 00	1,055,255 42	1,175,083 17	66,264 18	8,691 96	75,956 17	98,778 11	176,734 88	1,402 71	1,402 71
Pennsylvania.....	70,982 27	770,025 27	2,054 00	770,025 27	884,066 98	248,695 26	103,911 87	352,607 19	365,907 28	718,514 31	1,402 71	1,402 71
Delaware.....	1,782 30	96,431 57	50 95	96,431 57	30,530 67	10,867 93	2,335 17	13,203 69	18,730 29	31,933 85	1,402 71	1,402 71
Maryland.....	19,330 93	178,466 82	412 15	178,466 82	207,562 54	46,039 82	34,410 10	82,469 92	232,202 13	314,672 41	1,402 71	1,402 71
District of Columbia.....	8,113 33	220,369 83	714 85	220,369 83	232,523 29	4,374 33	64,410 15	67,278 48	232,202 13	314,672 41	1,402 71	1,402 71
Virginia.....	8,261 65	125,284 88	301 50	125,284 88	141,574 48	30,212 30	19,062 42	49,274 72	53,319 09	102,593 81	1,402 71	1,402 71
North Carolina.....	1 00	1 17	31 25	8,734 47	3 03	1,173 96	.....	1,173 96	.....	1,173 96	1,402 71	1,402 71
South Carolina.....	693 54	16 68	.....	.....	9,475 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,402 71	1,402 71
Georgia.....	224 29	3,702 27	27 10	3,702 27	4,192 10	2,181 17	91 49	2,272 66	.....	2,272 66	1,402 71	1,402 71
Florida.....	768 82	2,598 46	2 10	2,598 46	3,414 77	571 74	395 08	966 82	.....	966 82	1,402 71	1,402 71
Alabama.....	410 41	3,774 49	2 10	3,774 49	4,491 78	1,568 48	395 08	1,963 56	.....	1,963 56	1,402 71	1,402 71
Mississippi.....	10,853 71	156,383 79	225 86	156,383 79	177,876 71	56,134 80	19,066 27	75,201 07	216,073 18	291,274 25	113,587 43	2,922 80
Texas.....	18,627 77	198,002 35	665 60	198,002 35	237,230 72	96,342 58	23,262 77	119,665 35	187,149 80	306,815 15	113,587 43	2,922 80
Kentucky.....	20,500 74	200,304 73	706 15	200,304 73	242,672 41	92,140 83	14,584 80	106,725 63	151,010 16	257,735 79	15,063 38	.....
Michigan.....	413 88	1,063 97	1,063 97	1,063 97	1,491 90	164 83	465 51	630 34	.....	630 34	15,063 38	.....
Wisconsin.....	346 25	13,242 05	1,063 97	13,242 05	13,892 62	1,722 30	2,639 96	4,362 35	.....	4,362 35	15,063 38	.....
Louisiana.....	346 25	13,242 05	1,063 97	13,242 05	13,892 62	1,722 30	2,639 96	4,362 35	.....	4,362 35	15,063 38	.....
Tennessee.....	12,012 51	197,941 27	419 45	197,941 27	227,531 67	54,301 22	42,601 09	96,902 31	1,340,613 47	1,437,608 78	1,107 02	.....
Missouri.....	55,228 66	40,921 73	1,516 90	512,537 84	590,505 13	192,517 25	91,703 04	283,220 29	358,610 21	649,830 50	79,325 37	.....
Illinois.....	51,021 66	601,087 26	1,698 15	601,087 26	704,484 45	242,660 99	35,636 32	298,297 31	558,771 56	887,068 87	186,864 42	.....
Ohio.....	51,021 66	601,087 26	1,698 15	601,087 26	704,484 45	242,660 99	35,636 32	298,297 31	558,771 56	887,068 87	186,864 42	.....
Indiana.....	30,056 54	238,659 00	720 55	238,659 00	317,802 25	133,765 80	18,836 84	152,602 64	283,193 46	433,796 10	117,993 85	.....
Arkansas.....	12,736 41	18,866 91	12 26	18,866 91	22,722 72	80,201 30	1,089 20	81,290 50	1,089 20	81,290 50	1,089 20	.....
Iowa.....	22,736 41	18,866 91	12 26	18,866 91	22,722 72	80,201 30	1,089 20	81,290 50	1,089 20	81,290 50	1,089 20	.....
California.....	12,736 41	18,866 91	12 26	18,866 91	22,722 72	80,201 30	1,089 20	81,290 50	1,089 20	81,290 50	1,089 20	.....
Oregon.....	2,911 07	4,467 34	7 25	10,390 35	14,076 01	5,993 89	35,269 36	83,974 31	297,072 32	351,064 19	13,441 28	.....
Minnesota.....	5,997 52	41,850 24	153 05	41,850 24	54,233 22	2,993 89	2,860 03	27,553 92	23,474 00	28,517 30	17,441 28	.....
Kansas.....	1,849 71	2,848 60	4 25	26,226 61	30,472 17	13,692 51	790 06	13,382 57	73,703 60	88,086 17	57,614 00	.....
Utah.....	1,849 71	2,848 60	4 25	26,226 61	30,472 17	13,692 51	790 06	13,382 57	73,703 60	88,086 17	57,614 00	.....
Nebraska.....	843 61	7,876 64	9 35	7,876 64	9,762 94	4,646 26	38 71	4,684 97	51,904 37	56,589 34	47,086 40	.....

Washington.....	1,013 85	268 66	2 45	2,017 39	3,292 35	1,852 25	6 84	1,859 09	32,685 45	34,544 54	31,252 19
New Mexico.....	240 54	95 00	50	1,216 42	1,582 91	815 24	.....	815 24	19,825 14	20,640 38	19,057 47
Colorado.....	1,639 00	569 83	3 70	6,404 97	8,617 50	4,478 89	124 76	4,603 65	1,327 60	5,931 25	2,686 25
Dakota.....	569 76	72 23	50	817 40	1,439 89	810 78	8 75	819 53	.....	819 53	686 36
Nevada.....	1,905 54	862 01	6 25	3,200 68	5,974 48	3,560 37	59 93	3,560 37	.....	3,560 37	2,414 11
Deduct miscellan'a items.....	649 205 26	461 550 08	15,151 20	6,942 851 22	8,068,757 76	2,337 531 21	1,068,126 38	3,405,657 59	5,720,570 56	9,126,225 15	2,439,584 67
Add miscellaneous items.....	1,297 20	745 22	1 85	32,719 33	34,763 60	3,236 07	.....	3,236 07	65,143 61	103,143 28	103,143 28
On acc't of route ag'ts, mail messengers, special transportation, for n mails, &c.....	647,908 06	460,804 86	15,149 35	6,910,131 89	8,933,994 16	2,340,767 28	1,068,126 38	3,408,893 66	5,785,714 17	9,229,371 43	2,542,727 95
Add receipts on account of emoluments, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,207,899 58	.....	.....
Deduct excess of receipts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,993,613 75	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265,826 74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,647,941 02
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	894,786 93

* NOTE.—The following items of revenue are not embraced in the above statement, viz.:

Receipts on account of emoluments.....	\$83,842 25	Wrapping paper.....	\$1,093,169 25	\$894,786 93
Receipts on account of letter-carriers.....	167,662 16	Office furniture.....	18,179 70	.....
Receipts on account of fines.....	1,455 00	Advertising.....	213 31	.....
Receipts on account of dead letters.....	1,052 51	Mail bags.....	24,120 73	.....
Miscellaneous receipts.....	1,814 82	Blanks.....	47,902 35	.....
Total.....	265,826 74	Mail locks, keys, and stamps.....	89,557 44	.....
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	\$894,786 93	Mail depredations and special agents.....	16,600 00	.....
Add amount paid for foreign mails and expenses of government mail agents.....	\$405,249 22	Clerks for offices.....	48,320 06	.....
Route agents.....	274,081 30	Postage stamps and stamped envelopes.....	14,697 63	.....
Supply of special offices and mail messengers.....	238,916 10	Miscellaneous payments.....	93,201 04	.....
Ship, steamboat, and way letters.....	6,803 11	Foreign postage collected and returned to foreign governments.....	27,793 43	.....
Letter-carriers' fees.....	167,662 16	Total.....	167,238 40	1,641,103 34
Dead-letter money refunded.....	.....	Total excess of expenditures over receipts.....	.....	\$2,535,890 27
Amounts allowed and paid to Department, viz.....	400 36	Add difference between accrued and paid transportation.....	.....	289,652 96
Interest to contractors, under act of February 15, 1860.....	.....	Add amount charged to "bad debts" and "auspense" accounts.....	.....	601 12
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,093,169 25	Total amount.....	.....	\$2,826,144 35

The aggregate receipts for 1863 were..... \$11,163,789 59
 " " expenditures for 1863 were..... 11,314,206 84

Deficiency..... \$150,417 25

TABLE OF MAIL SERVICE IN THE FOLLOWING STATES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1892, AS EXHIBITED BY THE STATE OF THE ARRANGEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

[The entire service and pay are set down to the State under which it is numbered, though extending into other States, instead of being divided among the States in which each portion of it lies.]

[illegible]

* The Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia Railroad is under a Maryland number.

• This includes the "Great Overland Mail,"

This includes steamboat service from Louisville to Cincinnati.

OPERATIONS OF THE FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE FOR THE YEAR 1862.

1. *Postages on United States and European Mails.*

The aggregate amount of postages (sea, inland, and foreign) on the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom, was.....		\$685,284 29
With Prussia, was.....	202,454 95	
France, was.....	163,186 11	
Hamburg, was.....	52,926 42	
Bremen, was.....	30,043 18	
Belgium, was.....	10,200 87	

Total postages.....\$1,144,095 82

Being a decrease from the amount reported for the previous year of \$217,940 88.

The postages on mails sent to Europe were as follows, viz. :—

To Great Britain.....	\$334,398 81
Prussia.....	102,379 03
France.....	79,811 91
Hamburg.....	35,634 49
Bremen.....	16,299 15
Belgium.....	5,010 06

Total.....\$573,533 45

The postages on mails received from Europe were as follows, viz. :—

From Great Britain.....	\$350,885 48
Prussia.....	100,075 92
France.....	83,374 20
Hamburg.....	17,291 93
Bremen.....	13,744 05
Belgium.....	5,091 81

Total.....\$570,562 37

Postages collected in the United States.....\$678,351 59

Postages collected in Europe.....465,744 23

Excess of collections in the United States.....\$212,607 36

Number of letters sent from the United States.....2,644,039

Number of letters received from Europe.....2,556,624

Total.....5,200,663

Being a decrease of 945,158 from the number reported for the previous year.

Number of newspapers sent from the United States.....2,549,756

Number of newspapers received from Europe.....848,312

Total.....3,398,068

Being a decrease of 119,922 from the number reported for the previous year.

The excess of postage on mails sent from the United States to different countries of Europe over that accruing on mails received from the same countries was as follows :—

Prussia.....	\$2,303 11
Hamburg.....	18,342 56
Bremen.....	2,555 12

Total.....\$23,200 80

The excess of postages accruing on mails received over those sent was as follows :—

Great Britain.....	\$16,486 67
France.....	3,502 29
Belgium.....	180 75
Total.....	20,229 71

2. *Closed Mails.*

Weight of closed letter mails received from Prussia.....79,729 ounces.

Weight of closed letter mails sent to Prussia.....85,686½ ounces.

Total.....165,415½ ounces.

Weight of British closed mails for Canada.....28,861½ ounces.

Weight of Canada closed mails for Great Britain.....22,784 ounces.

Total.....51,645½ ounces.

Weight of British and California closed mails received.....11,507 ounces.

Weight of British and California closed mails sent.....4,734½ ounces.

Total.....16,241½ ounces.

Weight of British closed mails for Havana.....4,115 ounces.

Weight of British closed mails for Mexico.....250 ounces.

Amount paid to Great Britain for the sea and territorial transit of United States and Prussian closed mails through the United Kingdom.....\$66,583 18½

Amount received from Great Britain for the sea and territorial transit of British closed mails through the United States.....\$24,818 98½

3. *Ocean Transportation.*

The sea transportation of mails to and from Europe was performed as follows :—

By United States mail packets of the New York, Southampton, and Havre line.....\$36,058 24

By foreign steamships, employed as United States mail packets :—
Of the Canadian line... \$140,091 83

Of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company.....177,212 66

Of the New York and Hamburg Steamship Company.....171,540 69

Of the North German Lloyd Company.....97,337 62

\$586,182 80

By British contract mail packets of the Cunard line.....521,854 78

\$1,144,095 82

4. Balances on Settlement of Accounts with Foreign Post-Office Departments.

Balance due Great Britain for third and fourth quarters of 1861 and first quarter of 1862.....	\$64,417 72½
Balance due France for year ended June 30, 1862.....	31,489 10
Balance due Bremen for year ended June 30, 1862.....	15,061 04
Balance due Hamburg for year ended June 30, 1862.....	21,601 38

Total balances against United States. \$132,569 24½

Balance due the United States on adjustment of accounts with Prussia for third and fourth quarters of 1861 and first quarter of 1862.....	\$24,238 83
Balance due the United States on adjustment of accounts with Belgium for year ended June 30, 1862..	4,175 45
Total balances in favor of United States	\$28,414 28

OPERATIONS OF THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

Statement of money letters received for the year ending June 30, 1862.

*The number of letters received containing money, which were registered and sent out for delivery to their owners, during the year ending June 30, 1862, was 10,475, containing \$46,538 89; being 105 letters and \$7,027 01 less than for the year ending June 30, 1861.

	Letters.	Amount.
Number of money letters sent out for delivery	10,475	.....
Aggregate contents of the same		\$46,538 89
Number of letters delivered	8,766	.....
Aggregate amount of money restored in letters delivered.....		41,068 47
Number of letters returned and filed.....	1,593	.....
Aggregate amount in letters unclaimed.....		5,095 53
Number of letters outstanding*.....	116	.....
Aggregate amount of money in same.....		374 89

*The increased number of money letters outstanding is attributable to the disturbed state of the mails in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Western Virginia.

Statement of "minor dead letters" containing papers of value other than money registered and sent out to the writers or owners thereof, from the 1st of July, 1861, to the 1st of July, 1862.

Minor dead letters.	Number.	Amount.
Number of letters sent out	9,763	.....
Number of letters delivered.....	8,973	.....
Number of letters unclaimed.....	704	.....
Number of letters outstanding.....	86	.....
Contents of letters sent out:—		
Bills of exchange, drafts and letters of credit, bonds and notes of hand, checks, orders, and treasury warrants, certificates of deposit, &c.....		\$2,189,450
Deeds, mortgages, conveyances, and land titles.....	463	.....
Powers of attorney, contracts, and articles of agreement.....	161	.....
Certificates of stock, land warrants, patent and pension papers.....	95	.....
Miscellaneous papers	269	.....
Reasons assigned for the non-delivery of letters originally to the person addressed:—		
Held for postage.....	1,050	.....
Misdirected.....	1,402	.....
Mails suspended.....	326	.....
Refused	26	.....
Name of post-office omitted.....	86	.....
Missent.....	64	.....
Person addressed deceased.....	27	.....
Not called for, not known, and cannot be found.....	6,782	.....

Stamp Statistics.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1862.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Quarter ending—	1-cent.	3-cent.	5-cent.	10-cent.	12-cent.	24-cent.	30-cent.	90-cent.
September 30, 1861.....	14,092,800	32,570,400	312,750	1,143,140	374,925	314,325	155,260	13,810
December 31, 1861.....	16,416,400	51,122,100	288,840	1,477,600	352,825	293,975	102,520	9,740
March 31, 1862.....	15,346,850	51,203,550	242,040	792,090	181,875	198,250	68,100	2,370
June 30, 1862.....	14,165,800	48,844,100	185,640	645,530	137,125	182,575	70,160	5,020
Total.....	60,021,250	183,740,250	1,020,300	4,058,450	1,046,750	984,125	396,040	30,940

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Quarter ending—	1-cent.	3-cent.	4-cent.	6-cent.	10-cent.	12-cent.	20-cent.	24-cent.	40-cent.	Letter-sheets and stamped envelope com- bined.	Newspaper wrappers.
September 30, 1861.....	1,089,500	8,098,200	25,000	57,250	154,250	7,300	7,200	7,700	3,600	71,200	.....
December 31, 1861....	812,000	4,960,550	10,000	62,250	294,150	1,100	650	1,100	500	87,750	702,100
March 31, 1862.....	680,650	3,897,750	.....	7,350	38,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,000	728,500
June 30, 1862.....	502,250	4,006,550	.....	5,000	22,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,250	924,250
Total.....	3,084,400	20,963,050	35,000	131,850	520,050	8,400	7,850	8,800	4,100	195,800	2,354,850

Whole number of postage stamps..... 251,307,105..... Value \$7,078,138 00
 Whole number of stamped letter envelopes..... 24,869,300..... " 753,235 50
 Whole number of newspaper wrappers..... 2,354,850..... " 25,048 50

\$7,835,092 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES ISSUED DURING THE THREE YEARS 1860-61-62.

Years.	Stamps.	Envelopes.	Total.
1860.....	\$5,920,939 00	\$949,377 19	\$6,870,316 19
1861.....	5,908,522 60	781,711 13	6,690,233 73
1862.....	7,078,188 00	756,904 00	7,835,092 00

Increase over the issue of 1860..... \$964,775 81
 Increase over the issue of 1861..... 1,144,858 27

STATEMENT SHOWING POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN TOTO AND PER CAPITA, ACCORDING TO POPULATION, AT EIGHT SUCCESSIVE DECADES, FROM 1790 TO 1863, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Population.	Revenue per capita.	Expenditures per capita.
1790.....	\$37,935	\$32,140	3,929,827	$\frac{9}{10}$ of a cent.	$\frac{8}{10}$ of a cent.
1800.....	280,804	213,994	5,305,925	$\frac{5}{10}$ cents.	$\frac{4}{10}$ cents.
1810.....	551,684	495,969	7,239,814	$\frac{7}{10}$ "	$\frac{6}{10}$ "
1820.....	1,111,927	1,160,926	9,638,131	$\frac{11}{10}$ "	$\frac{12}{10}$ "
1830.....	1,919,300	1,959,109	12,866,020	$\frac{14}{10}$ "	$\frac{15}{10}$ "
1840.....	4,543,522	4,718,236	17,069,453	$\frac{26}{10}$ "	$\frac{27}{10}$ "
1850.....	5,493,985	5,212,953	23,191,876	$\frac{23}{10}$ "	$\frac{22}{10}$ "
1851.....	6,410,601	6,278,402	23,873,717	$\frac{26}{10}$ "	$\frac{26}{10}$ "
1852.....	5,184,527	7,108,459	24,575,604	$\frac{21}{10}$ "	$\frac{28}{10}$ "
1853.....	5,240,725	7,982,756	25,298,126	$\frac{20}{10}$ "	$\frac{31}{10}$ "
1854.....	6,255,586	8,577,424	26,041,890	$\frac{24}{10}$ "	$\frac{32}{10}$ "
1855.....	6,642,136	9,968,342	26,807,521	$\frac{24}{10}$ "	$\frac{37}{10}$ "
1856.....	6,920,822	10,403,286	27,595,662	$\frac{25}{10}$ "	$\frac{37}{10}$ "
1857.....	7,353,952	11,508,058	28,406,974	$\frac{25}{10}$ "	$\frac{40}{10}$ "
1858.....	7,486,793	12,722,470	29,242,139	$\frac{25}{10}$ "	$\frac{43}{10}$ "
1859.....	7,968,484	15,754,033	30,101,857	$\frac{26}{10}$ "	$\frac{52}{10}$ "
1860.....	8,518,067	14,874,601	31,445,089	$\frac{27}{10}$ "	$\frac{47}{10}$ "
1861.....	8,349,296	18,606,759	32,577,112	$\frac{25}{10}$ "	$\frac{41}{10}$ "
1862.....	8,299,821	11,125,364	33,749,888	$\frac{24}{10}$ "	$\frac{33}{10}$ "
1863.....	11,163,790	11,314,207	34,762,384	$\frac{32}{10}$ "	$\frac{32}{10}$ "

NOTE.—The population from 1851 to 1863, excepting the year 1860, is estimated by the standard ratio of increase.

CHANGES AND REDUCTIONS IN THE RATES OF DOMESTIC POSTAGE IN FORMER YEARS.

The following will exhibit the principal changes and reductions in the rates of postage on domestic letters at various dates, from 1792 to 1863. The single rate for *land* transit is referred to in every case.

Act of February 20, 1792. Rates for a single-sheet letter,—30 miles or under, 6 cents; 30 to 60 miles, 8 cents; 60 to 100 miles, 10 cents; 100 to 150 miles, 12 cents; 150 to 200 miles, 15 cents; 200 to 250 miles, 17 cents; 250 to 350 miles, 20 cents; 350 to 450 miles, 22 cents; over 450 miles, 25 cents.

Act of 2d March, 1799. Rates for a single-sheet letter,—40 miles or under, 8 cents; 40 to 90 miles, 10 cents; 90 to 150 miles, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 150 to 300 miles, 17 cents; 300 to 500 miles, 20 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents.

The revenue act of 23d December, 1814, added 50 per cent. to the rates last above; but the addition was repealed February 1, 1816, which restored the rates of 1799.

Act of April 9, 1816. Rates for a single sheet letter,—30 miles or under, 6 cents; 30 to 80 miles, 10 cents; 80 to 150 miles, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 150 to 400 miles, $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents.

Act of 3d March, 1845. Rates for a single-sheet letter,—300 miles or under, 5 cents; over 300 miles, 10 cents.

Act of 3d March, 1851. Rates for a $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce letter,—3000 miles or under, if prepaid, 3 cents, if unpaid, 5 cents; over 3000 miles, double.

Act of 3d March, 1855. Rates for a $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce letter,—3000 miles or under, 3 cents; over 3000 miles, 10 cents.

Under this act prepayment was not compulsory, and after January, 1856, prepayment by stamps was required.

[The issue of postage stamps was first authorized by an act of 3d March, 1847, and subsequently by the act of 3d March, 1851.]

Act of 3d March, 1863. Rate for $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce letter, 3 cents everywhere throughout the United States.

Tables exhibiting the Operation of the Various Laws reducing the Rates of Postage.

The tables subjoined show the direct annual postal revenue and postal expenditures, and the annual deficiencies of surplus for each year since 1839, in the United States, arranged in three tables,—the first embracing the last six years under the high rates (from six to twenty-five cents); the second embracing six years of the five and ten cent rates; the third embracing nine years of the three cent prepaid rate under three thousand millos. These tables also show the annual percentage of increase or decrease of revenue and expenditures, and the percentage of increase for each series of years. They stop at 1860,—that being the last complete year before our civil troubles.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR SIX YEARS, FROM 1840 TO 1845, EXCLUSIVE OF APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS,
' POSTAGE RATES ON SINGLE LETTERS BEING 6, 10, 12½, 18½, AND 25 CENTS.

Years.	Revenue.	Per cent. increase.	Per cent. decrease.	Expenditures.	Per cent. increase.	Per cent. decrease.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
1840.....	\$4,543,521 92	.....	.....	\$4,718,235 64	.....	.....	\$174,713 72	.....
1841.....	4,407,726 27	.....	About 3	4,499,527 61	.....	About 4.6	91,801 34	.....
1842.....	4,546,849 65	About 3	.....	5,674,751 80	About 26	.....	1,127,902 15	.....
1843.....	4,296,225 43	.....	About 3½	4,374,753 71	.....	About 23	78,528 28	.....
1844.....	4,231,287 83	About 1½	About 1½	4,296,512 70	.....	About 1.8	59,224 87	.....
1845.....	4,289,841 89	About 1½	.....	4,320,731 99	About ¾	.....	30,890 10	.....
1st period.....	\$26,321,452 99	.....	.....	\$27,884,513 45	.....	.....	\$1,563,060 46	.....

FOR SIX YEARS, FROM 1846 TO 1851, POSTAGE RATES ON SINGLE LETTERS, 5 AND 10 CENTS.

Years.	Revenue.	Per cent. increase.	Per cent. decrease.	Expenditures.	Per cent. increase.	Per cent. decrease.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
1846.....	\$3,487,199 35	.....	About 18.7	\$4,084,332 42	.....	About 5½	\$597,133 07	.....
1847.....	3,880,337 76	About 11½	.....	3,971,246 59	.....	About 2.7	90,908 83	.....
1848.....	4,148,125 19	About 6.9	.....	4,326,850 27	About 8.1	.....	178,725 08	.....
1849.....	4,705,176 28	About 13.4	.....	4,479,049 13	About 3.5	.....	.....	\$226,127 15
1850.....	5,490,984 86	About 16.9	.....	5,212,953 43	About 16.4	.....	.....	287,031 43
1851.....	6,410,604 33	About 16.6	.....	6,278,401 68	About 20.4	.....	.....	132,202 65
2d period.....	\$28,131,427 77	.....	.....	\$28,352,833 52	.....	.....	\$866,766 98	\$645,361 23
Between 1st and 2d periods.....	.....	About 6.8	.....	.....	About 1.6	.....	.....	.....

FOR NINE YEARS, FROM 1852 TO 1860, POSTAGE RATES, 3 CENTS, PREPAID, UNDER 3000 MILES, 10 CENTS OVER; THE UNPAID RATE OF 5 CENTS EXISTING UNTIL JULY 1, 1855, AND THEN ABOLISHED.

Years.	Revenue.	Per cent. increase.	Per cent. decrease.	Expenditures.	Per cent. increase.	Per cent. decrease.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
1852.....	\$5,184,526 84	.....	About 19.1	\$7,108,459 04	About 13.2	.....	\$1,923,932 20	.....
1853.....	5,240,724 70	About 1	.....	7,982,756 59	About 12.3	.....	2,742,031 89	.....
1854.....	6,255,586 22	About 19.3	.....	8,577,424 12	About 7.4	.....	2,321,837 90	.....
1855.....	6,642,136 13	About 6.2	.....	9,968,342 29	About 16.2	.....	3,326,206 16	.....
1856.....	6,920,821 66	About 4.2	.....	10,405,286 36	About 4.4	.....	3,484,464 70	.....
1857.....	7,353,951 76	About 6.2	.....	11,508,037 93	About 1	.....	4,154,106 17	.....
1858.....	7,486,792 86	About 1.8	.....	12,722,470 01	About 10.6	.....	5,235,677 15	.....
1859.....	7,968,484 07	About 6.4	.....	15,754,092 89	About 23.8	.....	7,785,608 82	.....
1860.....	8,518,067 40	About 6.9	.....	14,874,600 73	.....	About 5.6	6,356,533 33	.....
3d period.....	\$61,571,091 64	.....	.....	\$68,901,489 96	.....	.....	\$7,330,398 32	.....
Between 2d and 3d periods.....	.....	About 118.8	.....	.....	About 248.8	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The percentage increase in revenue in 1860, as compared with the last year of the high rates, is 98½. The percentage increase in expenditures for the same period is 24½.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED FROM AND SENT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES
THROUGH THE UNITED STATES MAILS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1862.

	Number of Letters.		Number of Newspapers.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN.				
Cunard line	689,187	749,386	458,111	904,506
Canadian line.....	277,312	113,145	45,672	161,297
German Lloyd line.....	59,380	84,521	23,972	133,556
Hamburg line.....	113,555	274,749	48,115	197,965
Havre line.....	30,517	47,264	14,435	64,668
Miscellaneous line.....	316,019	122,321	96,407	362,827
Total.....	1,485,970	1,391,386	686,712	1,825,069
TO AND FROM PRUSSIA.				
Cunard line	127,069	190,641	9,047	51,686
Canadian line.....	52,288	35,508	3,651	4,520
German Lloyd line.....	33,860	20,285	3,872	14,349
Hamburg line.....	62,598	44,092	7,554	25,027
Havre line.....	15,550	17,065	2,025	11,458
Miscellaneous line.....	34,862	34,306	3,517	20,059
Total.....	326,227	341,897	29,666	127,099
TO AND FROM FRANCE.				
Cunard line	254,414	270,603	47,556	143,446
Canadian line.....	89,358	14,268	13,572	6,126
German Lloyd line.....	33,599	54,599	7,896	31,892
Hamburg line.....	69,318	91,732	16,580	51,719
Havre line.....	23,178	22,393	6,527	12,120
Miscellaneous line.....	23,408	52,866	4,759	30,285
Total.....	493,275	506,461	96,890	275,588
TO AND FROM BELGIUM.				
Cunard line	9,638	10,571	4,581	926
Canadian line.....	1,511	228	966	95
German Lloyd line.....	1,613	2,011	1,141	213
Hamburg line.....	3,357	3,121	2,005	268
Havre line.....	833	761	557	60
Miscellaneous line.....	2,211	1,867	1,177	170
Total.....	19,163	18,559	10,427	1,732
TO AND FROM BREMEN.				
German Lloyd line.....	109,909	123,071	9,327	99,095
TO AND FROM HAMBURG.				
Hamburg line.....	132,080	262,665	15,290	221,173

NUMBER OF POST-OFFICES, EXTENT OF POST-ROUTES, AND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT; WITH THE AMOUNT PAID TO POSTMASTERS AND FOR TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAIL, SINCE 1790.

Year.	No. of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post-Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditures of the Department.	Amount paid for	
					Compen. of Postmasters.	Transport'n of the Mail.
1790	75	1,875	\$37,935	\$32,140	\$8,198	\$22,081
1795	453	13,207	160,620	117,893	30,272	75,359
1800	903	20,817	280,804	213,994	69,243	128,644
1805	1,558	31,076	421,373	377,367	111,552	239,635
1810	2,300	36,406	551,684	495,969	149,438	327,966
1815	3,000	43,748	1,043,065	748,121	241,901	487,779
1816	3,260	48,673	961,782	804,422	265,944	521,970
1817	3,459	52,089	1,002,973	916,515	303,916	589,189
1818	3,618	59,473	1,130,235	1,035,832	346,429	664,611
1819	4,000	67,586	1,204,737	1,117,861	375,828	717,881
1820	4,500	72,492	1,111,927	1,160,926	352,295	782,425
1821	4,650	78,808	1,059,087	1,184,283	337,599	815,681
1822	4,709	82,763	1,117,490	1,167,572	355,299	788,618
1823	4,043	84,860	1,130,115	1,156,995	360,462	767,464
1824	5,182	84,860	1,197,758	1,188,019	383,804	768,939
1825	5,677	94,052	1,306,525	1,229,043	411,183	785,646
1826	6,150	94,052	1,447,703	1,366,712	447,727	885,100
1827	7,003	105,336	1,524,633	1,468,959	486,411	942,345
1828	7,530	105,336	1,659,915	1,689,945	548,049	1,086,813
1829	8,004	115,000	1,707,418	1,782,132	559,237	1,153,646
1830	8,450	115,176	1,850,583	1,932,708	595,234	1,274,009
1831	8,686	115,486	1,997,811	1,936,122	635,028	1,252,226
1832	9,205	104,466	2,238,570	2,266,171	715,481	1,482,507
1833	10,127	119,916	2,617,011	2,930,414	826,283	1,894,638
1834	10,693	119,916	2,823,749	2,910,605	897,317	1,925,544
1835	10,770	112,774	2,993,356	2,757,350	945,418	1,719,007
1836	11,091	118,264	3,408,323	3,841,766	812,803	1,638,052
1837	11,767	141,242	4,236,779	3,544,630	891,352	1,996,727
1838	12,519	134,818	4,238,733	4,430,662	933,948	3,131,308
1839	12,780	133,999	4,484,657	4,636,536	980,000	3,285,622
1840	13,468	155,739	4,543,522	4,718,236	1,028,925	3,296,876
1841	13,778	155,026	4,407,726	4,499,528	1,018,645	3,159,375
1842	13,733	149,732	4,546,849	5,674,752	1,147,256	3,067,796
1843	13,814	142,295	4,296,225	4,374,754	1,426,394	2,947,319
1844	14,103	144,687	4,237,258	4,296,513	1,358,316	2,938,551
1845	14,183	143,940	4,289,841	4,320,732	1,409,875	2,906,504
*1846	14,601	152,865	3,487,199	4,084,297	1,042,079	2,716,673
*1847	15,146	153,818	3,955,893	3,979,570	1,060,228	2,476,455
*1848	16,159	163,208	4,371,077	4,326,850		2,394,703
*1849	16,749	163,703	4,905,176	4,479,049	1,320,921	2,577,407
*1850	18,417	178,672	5,552,971	5,212,953	1,549,376	2,965,786
*1851	19,796	196,290	6,727,867	6,278,402	1,781,686	3,538,064
*1852	20,901	214,284	6,925,971	7,108,459	1,296,765	4,225,311
*1853	22,320	217,743	5,940,725	7,982,957	1,406,477	4,906,308
*1854	23,548	219,935	6,955,586	8,577,424	1,707,708	5,401,382
*1855	24,410	227,908	7,342,136	9,968,342	2,135,335	6,076,335
*1856	25,565	239,642	7,620,822	10,405,286	2,102,891	6,765,639
*1857	26,586	242,601	8,053,952	11,508,058	2,285,610	7,239,333
*1858	27,977	260,603	8,186,793	12,722,470	2,355,016	8,246,054
*1859	28,539	260,052	8,668,484	15,754,093	2,453,901	7,157,629
*1860	28,498	240,594	8,518,067	19,170,609	2,552,868	14,281,655
*1861	28,586	140,399	8,349,296	13,006,759	2,514,157	9,173,274
*1862	28,875	134,013	8,299,820	11,125,364	2,340,767	6,993,613
*1863	29,047	139,598	11,163,789	11,314,206	2,876,983	6,541,580

* The returns from 1846-1851 are for the six years under the law of March 3, 1845. Those from 1852 to 1863 are under the reduced rates established by the acts of March 3, 1851, and March 3, 1855.

VI. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

This officer is appointed by the President, under the requirement of the act of Sept. 24, 1789, which directs the appointment of "a meet person learned in the law, to act as Attorney-General for the United States; whose duty it shall be to prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States shall be concerned; and to give his advice and opinions on questions of law when required by the President, or requested by the heads of any of the departments, touching any matters that may concern their departments."

	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
EDWARD BATES, ATTORNEY-GENERAL	Missouri.....	\$8,000
TITIAN J. COFFEY, Assistant Attorney-General.....	Pennsylvania.....	3000

JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Corrected at the Office of the Attorney-General of the United States, Dec. 20, 1863.)

Names and Officers.	Residence.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.				
Roger B. Taney.....Chief-Justice	Baltimore.....	Maryland	Maryland	\$6,500
James M. Wayne, Assoc. Justice	Savannah.....	Georgia	Georgia.....	6,000
John Catron, " "	Nashville.....	Virginia	Tennessee.....	6,000
Samuel Nelson, " "	Cooperstown....	New York.....	New York	6,000
Robert C. Grier, " "	Philadelphia....	Pennsylvania..	Pennsylvania	6,000
Nathan Clifford, " "	Portland	New Hampshire	Maine	6,000
Noah H. Swayne, " "	Columbus.....	Virginia	Ohio	6,000
Samuel H. Miller, " "	Keokuk.....	Kentucky.....	Iowa	6,000
David Davis, " "	Bloomington ..	Maryland.....	Illinois	6,000
Stephen J. Field, " "	San Francisco..	Connecticut....	California.....	*6,000
D. W. Middleton.....Clerk	Washington	Maryland.....	District of Columbia	Fees.
J. S. Black.....Reporter	Washington.....	Pennsylvania...	Pennsylvania	\$1,300

* The Judge of the 10th Circuit is allowed \$1000 a year for travelling expenses.

The Supreme Court is held in the capitol, at the city of Washington, and holds one session annually, commencing on the first Monday of December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

For judicial purposes the United States are divided into the following ten Circuits, in each of which a circuit court is held twice every year, for each State within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or district in which the court sits.

Circuit.		Presiding Judge.
1st.....	Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.	Justice Clifford.
2d.....	Connecticut, New York, and Vermont	Justice Nelson.
3d.....	New Jersey and Pennsylvania	Justice Grier.
4th.....	Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.....	Chief-Justice Taney.
5th.....	South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida	Justice Wayne.
6th.....	Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee.....	Justice Catron.
7th.....	Ohio and Michigan	Justice Swayne.
8th.....	Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois.....	Justice Davis.
9th.....	Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota	Justice Miller.
10th.....	California and Oregon.....	Justice Field.

The 10th Judicial Circuit was established by act of 3d March, 1863, which enacts that the Supreme Court of the United States shall consist of a chief justice and nine associates, any six of whom shall be a quorum; that for this purpose an additional judge shall be appointed, and that the districts of California and Oregon shall constitute the 10th Circuit.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

Place.	Times.	Place.	Times.
MAINE. Portland	April 23 and September 23.	TENNESSEE. <i>Eastern District.</i> Knoxville.....	3d Monday in May, and 4th Monday in November.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. Portsmouth	May 8.	<i>Middle District.</i> Nashville	3d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.
Exeter.....	October 8.	<i>Western District.</i> Jackson	1st Monday in April and Oct.
MASSACHUSETTS. Boston.....	May 15 and October 15.	KENTUCKY. Covington.....	2d Monday in Jan. and Sept.
CONNECTICUT. New Haven.....	4th Tuesday in April.	Louisville	4th Monday in April and Sept.
Hartford	3d Tuesday in September.	Frankfort	3d Monday in May and Oct.
VERMONT. Windsor	4th Tuesday in July.	Paducah.....	Twice a year when judge appoints.
Rutland	3d Tuesday in October.	OHIO. <i>Southern District.</i> Cincinnati.....	1st Tues. in Feb., Apr., and Oct.
RHODE ISLAND. Newport.....	June 15.	<i>Northern District.</i> Cleveland	1st Tues. in Jan., May, and Sept.
Providence.....	November 15.	INDIANA. Indianapolis	1st Tuesday in May and Nov.
NEW YORK. <i>Northern District.</i> Albany.....	3d Tues. in Oct. and 3d Tues. in May.	ILLINOIS. <i>Southern District.</i> Springfield	1st Monday in Jan. and June.
Canandaigua.....	Tuesday after 3d Mon. in June.	<i>Northern District.</i> Chicago	1st Monday in July, and 3d Monday in December.
<i>Southern District.</i> New York.....	1st Mond. in Apr. and 3d Mond. in Oct., and a special term for criminal cases and suits in equity on last Monday in Feb.	MICHIGAN. Detroit	1st Tuesday in June, November, and March.
PENNSYLVANIA. <i>Eastern District.</i> Philadelphia.....	1st Monday in April and Oct.	IOWA. Des Moines.....	2d Tuesday in May, and 3d Tuesday in October.
<i>Western District.</i> Pittsburg.....	2d Monday in May and Nov.	WISCONSIN. Madison	2d Tuesday in November.
Williamsport.....	3d Monday in June and Sept.	Milwaukee.....	3d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in July.
NEW JERSEY. Trenton.....	4th Tues. in March and Sept.	MINNESOTA. St. Paul.....	3d Monday in June and Oct.
DELAWARE. Wilmington.....	3d Tues. in June and October.	KANSAS.	4th Monday in May and Nov.
MARYLAND. Baltimore.....	1st Monday in April and Nov.	CALIFORNIA. <i>Northern District.</i> San Francisco....	1st Monday in June and Dec.
VIRGINIA. <i>Western District.</i> Lewisburg.....	1st Monday in August.	<i>Southern District.</i> Los Angeles.....	1st Monday in December.
MISSOURI. <i>Eastern District.</i> St. Louis.....	1st Mon. in Apr.; special in Oct.	OREGON. Portland.....	2d Monday in May and Sept.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Officers.	Residence.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.	Times and places of holding District Courts.
MAINE.				
Ashur Ware, Judge.....	Portland.....	Maine.....	\$2,000	Bath, 1st Tues. in Sept.; Portland, 1st Tues. in Feb. and Dec.; Bangor, 4th Tues. in June.
George F. Talbot, Attorney.	Machias.....	".....	200 & fees.	
Charles Clark, Marshal.....	Auburn.....	".....	"	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.				
Matthew Harvey, Judge.....	Hopkinton.....	New Hampshire.	2,000	Portsmouth, 3d Tues. in March and Sept.; Exeter, 3d Tues. in June and Dec.
Charles W. Rand, Attorney.	Littleton.....	".....	200 & fees.	
Jacob H. Ela, Marshal.....	Rochester.....	".....	"	
MASSACHUSETTS.				
Peleg Sprague, Judge.....	Boston.....	Massachusetts...	2,000	Boston, 3d Tues. in Mar., 4th Tues. in June, 2d Tues. in Sept., and 1st Tues. in Dec.
Richard H. Dana, Jr., Att'y.	".....	".....	200 & fees.	
John S. Keyes, Marshal.....	Concord.....	".....	"	
CONNECTICUT.				
Wm. D. Shipman, Judge.....	Hartford.....	Connecticut.....	2,000	New Haven, 4th Tues. in Feb. and Aug.; Hartford, 4th Tues. in May and Nov.
Hiram Willey, Attorney.....	New London.....	".....	200 & fees.	
——, Marshal.....	New Haven.....	".....	"	
VERMONT.				
David A. Smalley, Judge.....	Burlington.....	Vermont.....	2,000	Rutland, 6th Oct.; Windsor, Mon. after 4th Tues. in July.
George Howe, Attorney.....	Brattleboro'.....	".....	200 & fees.	
C. C. P. Baldwin, Marshal....	Bradford.....	".....	"	
RHODE ISLAND.				
John Pitman, Judge.....	Providence.....	Rhode Island.....	2,000	Newport, 2d Tues. in May and 3d Tues. in Oct.; Providence, 1st Tues. in Feb. and Aug.
Wingate Hayes, Attorney...	".....	".....	200 & fees.	
Albert Sandford, Marshal....	".....	".....	"	
NEW YORK.				
Northern District.				
N. K. Hall, Judge.....	Buffalo.....	.....	2,750	Albany, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Utica, 2d Tues. in July; Rochester, 3d Tues. in May; Auburn, 3d Tues. in August; Buffalo, 2d Tues. in Nov.—One term annually in the county of St. Lawrence, Clinton, or Franklin, as the judge may direct.
William A. Dart, Attorney...	Potsdam.....	New York.....	200 & fees.	
Edward Dodd, Marshal.....	Argyle.....	".....	"	
Southern District.				
Samuel R. Betts, Judge.....	New York.....	New York.....	3,750	New York, 1st Tues. in each month.
E. Delafield Smith, Attorney	".....	".....	200 & fees.	
Robert Murray, Marshal....	".....	".....	"	
PENNSYLVANIA.				
Eastern District.				
John Cadwalader, Judge....	Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....	3,000	Philadelphia, 3d Mon. in Feb., May, August, and November.
George A. Coffey, Attorney.	".....	".....	200 & fees.	
William Millward, Marshal...	".....	".....	"	
Western District.				
Wilson McCandless, Judge...	Pittsburg.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,500	Pittsburg, 1st Mon. in May and 3d Mon. in Oct.; Williamsport, 3d Mond. in June and 1st Mon. in Oct.
Robert B. Carnahan, Att'y...	".....	".....	200 & fees.	
Alex. Murdock, Marshal.....	Washington.....	".....	"	
NEW JERSEY.				
Richard S. Field, Judge.....	Princeton.....	New Jersey.....	2,000	Trenton, 3d Tues. in Jan., April, June, and Sept.
A. J. Keasby, Attorney.....	Newark.....	".....	200 & fees.	
Benajah Deacon, Marshal...	".....	".....	"	
DELAWARE.				
Willard Hall, Judge.....	Wilmington.....	Delaware.....	2,000	Wilmington, 2d Tues. in Jan., April, June, and September.
Edward C. Bradford, Att'y..	".....	".....	200 & fees.	
James C. Aiken, Marshal....	".....	".....	"	

DISTRICT COURTS.—Continued.

Officers.	Residence.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.	Times and Places of holding District Courts.
MARYLAND.				
William F. Giles, Judge.....	Baltimore	Maryland	\$3,000	Baltimore, 1st Tues. in March, June, Sept., and December.
William Price, Attorney.....	"	"	200 & fees.	
Wash. Bonifant, Marshal.....	"	"	"	
VIRGINIA.				
Eastern District.				
John C. Underwood, Judge.....	.....	.....	2,750	Alexandria and Norfolk.
L. E. Chandler, Attorney.....	.....	.....	200 & fees.	
John Underwood, Marshal.....	.....	.....	"
Western District.				
John J. Jackson, Judge.....	Parkersburg	Virginia	2,500	Clarksburg, March 24, and August 24; Wheeling, April 6, and September 6.
B. H. Smith, Attorney.....	.....	.....	200 & fees.	
Edw. M. Norton, Marshal...	Wheeling.....	Virginia	"	
NORTH CAROLINA.				
—, Judge.....	.....	.....	2,500	
—, Attorney.....	.....	.....	200 & fees.	
—, Marshal.....	.....	.....	"
FLORIDA.				
Northern District.				
Philip Fraser, Judge.....	Fernandina.....	Florida.....		
Culver P. Chamberlain, Att'y	"	"		
Joseph Remington, Marshal	Jacksonville.....	"		
Southern District.				
Thos. Jeff. Boynton, Judge.....	Key West.....	Florida.....	3,000	Key West, 1st Monday in May and November.
—, Attorney.....	"	"	200 & fees.	
James C. Clapp, Marshal.....	"	"	"	
ALABAMA.				
N. and S. District.				
G. W. Lane, Judge.....	Huntsville.....	.....	2,750	
—, Attorney.....	.....	.....	200 & fees.	
—, Marshal.....	.....	.....	"
MISSOURI.				
Eastern District.				
Samuel Treat, Judge.....	St. Louis.....	Missouri.....	2,500	St. Louis, 3d Monday in February, May, and November.
William N. Grover, Att'y...	"	"	200 & fees.	
Joseph S. Easton, Marshal...	Palmyra.....	"		
Western District.				
Robert W. Wells, Judge.....	Jefferson City.....	Missouri.....	2,500	Jefferson City, 1st Monday in March and September.
Robert J. Lackey, Attorney	"	"	200 & fees.	
Thomas Wallace, Marshal...	"	"	"	
TENNESSEE.				
Eastern District.				
Conally F. Trigg, Judge.....	.....	Virginia	2,500	
J. M. Fleming, Attorney.....	.....	.....	200 & fees.	
B. McDannel, Marshal.....	.....	.....	"
Middle District.				
Conally F. Trigg, Judge.....	.....	.....	2,500	Nashville, 3d Monday in April and October.
Horace H. Harrison, Att'y...	.....	Tennessee.....	200 & fees.	
E. R. Glascock, Marshal.....	.....	.....	"
Western District.				
Conally F. Trigg, Judge.....	.....	.....	2,500	Jackson, 1st Monday in April and October.
John M. Carmack, Attorney	.....	.....	200 & fees.	
Thos. J. Gardner, Marshal...	Trenton	Tennessee.....	"	

DISTRICT COURTS.—Continued.

Officers.	Residence.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.	Times and Places of holding District Courts.
KENTUCKY.				
Bland Ballard, Judge.....	Louisville.....	Kentucky.....	\$2,500	Covington, 2d Mon. in Jan. and Sept.; Louisville, 4th Mon. in April and Sept.; Frankfort, 4th Mon. in May and Oct.; Paducah, twice a year when judge appoints.
Joshua Tevis, Attorney.....	"	"	200 & fees.	
W.E.Merriweather, Marshal	"	"	"	
OHIO.				
Southern District.				
Humph'y H. Leavitt, Judge.	Steubenville.....	Ohio.....	2,500	Cincinnati, 1st Tuesday in Feb., April, and Oct.
Flamen Ball, Attorney.....	Cincinnati.....	"	200 & fees.	
Alex. C. Sands, Marshal.....	"	"	"	
Northern District.				
Hiram V. Willson, Judge....	Cleveland.....	Ohio.....	2,500	Cleveland, 1st Tuesdays in Jan., May, and Sept.
Robert F. Paine, Attorney...	"	"	200 & fees.	
Earl Bill, Marshal.....	"	"	"	
INDIANA.				
Albert S. White, Judge.....	Indianapolis.....	Indiana.....	2,500	Indianapolis, 1st Tuesdays in May and November.
John Hanna, Attorney.....	Green Castle.....	"	200 & fees.	
David G. Rose, Marshal.....	Laporte.....	"	"	
ILLINOIS.				
Southern District.				
Samuel H. Treat, Jr., Judge.	Springfield.....	Illinois.....	2,500	Springfield, 1st Monday in January and June.
Lawrence Weldon, Attorney.	Clinton.....	"	200 & fees.	
David L. Philips, Marshal...	"	"	"	
Northern District.				
Thomas Drummond, Judge.	Chicago.....	Illinois.....	2,500	Chicago, 1st Monday in July and 3d Monday in December.
Edwin C. Larned, Attorney.	"	"	200 & fees.	
Jas. Russell Jones, Marshal.	"	"	"	
MICHIGAN.				
Eastern District.				
Ross Wilkins, Judge.....	Detroit.....	Michigan.....	2,500	Detroit, 1st Tuesday in June, Nov., and March.
Alfred Russell, Attorney...	"	"	200 & fees.	
Charles Dickey, Marshal.....	Madison.....	"	"	
Western District.				
Solomon L. Withey, Judge...	Grand Rapids....	Michigan.....	.....
Fred. O. Rogers, Attorney...	Niles.....	" .....	.....
Osmond Tower, Marshal....	Grand Rapids....	" .....	.....
WISCONSIN.				
Andrew G. Miller, Judge....	Milwaukie.....	Wisconsin	2,500	Milwaukie, 1st Monday in January; Madison, 1st Monday in July.
John B. D. Cogswell, Att'y.	"	"	200 & fees.	
Darius E. Jackson, Marshal.	Madison.....	"	"	
IOWA.				
James M. Love, Judge.....	Keokuk	Iowa	2,500	Dubuque, 3d Tuesday in April and Nov.; Des Moines, 2d Tuesday in May and 3d Tuesday in Oct.; Keokuk, 3d Tuesday in March and Sept.
Wm. H. F. Gurley, Att'y....	Davenport.....	"	200 & fees.	
Herbert M. Hoxie, Marshal.	Des Moines.....	"	"	

DISTRICT COURTS.—Continued.

Officers.	Residence.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.	Times and Places of holding District Courts.
CALIFORNIA.				
Northern District.				
Ogden Hoffman, Judge.....	San Francisco.....	California.....	\$5,000	San Francisco, 1st Monday in June and December.
Wm. H. Sharp, Attorney....	".....	".....	200 & fees.	
C. W. Rand, Marshal.....	".....	".....	"	
Southern District.				
Fletcher M. Haight, Judge..	Los Angeles.....	California.....	3,000	Monterey, 1st Monday in June; Los Angeles, 1st Monday in December.
B. C. Whiting, Attorney.....	".....	".....	200 & fees.	
Hen. D. Barrows, Marshal..	".....	".....	"	
MINNESOTA.				
Rensselaer R. Nelson, Judge.	St. Paul.....	Minnesota.....	2,000	Preston, 1st Monday in June; St. Paul, 1st Monday in October.
Henry L. Moss, Attorney....	".....	".....	200 & fees.	
Charles Eaton, Marshal.....	".....	".....	"	
OREGON.				
Matthew P. Deady, Judge...	Winchester.....	Oregon.....	2,500	Salem, 2d Monday in May and September.
Edward W. McGraw, Att'y...	Portland.....	".....	200 & fees.	
Wm. H. Bennett, Marshal...	Salem.....	Oregon.....	"	
KANSAS.				
Mark W. Delahay, Judge....	Leavenworth.....	Illinois.....	2,000	" & fees.
_____, Attorney.....	".....	Kansas.....	200 & fees.	
J. L. McDowell, Marshal....	Topeka.....	".....	"	
NEW MEXICO.				
Kirby Benedict, Chief-Justice.....	Albuquerque.....	Illinois.....	1,800	" & fees.
Perry E. Brocchus, Asso. Justice.....	Santa Fé.....	New Mexico.....	1,800	
Joseph G. Knapp, Associate Justice.....	Fort Union.....	Wisconsin.....	1,800	
T. D. Wheaton, Attorney....	Fernandez de Taos.....	".....	250 & fees.	" & fees.
Abraham Cutler, Marshal...	Santa Fé.....	New Mexico.....	"	
UTAH.				
John Titus, Chief-Justice....	Gr't Salt Lake City	Nebraska Terr....	1,800	" & fees.
C. B. Waite, Associate Justice.....	".....	Pennsylvania.....	1,800	
Thos. J. Drake, Asso. Justice	".....	".....	1,800	
Hosea Stout, Attorney.....	".....	".....	250 & fees.	" & fees.
Isaac L. Gibbs, Marshal.....	".....	Utah Territory...	"	
WASHINGTON.				
C. C. Hewitt, Chief-Justice..	Olympia.....	Washington Ter.	2,000	" & fees.
James E. Wyche, Associate Justice.....	Vancouver.....	Michigan.....	2,000	
Ethelbert P. Oliphant, Associate Justice.....	Whatcom.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,000	
John J. McGilvra, Attorney	Olympia.....	Illinois.....	250 & fees.	" & fees.
Wm. Huntington, Marshal..	".....	".....	"	
NEBRASKA.				
W. P. Kellogg, Chief-Justice	Omaha.....	Illinois.....	2,000	" & fees.
Elmer S. Dundey, Asso. Jus.	".....	Pennsylvania.....	2,000	
Wm. F. Lockwood, Asso. Jus.	Dakota City.....	Nebraska Terr....	2,000	
David L. Collier, Attorney...	Omaha.....	".....	250 & fees.	" & fees.
Phineas W. Hitchcock, Marshal.....	".....	".....	"	

DISTRICT COURTS.—Continued.

Officers.	Residence.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.	Times and Places of holding District Courts.
COLORADO.				
Stephen S. Harding, Chief Justice	Golden City.....	Indiana.....	\$1,800	
Charles Lee Armour, Associate Justice		Maryland	1,800	
Allen A. Bradford, Associate Justice		Pennsylvania	1,800	
Sam. E. Brown, Attorney...	Denver City.....	Colorado Terr.....	250 & fees.	
A. Cameron Hunt, Marshal.	"	"	"	
DAKOTA.				
Philemon Bliss, Chief Justice	Yancton.....	Ohio	1,800	
Joseph L. Williams, Associate Justice		Tennessee	1,800	
Lorenzo P. Williston, Associate Justice		Pennsylvania.....	1,800	
Wm. E. Gleason, Attorney...	Yancton.....	Maryland	250 & fees.	
George M. Pinney, Marshal..	"	Colorado Terr.....	"	
NEVADA.				
Geo. Turner, Chief Justice...	Carson City.....	Ohio	1,800	
John W. North, Associate Justice	"	Nevada.....	1,800	
Powhatan B. Locke, Associate Justice	"	Missouri.....	1,800	
Theodore D. Edwards, Att'y	"	Kentucky.....	250 & fees.	
Warren Wasson, Marshal..	"	Missouri.....	"	
ARIZONA.				
Wm. F. Turner, Chief Jus...	Tucson	Iowa		
Jos. F. Allyn, Asso. Justice.	"	Connecticut.....		
Wm. T. Howell, Asso. Jus...	"	Michigan.....		
A. Gage, Attorney.....	"			
M. B. Duffield, Marshal.....	"			
IDAHO.				
Sydney Edgerton, Chief Jus	Lewiston.....	Ohio		
Samuel C. Parks, Asso. Jus.		Illinois.....		
Alleck C. Smith, Asso. Jus.	Lewiston	Washington Ter.		
Richard Williams, Attorney				
D. S. Payne, Marshal.....				

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Officers.	Residence.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
Edward J. Loring, Judge.....	Washington	Massachusetts ..	Massachusetts ..	\$4,000
James Hughes, Judge.....	"	"	Indiana	4,000
Joseph Casey, Chief Justice.....	"	Maryland.....	Pennsylvania..	4,000
David Wilmot	"	"	"	4,000
Ebenezer Peck	"	"	Illinois	4,000
Charles Gibson, Solicitor.....	"	Virginia.....	Missouri	3,500
J. D. McPherson, Solicitor.....	"	"	Dist. Columbia..	3,500
Richard Bates, Deputy Solicitor.....	"	"	Missouri	2,500
Samuel H. Huntington, Clerk.....	"	Connecticut	Connecticut.....	3,000

VII. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Established March 3, 1849.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

[Corrected at the Department of the Interior, December 1, 1863.]

Name of Officer.	Office.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.				
JOHN P. USHER.....	SECRETARY.....	New York.....	Indiana.....	\$8,000
Wm. T. Otto.....	Assistant Secretary.....	Pennsylvania.....	Indiana.....	3,000
Hallet Kilbourn.....	Chief Clerk.....	New York.....	Indiana.....	2,200
Peter Lammond.....	Disbursing Clerk.....	New York.....	New York.....	2,000
A. S. H. White.....	" ".....	New Hampshire.....	New Hampshire..	2,000
Henry Beard.....	" ".....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	2,000
John B. Dillon.....	Sup't Document Room....	Virginia.....	Indiana.....	1,400
INDIAN OFFICE.				
William P. Dole.....	Comm'r Indian Affairs....	New Hampshire.....	Illinois.....	3,000
Charles E. Mix.....	Chief Clerk.....	Connecticut.....	Dist. Columbia...	2,000
PENSION OFFICE.				
Jos. H. Barrett.....	Comm'r of Pensions.....	Vermont.....	Ohio.....	3,000
Wm. Helmick.....	Chief Clerk.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	2,000
LAND OFFICE.				
J. M. Edmunds.....	Comm'r Gen. Land Office.	New York.....	Michigan.....	3,000
Jos. S. Wilson.....	Chief Clerk.....	Dist. Columbia...	Dist. Columbia...	2,000
J. N. Granger.....	Recorder.....	New York.....	New York.....	2,000
PATENT OFFICE.				
David P. Holloway.....	Comm'r of Patents.....	Ohio.....	Indiana.....	4,500
John L. Hayes.....	Chief Clerk.....	Maine.....	New Hampshire..	2,500
T. C. Theaker.....	Chief Examiner.....	Pennsylvania.....	Ohio.....	3,000
S. H. Hodges.....	" ".....	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	3,000
J. J. Coombs.....	" ".....	Maine.....	Dist. Columbia...	3,000
Titian R. Peale.....	Examiner.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,500
Wm. B. Taylor.....	" ".....	Pennsylvania.....	Dist. Columbia...	2,500
B. F. James.....	" ".....	Massachusetts....	Illinois.....	2,500
C. G. Page.....	" ".....	Massachusetts....	Dist. Columbia...	2,500
J. M. Blanchard.....	" ".....	Vermont.....	Indiana.....	2,500
William Bebb.....	" ".....	Ohio.....	Tennessee.....	2,500
J. W. Jayne.....	" ".....	New Jersey.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,500
B. S. Hedvick.....	" ".....	North Carolina...	North Carolina...	2,500
Wm. C. Doane.....	" ".....	New York.....	New York.....	2,500
S. E. Cones.....	" ".....	New Hampshire..	New Hampshire..	2,500
Hugh McCormick.....	Disbursing Clerk.....	Dist. Columbia...	Dist. Columbia...	1,800
W. E. Jillson.....	Librarian.....	Rhode Island....	Rhode Island....	1,800
CENSUS OFFICE.				
Jos. C. G. Kennedy.....	Superintendent.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	3,000
M. B. Brown.....	Disbursing Clerk, and } Acting Chief Clerk... }	Illinois.....	Illinois.....	2,000
SUPPRESSION AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.				
George C. Whiting.....	Superintendent.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	2,000
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.				
Benj. B. French.....	Commissioner.....	New Hampshire..	Dist. Columbia...	2,000
Nathan Darling.....	Captain Capitol Police....	New York.....	Dist. Columbia...	1,740
PUBLIC PRINTING.				
John D. Defrees.....	Superintendent.....	Tennessee.....	Indiana.....	3,000
RETURNS OFFICE.				
Philip Williams.....	Clerk.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	1,200

Establishment and Organization of the Department of the Interior.

This department was established by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1849, which created a new executive department of the Government of the United States, to be called the "Department of the Interior," the head of which shall be called the Secretary of the Interior. By this act the Secretary is charged with the duties of supervision and appeal in regard to the PATENT OFFICE, previously exercised by the Secretary of State; with the duties of supervision and appeal in relation to the LAND OFFICE, previously exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury; with the supervisory and appellate powers concerning the affairs of the INDIAN OFFICE, previously exercised by the Secretary of War; with the same powers in relation to the PENSION OFFICE, previously exercised by the Secretaries of War and the Navy; with the same powers over the marshals and others engaged in taking the CENSUS; also with supervisory powers over the accounts of the marshals' clerks and other officers of the COURTS of the United States, the COMMISSION of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, the PENITENTIARY of the District of Columbia, and, by other acts, over other local institutions and affairs of the District. Under an act approved February 9, 1859, all duties, powers, and records connected with the subject of COPYRIGHT were transferred from the Department of State to the Department of the Interior, and by another act, approved on the 7th of February in the same year, copies of all copyright publications are required to be transmitted to the Secretary for deposit. This latter act also charged the Interior Department with the care and distribution of CONGRESSIONAL BOOKS and DOCUMENTS.

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.—This bureau was established 25th of April, 1812, as one of the offices of the Treasury Department, but was transferred (as already noticed) to the Department of the Interior in 1859. The head of the bureau is styled by law the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and it is his duty to superintend, execute, and perform all acts and things respecting the public lands of the United States, subject to the revision of the Secretary of the Interior. The duties embraced in that brief definition extend to every matter relating to the title, care, survey, management, sale, and conveyance of the public lands. The working staff of the Bureau, including those employed in the several land districts, is very large. Besides the Commissioner, Chief Clerk, and Recorder, named in the table of executive officers of the Interior Department, the following additional officers, clerks, &c. are employed. In the Office at Washington, a principal clerk of public lands, a principal clerk of private land claims, a principal clerk of surveys, each at a salary of \$1800; a draughtsman, at \$1600; 88 clerks, at salaries ranging from \$1200 to \$1800, and 25 messengers, laborers, watchmen, &c., at annual salaries of \$600 and \$700 each. There were in 1863 eleven land districts, for each of which there was a surveyor-general, at a salary of \$2000 to \$3000, and having a staff of from one to nine draughtsmen and clerks. At the same time there were 47 land offices in the Land States and Territories, at each of which there were a Register and Receiver, at salaries not exceeding \$2500 per annum. Follow-

ing this notice is a list of the districts, land offices, surveyor-generals, registers, and receivers.

The National Almanac for 1863 (page 215) contained a sketch of the origin and growth of the public land system of the United States, so full that we shall only refer in this place to the operations of the year just closed, and such other facts as may be of service by way of illustration. According to the surveys and estimates made prior to 1858, the public lands covered an area of 2,265,625 square miles, or 1,450,000,000 acres, embraced within the limits of the States and Territories existing at that time, as shown in the following table:—

States and Territories.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
Ohio	39,964	25,576,960
Indiana	33,809	21,637,760
Illinois	55,410	35,462,400
Missouri	65,037	41,623,680
Alabama	50,043	32,027,520
Mississippi	37,337	23,895,680
Louisiana	41,346	26,461,440
Michigan	56,451	36,128,640
Arkansas	52,198	33,406,720
Florida	59,268	37,931,520
Iowa	54,930	35,175,200
Wisconsin	53,924	34,511,360
California	188,981	120,947,840
Minnesota	141,839	90,776,960
Oregon	196,295	125,028,800
Washington Territory...	126,547	80,990,080
New Mexico Territory...	256,309	164,037,760
Utah Territory	220,196	140,925,440
Nebraska	842,438	219,160,320
Kansas	126,283	80,821,120
Indian Territory	67,020	42,892,800
Totals	2,265,625	1,450,000,000

Of the aggregate of 1,450,000,000 acres, as shown in the table, nearly the whole area in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Iowa, and Wisconsin has been disposed of, also large portions of the area of Florida, and considerable tracts in the other States and Territories. To the 30th of September, 1863, the whole quantity of land disposed of in various ways was 405,371,545 acres, of which 152,334,856 acres were sold for cash; leaving unsold and undisposed of, at that date, 1,044,628,455. This vast domain includes the extensive and rich mining districts of California, Nevada, Colorado, Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, Arizona, and New Mexico, referred to under the several Territories in this work. Since the commencement of the rebellion the operations of the General Land Office have been greatly reduced. During the year ending June 30, 1863, they were as follow:—

Land sold for cash.....	91,354 acres.
Bounty Land Locations.....	464,682 "
Swamp Land Grants.....	30,725 "
Railroad Grants.....	1,338,941 "
Homestead Grants.....	1,040,988 "

Total..... 2,966,690 acres.

On the 30th of September, 1863, the aggregate quantity of the surveyed public lands which were not disposed of in any way was 133,487,495 acres.

Operations under the Agricultural College Act.—By the act of 2d July, 1862, Congress made provision for "donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts;" the law authorizing the grant of 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in Congress, according to the apportionment by Census of 1860.

Under this law, the whole quantity which falls to the "loyal States" (*accepting*), in "place" and in "scrip," is as follows:—

1st. In "place"—acres, 1,500,000—that is, the States holding public lands within their limits are required to take such lands in satisfaction of their claims under the grant.

2d. In "scrip"—acres, 5,280,000—which the States *not holding public lands* are to receive and dispose of to assignees, who may locate according to certain stipulations in the act; the proceeds of sale to subserve the purposes of the law.

The States which had accepted prior to 30th September, 1863, are the following:—

Accepting lands in the State.

Iowa.....	240,000 acres.
Kansas.....	90,000 "
Michigan.....	240,000 "
Minnesota.....	120,000 "
Wisconsin.....	240,000 "
Total.....	930,000 acres.

Accepting in "Scrip."

Rhode Island.....	120,000 acres.
Illinois.....	480,000 "
Kentucky.....	330,000 "
Vermont.....	150,000 "
New York.....	990,000 "
Pennsylvania.....	780,000 "
New Jersey.....	210,000 "
Massachusetts.....	300,000 "
New Hampshire.....	150,000 "
Connecticut.....	180,000 "
Total.....	3,750,000 acres.

Operations under other Grants to 30th September, 1863.—Under the several grants named, the whole number of acres selected by the grantees, or disposed of by warrants and patents issued to the above date, was as follows:—

Swamp Land Act.....	57,922,737
Railroad Grants of 1856 and 1857.....	12,718,845
Military Services (County Land).....	64,976,772
Homestead Act.....	1,416,515

Cost, &c. of the Public Lands.—In the year 1850, John Wilson, then Commissioner of the Land Office, made a report on the cost of the public lands, including the purchase-money for Louisiana, Florida, &c., and also the cost of extinguishing the Indian title, for survey, management, &c. At that period the public lands sold and unsold covered an area of 424,103,750 acres, the cost of which for purchase-money and the extinction of the Indian title was \$61,121,717, or an average cost of 14¹/₁₀ cents per acre. Of this land there had been surveyed to the date of that report 304,448,627 acres, at an expense of \$6,369,838, or an average of 2¹/₁₀ cents per acre. To the same time there had been sold and disposed 140,387,837 acres, the cost of selling and managing which had averaged 5³/₁₀ cents per acre. From these figures we deduce the following as the average cost per acre of the public lands prior to 1850, including purchase-money, cost of survey, and cost of sale and management:—

	Cts. per Acre.
For purchase and Indian title.....	14.41
Surveying.....	2.07
Sale and management.....	5.32
Total cents per acre.....	21.80

LAND DISTRICTS AND SURVEYOR-GENERALS.

Illinois and Missouri.....	Wm. Cuddy.
Iowa and Wisconsin.....	Henry A. Wiltze.
Kansas and Nebraska.....	Mark Delahay.
Minnesota.....	Wm. D. Washburn.
Dakota Territory.....	Geo. D. Hill.
California.....	Edwin F. Beale.
Oregon.....	Eyron J. Pengra.
Washington Territory.....	Anson G. Henry.
Colorado Territory.....	John Pierce.
Arizona Territory.....	Levi Bashford.
New Mexico Territory.....	John A. Clark.

LAND OFFICES, REGISTERS, AND RECEIVERS.

Offices.	Registers.	Receivers.
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	Robert D. McDougal.....	James Rowe.
Indianapolis, Indiana.....	Edmund Browning.....	William Boaz.
Springfield, Illinois.....	William F. Elkin.....	Geo. N. Black.
Booneville, Missouri.....	Geo. W. Boardman.....	John S. McFarlan.
Ironton, Missouri.....	James Lindsey.....	Carrol R. Peck.
Detroit, Michigan.....	Arnold Kaichen.....	Henry K. Sanger.
East Saginaw, Michigan.....	Hiram C. Driggs.....	Charles K. Robinson.
Ionia, Michigan.....	Stephen F. Page.....	John C. Dexter.
Marquette, Michigan.....	Pan. H. Ball.....	Alexander Campbell.
Traverse City, Michigan.....	Morgan Bates.....	Reuben Goodrich.
Fort Des Moines, Iowa.....	Stewart Goodrell.....	John G. Weeks.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	Frank Street.....	Dexter C. Bloomer.
Fort Dodge, Iowa.....	Chas B. Richards.....	Charles Pomeroy.
Sioux City, Iowa.....	Wm. H. Bigelow.....	James P. Edie.
Menasha, Wisconsin.....	Andrew B. Jackson.....	Francis A. Ryan.
Falls of St. Croix, Wisconsin.....	Allen Pierce.....	J. E. McKusick.
Stevens Point, Wisconsin.....	Stephen H. Alban.....	Almanson Eaton.

LAND OFFICES, REGISTERS, AND RECEIVERS.—Continued.

Offices.	Registers.	Receivers.
La Crosse, Wisconsin.....	Geo. A. Mitzger.....	Milton Barlow.
Bayfield, Wisconsin.....	Francis W. Bartlett.....	Asaph Whittlesey.
Eau Claire, Wisconsin.....	Gilbert E. Porter.....	H. Clay Williams.
San Francisco, California.....	James M. Rosse.....	Ralph S. Dorr.
Los Angeles, California.....	F. P. Ramirez.....	Charles A. Beebe.
Marysville, California.....	Andrew J. Snyder.....	Charles G. Bockius.
Humboldt, California.....	Chas. A. Murdock.....	William H. Pratt.
Stockton, California.....	Sylvanus T. Nye.....	G. C. Havens.
Visalia, California.....	Henry W. Briggs.....	Geo. M. Gerrish.
Taylor's Falls, Minnesota.....	G. M. Stickney.....	L. K. Stannard.
St. Cloud, Minnesota.....	Thomas C. McClure.....	Charles A. Gilman.
Winnebago City, Minnesota.....	John H. Welch.....	H. W. Holley.
Minneapolis, Minnesota.....	Dana E. King.....	Charles B. Jordon.
St. Peter, Minnesota.....	Abner Tibbetts.....	John Kern.
Du Luth, Minnesota.....	Luke Marvin.....	Sidney Luce.
Oregon City, Oregon.....	Wm. A. Starkweather...	William T. Matlock.
Roseburg, Oregon.....	John Kelly.....	Geo. E. Briggs.
Topeka, Kansas.....	Ira H. Smith.....	Charles B. Lines.
Humboldt, Kansas.....	Jonathan C. Burnett.....	Francis E. Adams.
Junction City, Kansas.....	Robert McBratney.....	Samuel D. Houston.
Olympia, Washington Territory.....	Arthur A. Denny.....	Joseph Cushman.
Vancouver, Washington Territory.....	Joseph M. Fletcher.....	Samuel W. Brown.
Omaha City, Nebraska.....	Edward B. Taylor.....	Benjamin M. Trumbull.
Brownsville, Nebraska.....	Richard F. Barrett.....	Sewell R. Jamison.
Nebraska City, Nebraska.....	Royal Buck.....	Wm. H. H. Waters.
Dakota City, Nebraska.....	Floris Van Rooth.....	Alexander Macready.
Santa Fé, New Mexico Territory.....	Joab Houghton.....	John Greiner.
Golden City, Colorado Territory.....	Geo. M. Chillicott.....	Caleb B. Clements.
Vermillion, Dakota Territory.....	John M. Allen.....	John W. Beyle.
Carson City, Nevada Territory.....	Clement T. Rice.....	C. N. Noteware.

PATENT OFFICE.

Established (as now organized) July 4, 1836.

The date above given is that of the act providing for an office to be denominated the Patent Office, the chief officer of which shall be called the Commissioner of Patents; but it is not to be understood that the Patent system of the United States dates from that time. Section 8 of Article I. of the Constitution empowers Congress to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; and by virtue of this authority Congress passed an act as early as April 10, 1790, enabling inventors to secure their rights by letters patent. There was additional legislation in 1793, 1800, and in 1810, in which last-named year the President was authorized to have erected or purchased a separate building for the Post Office and "the keeper of the patents." In 1828, another building was authorized for the Post Office and Patent Office, and on the 4th of July, 1836, still another for the Patent Office alone. On the 15th of December of the same year, the old office was destroyed by fire. The building erected under the authority of the act of 1836 is that which occupies the G Street front of the magnificent pile of Patent Office buildings, which now extend over two entire blocks of the city of Washington. The force employed in the Patent Office consists of the Commissioner, Chief Clerk, 3 Chief Examiners, 10 Examiners, Disbursing Clerk, and Librarian, already named, with their salaries respectively, among the executive officers of the Interior Department; and, in addition, 8 assistant examiners, at a salary of \$1800, 5 second assistant examiners, at a salary of \$1600 each, a machinist

at \$1600, 6 clerks, at salaries of \$1400 to \$1600 each, 30 clerks and copyists, at salaries of about \$1200 each, and a librarian of copyrights, at \$1600. The subjoined statement and table exhibit the operations of the Patent Office and the receipts and expenditures of the establishment for the year 1863, and for every preceding year to 1837, the records prior to that time having been destroyed by the fire of December, 1836.

Brief Statement of the Operations of the United States Patent Office from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863.

Number of applications received from Oct. 1, 1862, to 30th Sept. 1863, inclusive.....	5,133
Number of caveats filed the same period...	792
Number of applications for the Extension of Patents.....	62
Patents issued, including re-issues and designs.....	3,887
Number of Extensions granted.....	40
Number of applications on which patents had been allowed, but not issued, by reason of the non-payment of the final fee within the time prescribed by law....	370

Financial Statement.

Balance in the Treasury, 1st Oct. 1862	\$48,157 21
Cash received from 1st Oct. 1862, to 30th Sept. 1863, inclusive.....	179,378 55
	<u>\$227,535 76</u>
Deduct expenses during the same time	189,803 13
Leaving in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1863, the sum of.....	\$37,732 63

PATENT-OFFICE OPERATIONS FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

TABLE exhibiting the Business of the Office for Twenty-seven Years, ending September 30, 1863.

YEARS.	Applications Filed.	Caveats Filed.	Patents Issued.	Cash Received.	Cash Expended.
1837.....	.....	.....	435	\$29,289 08	\$33,506 98
1838.....	.....	.....	520	42,123 54	37,402 10
1839.....	.....	.....	425	37,260 00	34,543 51
1840.....	765	228	473	38,056 51	39,020 67
1841.....	847	312	495	40,413 01	52,666 87
1842.....	761	291	517	36,505 68	31,241 48
1843.....	819	315	531	35,315 81	30,776 96
1844.....	1,045	380	502	42,509 26	36,344 73
1845.....	1,246	452	502	51,076 14	39,395 65
1846.....	1,272	448	619	50,264 16	46,158 71
1847.....	1,531	583	572	63,111 19	41,878 35
1848.....	1,628	607	660	67,576 69	58,905 84
1849.....	1,955	595	1,070	80,752 78	77,716 44
1850.....	2,193	602	995	86,927 05	80,100 95
1851.....	2,258	760	869	95,738 61	86,616 93
1852.....	2,639	996	1,020	112,056 34	95,916 91
1853.....	2,673	901	958	121,527 45	132,869 83
1854.....	3,324	868	1,902	163,789 84	167,146 32
1855.....	4,435	906	2,024	216,459 35	179,540 33
1856.....	4,960	1,024	2,502	192,588 02	199,931 02
1857.....	4,771	1,010	2,910	196,132 01	211,582 09
1858.....	5,364	943	3,710	203,716 16	193,193 74
1859.....	6,225	1,097	4,538	245,942 15	210,278 41
1860.....	7,653	1,084	4,819	256,352 59	252,820 80
1861*.....	3,514	519	2,581	102,808 18	185,594 05
1862*.....	5,302	811	3,522	†163,405 34	182,853 89
1863*.....	5,133	792	3,587	179,378 55	189,803 13
			43,558		

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Established July 9, 1832.

An act of Congress, approved July 9, 1862, authorized the President to appoint a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to have the direction and management of all matters arising out of Indian relations, subject to the revision of the Secretary of War (now Secretary of the Interior). The duties of the Bureau are administered by the Commissioner and Chief Clerk (already named, with their respective salaries, under the head of Executive Officers of the Interior Department), assisted by 27 clerks, at salaries ranging from \$1200 to \$1800, 1 draughtsman, at \$1600, 2 messengers and 2 laborers, at salaries of \$400 to \$840 each; and several hundred superintendents, agents, clerks, interpreters, farmers, blacksmiths, schoolmasters, laborers, &c. in the Indian country, at salaries ranging from \$2000 a year down to \$20 a year. It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the business of this Bureau in general terms, and the details are too numerous for the space that can be devoted to the subject. The greater

part of the business of the Bureau relates to the fulfilment of treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes for the payment of annuities in money and in goods; in the regulation of the intercourse between the Indians and the traders; in efforts to introduce agriculture and some of the mechanic arts, and the rudiments of school education, among the more manageable tribes; in efforts to maintain peaceful relations among tribes inclined to hostilities, and, in general, such supervision as will conduce to their welfare. The treaties made previous to 1843 fill a large octavo of 612 pages, and those made since fill half as many more; the annual appropriation bill for the current year occupies 20 closely printed pages of Little and Brown's edition of the Statutes at Large, and the amount of money thereby appropriated is \$2,117,962. These general statements may serve to convey some idea of the extensive details of the affairs managed by the Bureau.

* Year ending September 30. All the other years named are to December 31.

† The receipts fell off to so great an extent in 1861 that Congress appropriated in 1862 \$50,855.49 to meet the deficiency.

Statement showing the Tribes of Indians within the United States Territory, Number of Souls, and Place of Residence of each Tribe, as made up from the best data in the possession of the Indian Office in November, 1863.

Name of Tribe.	No. of Souls.	Place of Residence.	Name of Tribe.	No. of Souls.	Place of Residence.
Apaches.....	7,300	New Mexico.	Minnecongonx.....	1,280	U. Missouri R.
Arapahoes.....	720	U. Platte R.	Muhuache Utahs.....	566	New Mexico.
".....	3,000	U. Arkansas R.	Navajoes and Moquis.....	15,000	"
Arriacarees.....	1,080	U. Missouri R.	Omahas.....	953	Nebraska Ter.
Assinaboines.....	3,280	"	Onandagas.....	422	New York.
Blackfeet.....	2,080	"	Oneidas.....	160	"
Bloods.....	2,400	"	" with Onandagas.....	70	"
Brules.....	1,120	"	" with Stockbridge,&c	323	Wisconsin.
California tribes.....	33,590	California.	Oregon tribes.....	13,000	Oregon.
Camanches.....	1,800	U. Arkansas R.	Osages.....	4,098	W. of Arkansas
Cayugas, with Senecas.....	147	New York.	Pawnees (4 Bands).....	3,414	Nebraska Ter.
Cherokees.....	17,530	W. Arkansas.	Pimos, Mescaleros, &c.....	400	New Mexico.
Cheyennes.....	1,800	U. Platte R.	Poncas.....	864	Nebraska Ter.
".....	1,600	U. Arkansas R.	Pottawatomies, with Kick-		
Chickasaws.....	4,787	W. Arkansas.	apoos.....	69	Kansas.
Chippewas of Lake Superior		Michigan.	Pottawatomies of Huron....	50	Michigan.
" ".....	4,940	Wisconsin.	do. at Agency pro.	2,259	Kansas.
" of the Mississippi	4,028	"	Pueblos.....	10,000	New Mexico.
" and Ottawas.....	5,006	Michigan.	Quapaws.....	314	W. of Arkansas
" of Saginaw and			Sacs and Foxes (Miss).....	1,280	Kansas.
Swan Creek.....	1,629	Michigan.	" (Mo.).....	96	Nebraska Ter.
Chippewas with Pottawat-			Sans Arcs.....	1,600	U. Missouri R.
omies, &c.....	247	Michigan.	Senecas.....	2,988	New York.
Choctaws.....	16,000	W. of Arkansas	" with Shawnees.....	159	W. of Arkansas
Christian, or Munsees.....	90	Kansas.	Seminoles.....	2,500	"
Creeks.....	25,000	W. of Arkansas	Shawnees.....	830	Kansas.
Crows.....	3,900	U. Missouri R.	Sioux of the Mississippi....	8,686	U. Missouri R.
Delawares.....	1,071	Kansas.	" of the Missouri.....	6,000	U. Platte River
Gros Ventres.....	1,000	U. Missouri R.	Stockbridge (with Mun-		
Iowas.....	291	Nebraska Ter.	sees).....	323	Wisconsin.
Kansas, Kaws, &c.....	741	Kansas.	Tuscaroras.....	305	New York.
Kaskaskias, Weas, Peorias,			Two Kettles.....	960	U. Missouri R.
Western Miamies, & Pi-			Utah Territory tribes.....	12,000	Utah Territory
ankeshaws.....	384	Kansas.	Utahs (New Mexico).....	2,500	New Mexico.
Kickapoos.....	340	Kansas.	Uncopapas.....	2,680	U. Missouri R.
Kioways.....	1,800	U. Arkansas R.	Washington Terr'y tribes..	14,000	Washington T.
Mandans.....	120	"	Winnebagos.....	2,256	U. Missouri R.
Menomonees.....	1,724	Wisconsin.	Wyandotts.....	435	Kansas.
Miamias.....	384	Indiana.	Yanctonnais (Upper Mo.)...	3,840	U. Missouri R.
Missourias and Ottos.....	470	Nebraska Ter.	Total.....	268,079	

PENSION OFFICE.

Established March 2, 1833.

The date above given is that of the act which first authorized the appointment of a Commissioner of Pensions. While the office created by this act was designed to be of short duration, it was continued by subsequent legislation until the 19th of January, 1849, when the office was made permanent on account of the large accumulation of business consequent upon the Mexican War. Originally the acts of the Commissioner of Pensions were subject to the supervision of the Secretaries of War and the Navy; but by the act of 3d March, 1849, establishing the Interior Department, the supervisory power is transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. It is the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions to execute, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, such duties in relation to the pension and bounty-land laws as may be assigned to him by the President. The

affairs of the office are administered by the Commissioner and Chief Clerk (already named, with their salaries, under the head of Executive Officers of the Interior Department), assisted by 12 clerks at \$1800 each per year, 30 clerks at \$1600 each per year, 52 clerks at \$1400 each per year, 50 clerks at \$1200 each per year, 6 messengers at \$700 to \$840 each per year, 5 laborers and a watchman at \$600 each per year. The Commissioner's estimate for salaries and office expenses for the years 1864-5, is \$232,840.

The following statement will exhibit the number and character of the army pensioners on the rolls, June 30, 1863, and the annual amounts payable to said pensioners; also the same particulars estimated by the Commissioner for the years ending June 30, 1864 and 1865:—

Army Pensioners and Pensions, June 30, 1863, and Estimates of the Pension Office for 1864-5.

YEARS.	Invalid Pensions.		Revolutionary Soldiers.		Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers.		Widows, Mothers, Orphans, &c. in the Wars since the Revolution.		Total.	
	No.	Y'ly Am't Payable.	No.	Y'ly Am't Payable.	No.	Y'ly Am't Payable.	No.	Y'ly Am't Payable.	No.	Y'ly Am't Payable.
June 30, 1863	7,248	\$570,647	18	\$1,045	1,573	\$129,683	4,820	\$526,266	13,659	1,227,642
Estimated for June 30, 1864	18,248	1,603,266	18	\$1,045	1,573	\$129,683	15,820	2,365,259	35,659	4,099,253
Estimated for June 30, 1865	29,248	2,500,000	18	\$1,045	1,573	\$129,683	26,820	3,700,000	57,659	6,630,728

The Navy Pension Rolls stood as follow on the 30th of June, 1863:—

Navy Invalid Pensioners, 544; widows, mothers, children, &c., 577; privateer pensioners, 10; from Navy Pension Fund, 1; total navy pensioners, 1132. Yearly amount payable, \$34,840, \$107,886, \$622,180; total yearly amount payable, \$143,528.

On the 30th of June, 1863, the prize-money carried to the credit of the Navy Pension Fund

amounted to \$1,329,283; and it is proposed to pay the navy invalids and privateer invalids out of the proceeds of this fund, without asking for any further appropriations. It is estimated that the "navy widows, mothers, children, and sisters" on the pension rolls will be increased, by June 30, 1864, to 712, who will require an annual appropriation of \$133,796.

ARMY PENSION ROLL BY STATES.

Statement of the Number and Yearly Amount of Army Pensions on the Rolls in each State and Territory on June 30, 1863.

	Invalid.		Revolutionary Soldiers.		Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers.		Widows, Mothers, Orphans, Sisters, in the Wars since the Revolution.		Total.	
	No.	Y'ly Am't.	No.	Y'ly Am't.	No.	Y'ly Am't.	No.	Y'ly Am't.	No.	Y'ly Am't.
Connecticut	111	\$8,722	.....	.....	113	\$8,844	125	\$13,992	349	\$31,558
California	49	4,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	54	50	4,056
District of Columbia	191	15,312	.....	.....	8	4,636	98	14,710	297	34,658
Indiana	387	28,032	1	\$27	50	3,811	263	28,178	701	60,048
Illinois	578	46,728	.....	.....	45	4,168	321	37,410	944	88,307
Iowa	135	10,591	.....	.....	6	492	133	14,658	274	25,741
Kentucky	210	17,959	1	60	104	8,577	93	8,874	408	35,470
Kansas	36	2,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,416	46	4,256
Maine	439	35,208	2	60	162	11,895	199	19,536	802	66,699
Massachusetts	620	47,512	1	96	146	10,208	548	58,332	1,315	116,148
Maryland	70	5,897	.....	.....	18	2,804	70	8,004	158	16,705
Missouri	188	13,661	1	32	8	509	69	8,724	266	22,927
Michigan	424	32,738	.....	.....	24	1,614	171	20,112	619	54,464
Minnesota	56	3,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1,680	70	5,208
New Hampshire	209	17,394	.....	.....	108	7,629	226	21,588	543	46,611
New York	1,412	116,897	8	508	363	29,826	612	69,300	2,395	216,531
New Jersey	111	8,181	.....	.....	47	6,116	145	16,732	303	31,030
Ohio	570	42,658	2	110	112	8,134	482	51,054	1,166	101,956
Oregon	8	616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	616
Pennsylvania	891	68,232	.....	.....	97	7,899	866	92,396	1,854	168,527
Rhode Island	52	3,887	.....	.....	32	2,577	36	3,894	120	10,358
Vermont	200	17,268	1	96	106	7,901	115	11,184	422	36,449
West Virginia	54	4,182	.....	.....	17	1,511	73	7,356	144	13,049
Wisconsin	243	18,251	1	56	7	530	150	17,082	401	35,920
Washington Terr'y	4	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	352
Total	7,248	\$570,648	18	\$1,045	1,573	\$129,684	4,820	\$526,266	13,659	1,227,642

The foregoing table exhibits the number of pensioners in each class, as they stood on the rolls, June 30, 1863, and the amounts annually payable. The total amounts *actually paid* in the same year to the several classes above enumerated were as follows:—

To invalid pensioners, \$383,670; to Revolutionary soldiers, \$26,430; to widows of Revolutionary soldiers, \$132,237; to widows, mothers, orphans, &c. in wars since the Revolution, \$342,731; total actually paid in the year ending June 30, 1863, \$885,068.

NAVY PENSION-ROLL BY STATES.

Statement of the Number and Yearly Amount of Navy Pensions on the Rolls of each State and Territory on June 30, 1863.

	Navy Invalid.		Navy Pension Fund.		Widows, Mothers, Children, and Sisters.		Privateer.		Total.	
	No.	Y'ly Am't.	No.	Y'ly Am't.	No.	Y'ly Am't.	No.	Y'ly Am't.	No.	Y'ly Am't.
Connecticut.....	3	\$180	.....	.....	8	\$2,388	.....	.....	11	\$2,568
California.....	3	234	.....	.....	2	360	.....	.....	5	594
District of Columbia..	33	2,391	.....	.....	83	18,522	1	\$54	117	20,967
Illinois.....	1	48	.....	.....	2	396	.....	.....	3	444
Kentucky.....	1	42	.....	.....	1	210	.....	.....	2	252
Maine.....	18	960	.....	.....	6	984	.....	.....	24	1,944
Massachusetts.....	130	8,861	.....	.....	106	16,854	4	220	240	25,935
Maryland.....	29	1,909	.....	.....	36	9,420	1	144	66	11,473
Missouri.....	2	150	.....	.....	5	852	.....	.....	7	1,002
Michigan.....	2	132	.....	.....	1	240	.....	.....	3	372
Minnesota.....	1	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	72
New Hampshire.....	25	1,670	.....	.....	10	1,098	.....	.....	35	2,768
New York.....	198	11,766	.....	.....	184	31,458	1	72	383	43,296
New Jersey.....	2	96	.....	.....	6	888	.....	.....	8	984
Ohio.....	6	296	.....	.....	8	1,956	.....	.....	14	2,252
Pennsylvania.....	71	4,599	1	\$180	106	18,966	3	132	181	23,877
Rhode Island.....	3	276	.....	.....	12	3,054	.....	.....	15	3,330
Wisconsin.....	2	192	.....	.....	1	240	.....	.....	3	432
Navy Asylum.....	14	966	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	966
Total.....	544	\$34,839	1	\$180	577	\$107,886	10	\$622	1,132	\$143,528

The foregoing table shows the number of Navy pensioners, and the amount payable annually. The amounts actually paid during the year ending June 30, 1863, were as follows:—

Navy Invalids, \$34,840; Navy Pension Fund, \$180; widows, mothers, children, and sisters, \$107,886; privateer pensioners, \$622; total, \$143,528.

CENSUS BUREAU.

Operating under the Act of May 23, 1850.

This important Bureau has no permanent establishment, although since 1850 it has been in existence under the act above specified. The working force of the office is now engaged upon the voluminous returns of the Census of 1860, for which an appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made on the 26th of June in that year. It is under the superintendence of J. C. G. Kennedy, Esq.

The taking of the census in the United States is a matter of more consequence than in most other countries; for here it is of high political as well as economical importance. Representation and taxation in this country are apportioned according to numbers. The Constitution provides, in Section 2 of Article I, that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers;" and the same section directs that "the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years." Under these provisions, and the laws passed in pursuance of them, the Census of the United States has been taken eight times from 1790 to 1860. As years rolled on, and our population and populated territory expanded by rapid growth, the work of enumeration increased in magnitude and importance, and the results have been of greater value, aside from their political necessity. Perhaps no better idea of the augmented labor necessarily bestowed upon the work, and of the increased value of the returns, can be given than by presenting a summary of the cost of the census for each of the

several decennial periods. The Census of 1790 cost \$44,377.28; that of 1800, \$66,109.04; that of 1810, \$178,144.67; that of 1820, \$208,525.99; that of 1830, \$378,545.13; that of 1840, \$832,370.95; that of 1850, \$1,318,027.53, exclusive of the expense of printing and binding, and some other expenses subsequent to the 30th of September, 1853. For the Eighth Census (1860) an appropriation of \$1,000,000 has been made, as already mentioned. Each of the earlier censuses was provided for by a special act, as the necessity arose; but in 1850 Congress passed a general law on the subject, making provision for the Seventh, or any subsequent, Census, if no other law should be passed by the 1st day of January of the year when, by the Constitution, an enumeration is to be made. This law is specific and comprehensive in its directions, furnishing a complete chart to the marshals, to the Secretary of the Interior, to whom the returns are required to be made, and to the Superintendent, who is authorized by the same law to be appointed for the immediate supervision of the work. It also directs how the ratio of representation shall be ascertained, and the forms to be pursued in apportioning the Congressional Representatives among the States.

Since the issue of the National Almanac for 1863, no further publication of the statistics of 1860 has been made, and the only matter we can now add to the copious tables republished in that volume is contained in the following interesting statements of the nativities of the population of the United States, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Superintendent, who furnished them in advance of his report.

NATIVITIES OF THE FREE POPULATION

No.	STATES.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	Florida.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.
1	Alabama.....	320,026	343	2	604	47	1,644	83,517	224	186
2	Arkansas.....	21,433	124,043	36	184	103	175	18,031	3,899	2,554
3	California.....	1,382	2,216	77,707	2,950	392	129	1,111	8,251	4,639
4	Connecticut.....	107	9	43	323,772	81	58	193	237	64
5	Delaware.....	6	7	.....	81	84,869	9	6	31	32
6	Florida.....	4,748	11	1	210	17	35,602	17,550	8	26
7	Georgia.....	4,628	98	13	823	104	1,659	475,496	67	47
8	Illinois.....	1,565	620	175	11,192	1,888	57	1,347	706,925	62,010
9	Indiana.....	358	223	56	2,505	2,301	20	561	7,925	774,721
10	Iowa.....	214	150	127	4,084	850	26	262	26,696	57,555
11	Kansas.....	240	448	30	650	91	23	179	9,367	9,945
12	Kentucky.....	920	364	18	470	307	24	879	2,617	7,883
13	Louisiana.....	12,078	1,314	37	378	105	635	9,028	507	581
14	Maine.....	7	5	68	360	16	7	31	63	18
15	Maryland.....	46	13	18	384	4,744	29	124	76	99
16	Massachusetts.....	112	23	289	15,580	124	57	235	534	123
17	Michigan.....	40	13	210	7,636	515	26	79	2,167	4,482
18	Minnesota.....	48	9	17	1,664	118	16	39	5,475	3,601
19	Mississippi.....	38,878	654	8	203	65	343	18,458	371	409
20	Missouri.....	3,473	4,395	213	1,422	747	57	2,668	30,138	30,463
21	New Hampshire.....	21	4	15	919	7	2	25	104	28
22	New Jersey.....	61	4	57	3,668	1,941	40	197	260	137
23	New York.....	410	25	451	53,141	936	194	768	1,863	663
24	North Carolina.....	184	32	2	301	60	47	1,219	29	52
25	Ohio.....	345	179	386	16,741	3,045	23	437	2,968	11,009
26	Oregon.....	110	333	486	192	46	11	78	3,805	2,497
27	Pennsylvania.....	139	28	75	8,044	12,383	64	315	999	707
28	Rhode Island.....	10	2	31	4,634	107	12	173	59	16
29	South Carolina.....	309	10	4	194	18	138	1,854	14	15
30	Tennessee.....	8,015	971	25	380	96	20	6,372	1,396	1,086
31	Texas.....	34,193	11,319	83	472	114	1,103	23,637	7,050	3,478
32	Vermont.....	86	5	11	2,733	4	4	33	147	66
33	Virginia.....	177	47	41	617	561	45	156	245	390
34	Wisconsin.....	69	14	235	7,203	266	16	113	8,943	5,158
1	Colorado Territ'y	70	264	39	980	14	2	389	3,620	2,587
2	Dakota ".....	1	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	48	31
3	Dist. of Columbia	72	30	25	253	160	29	114	56	69
4	Nebraska Territ'y	26	18	1	256	35	7	26	1,656	1,993
5	Nevada ".....	21	42	135	66	15	1	23	504	123
6	N. Mexico ".....	36	38	58	25	8	10	34	57	22
7	Utah ".....	96	9	236	232	47	5	46	1,796	322
8	Washington ".....	6	41	133	98	15	3	16	464	372
	Total, U.S.	457,766	148,376	81,597	476,310	117,362	42,372	665,719	841,661	990,262

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF NATIVITIES.—The tables of nativities on this and the following pages present a great many subjects for curious as well as philosophic consideration. By reading each column *downwards* (from the top towards the bottom) the reader will be enabled to trace the course of migration of the native-born population of each State into the other States, and so get a clue to the geographical, political, industrial, and social preferences of the moving population of every State. Thus, taking the State of Alabama, it appears that while 38,878 of her native-born citizens moved into Mississippi, 34,193 to Texas, and 24,433 to Arkansas, only 4628 moved into the adjoining State of Georgia, and but 328 moved into all the new Territories combined. The footing of each column gives the *whole* number of native citizens of the particular State residing in the whole United States. Again, by reading

the tables across from Alabama on the left, to the total column on the extreme right of the fourth page, the reader will be able to ascertain the proportions in which the population of each State is made up from the native-born citizens of the other States. Thus, while Alabama received but 2 of her residents from California, she received 83,517 from Georgia. Still again; the figures in the *angle* formed by the column under any State head, and the line of figures stretching to the right from the same State in the side column, show the number of native-born citizens of the State who *remain* in the State. Some of these movements, with their proportions, are shown in the following addenda to the tables; but others will occur to the studious reader. Similar addenda follow the table of nativities of our *foreign-born* population.

OF THE UNITED STATES.—Native Born.

Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	No.
23	22	1,966	1,149	272	683	753	23	7	4,848	191	1
214	43	11,083	2,313	112	431	217	66	9	16,351	8,638	2
2,571	64	7,029	2,020	9,864	2,456	12,165	2,301	83	894	14,002	3
62	7	38	85	1,195	379	14,674	157	20	30	45	4
4	1	6	4	35	5,110	214	5	2	6	17	5
3	2	97	226	222	204	295	8	.....	243	19	6
5	3	469	105	309	609	773	19	2	370	70	7
4,048	99	60,193	988	7,475	10,476	19,053	5,516	285	794	12,394	8
1,844	62	68,588	557	1,293	9,673	3,443	3,701	161	350	1,679	9
191,148	83	13,204	281	3,151	4,663	6,214	4,393	432	130	5,931	10
4,008	10,997	6,556	114	728	620	1,282	1,137	76	128	11,356	11
668	25	721,570	824	338	4,412	926	135	26	804	2,585	12
43	5	3,112	214,294	639	1,321	1,350	79	20	15,041	1,199	13
16	2	17	40	560,030	99	13,822	49	19	7	16	14
39	7	113	182	313	481,061	1,032	20	6	70	97	15
102	11	118	198	43,031	1,128	805,546	260	58	54	121	16
353	18	1,054	81	2,214	710	9,873	294,828	133	55	164	17
1,623	19	641	97	6,430	499	3,719	1,764	34,305	64	648	18
48	1	3,201	2,983	163	643	303	30	15	195,806	417	19
9,982	1,069	99,814	1,389	955	6,015	2,702	1,270	215	3,324	475,246	20
18	1	26	15	11,405	50	19,973	66	22	15	8	21
72	15	98	166	649	1,954	2,819	173	8	64	101	22
363	26	700	860	5,794	4,859	50,004	3,624	135	223	361	23
5	2	131	31	99	497	324	8	6	97	38	24
1,595	31	15,074	942	3,011	28,680	16,313	3,698	114	656	1,007	25
2,116	9	2,208	65	384	271	535	247	8	46	5,695	26
399	30	711	335	1,886	22,774	7,777	519	86	172	369	27
14	.....	15	30	1,301	450	13,965	48	18	4	9	28
4	1	68	37	96	279	322	5	1	114	5	29
253	73	12,975	525	161	1,222	680	115	17	3,507	1,471	30
702	29	14,545	9,660	459	916	660	248	70	19,902	12,487	31
49	3	14	22	1,214	39	11,913	100	13	6	18	32
90	7	2,938	122	419	12,599	1,431	53	15	155	387	33
1,030	13	1,543	121	8,467	874	12,115	3,672	544	86	1,022	34
797	197	1,861	150	611	461	1,400	806	132	88	3,312	1
54	.....	13	.....	18	2	20	110	480	.....	82	2
7	4	154	61	204	10,698	514	48	8	60	58	3
1,588	57	746	23	145	209	286	356	47	11	1,523	4
53	3	186	30	162	89	251	123	10	36	210	5
11	6	108	53	33	78	72	16	2	23	171	6
1,551	7	260	30	222	42	523	162	.....	113	726	7
208	2	231	60	557	84	326	60	5	40	394	8
228,683	13,056	1,053,474	241,268	676,066	618,319	1,040,585	330,023	37,615	264,847	564,289	

NATIVE-BORN CITIZENS OF EACH STATE IN THE WHOLE UNITED STATES.

Rank of the several States arranged according to the Native-Born Population contributed by each to the whole United States.

New York.....	3,469,492	Maine.....	676,066	Michigan.....	330,023	Territories.....	110,578
Pennsylvania.....	2,862,516	Georgia.....	665,719	Wisconsin.....	278,362	California.....	81,597
Ohio.....	2,122,603	Maryland.....	618,319	Louisiana.....	241,268	Not stated.....	49,265
Virginia.....	1,401,410	New Jersey.....	612,034	Mississippi.....	264,847	Dist. of Col.....	42,484
Kentucky.....	1,053,474	Missouri.....	564,289	Iowa.....	228,683	Florida.....	42,372
Massachusetts.....	1,040,555	Connecticut.....	476,310	Texas.....	160,399	Minnesota.....	37,615
Tennessee.....	1,005,345	South Carolina.....	470,257	Rhode Island.....	155,264	Oregon.....	17,910
Indiana.....	990,262	Alabama.....	457,766	Arkansas.....	148,376	Kansas.....	13,056
N. Carolina.....	906,826	Vermont.....	413,852	Delaware.....	117,362	At Sea.....	2,618
Illinois.....	841,661	N. Hampshire..	382,521				

NATIVITIES OF THE FREE POPULATION OF

No.	STATES.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.	Ohio.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.
1	Alabama.....	170	231	1,848	23,504	265	.....	989	132	45,185
2	Arkansas.....	69	115	897	17,747	1,513	.....	890	52	10,704
3	California.....	2,552	2,148	28,654	1,582	12,592	636	11,143	1,319	782
4	Connecticut.....	1,221	1,825	22,614	239	666	3	1,470	7,024	112
5	Delaware.....	31	1,877	456	9	109	.....	7,852	17	11
6	Florida.....	46	101	688	4,168	58	.....	201	58	8,284
7	Georgia.....	170	451	2,125	29,913	104	.....	981	189	50,112
8	Illinois.....	7,868	15,474	121,508	13,597	131,887	31	83,625	2,252	3,223
9	Indiana.....	1,072	8,202	30,855	26,942	171,245	8	57,210	455	2,662
10	Iowa.....	3,287	4,114	46,053	4,690	99,240	13	52,156	723	554
11	Kansas.....	466	499	6,331	1,234	11,617	2	6,463	180	215
12	Kentucky.....	185	955	4,170	13,609	14,419	6	7,841	105	2,478
13	Louisiana.....	191	481	5,538	2,810	1,594	3	2,339	146	5,011
14	Maine.....	12,366	122	1,161	28	118	.....	206	418	26
15	Maryland.....	202	1,357	2,364	266	610	2	18,457	123	145
16	Massachusetts.....	44,035	1,326	18,508	216	847	15	2,297	13,326	233
17	Michigan.....	3,482	7,531	191,128	532	34,235	7	17,460	1,122	105
18	Minnesota.....	2,387	777	21,574	141	7,533	2	7,606	414	39
19	Mississippi.....	118	182	1,336	18,321	729	.....	950	45	26,577
20	Missouri.....	794	2,088	14,585	20,259	35,389	68	17,929	305	3,913
21	New Hampshire...	256,982	92	2,045	6	150	.....	227	637	8
22	New Jersey.....	527	469,015	38,540	124	786	.....	24,425	470	236
23	New York.....	12,497	36,499	2,602,460	891	5,603	17	30,232	9,555	1,139
24	North Carolina.....	83	165	609	634,220	43	1	543	51	6,670
25	Ohio.....	4,111	17,787	75,550	4,701	1,529,560	16	174,764	1,558	1,105
26	Oregon.....	169	238	2,206	422	3,285	16,564	1,361	73	80
27	Pennsylvania.....	1,773	31,006	70,673	439	12,119	.....	2,280,004	1,799	627
28	Rhode Island.....	1,482	249	2,780	45	115	.....	610	109,965	57
29	South Carolina.....	60	154	881	7,818	20	.....	374	81	276,868
30	Tennessee.....	179	384	2,475	55,227	2,140	3	2,659	135	11,423
31	Texas.....	210	384	3,221	12,138	2,183	6	1,796	165	10,876
32	Vermont.....	16,682	158	8,668	11	259	2	160	521	8
33	Virginia.....	330	1,611	4,617	9,978	7,785	.....	18,673	140	357
34	Wisconsin.....	5,907	3,906	120,637	337	24,301	7	21,043	1,462	150
1	Colorado Territ'y..	235	143	3,942	130	4,125	4	1,405	43	42
2	Dakota ".....	7	3	117	4	47	2	47	1	.....
3	Dist. of Columbia..	156	308	1,568	136	220	.....	2,039	50	126
4	Nebraska Territ'y..	120	260	2,322	147	3,116	.....	2,048	41	24
5	Nevada ".....	38	55	811	41	489	4	523	19	16
6	N. Mexico ".....	18	38	400	22	97	3	215	16	20
7	Utah ".....	175	210	1,744	118	884	1	862	26	37
8	Washing'n ".....	68	113	833	64	556	484	441	51	17
	Total, U.S.....	382,521	612,034	3,469,492	906,826	2,122,603	17,910	2,862,516	155,264	470,257

NATIVE MIGRATION OUT OF EACH STATE.

Rank of the several States arranged according to the order in which each has contributed Native-Born Population to the other States.

New York.....	867,032	South Carolina.	193,389	Maine.....	116,036	Arkansas.....	24,333
Ohio.....	593,013	Georgia.....	190,223	Missouri.....	89,043	Dis. of Columbia	8,479
Pennsylvania...	582,512	Vermont.....	174,765	Mississippi	69,041	Texas.....	7,356
Virginia.....	399,700	Connecticut...	152,538	Rhode Island...	45,299	Florida.....	6,770
Tennessee.....	314,756	New Jersey	143,019	Iowa.....	37,535	California.....	3,890
Kentucky.....	331,904	Alabama.....	137,740	Michigan.....	35,195	Minnesota.....	3,310
North Carolina.	272,606	Maryland.....	137,258	Delaware.....	32,493	Territories.....	2,750
Massachusetts..	235,039	Illinois.....	134,736	Wisconsin.....	31,185	Kansas.....	2,059
Indiana.....	215,541	New Hampshire	125,539	Louisiana.....	26,974	Oregon.....	1,346

THE UNITED STATES.—Native Born.—Continued.

Tennessee.	Texas.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Dist. of Columbia.	Territories.	At Sea.	Not stated.	Total in the States.	No.
19,139	275	174	7,598	5	68	2	9	645	516,769	1
66,609	1,565	121	6,484	58	37	82	6	710	320,594	2
5,197	1,114	3,419	5,157	1,999	406	1,088	89	1,363	233,466	3
26	23	1,862	302	134	58	10	24	582	379,451	4
5	2	10	171	5	48	.....	4	201	101,253	5
245	35	77	654	6	38	.....	6	1,213	75,370	6
7,705	85	245	5,275	9	66	1	13	304	583,417	7
39,012	294	18,253	32,978	4,771	343	59	178	3,955	1,387,308	8
10,356	95	3,539	36,848	679	222	29	94	1,710	1,232,244	9
5,773	59	7,581	17,944	5,121	125	202	105	1,498	568,832	10
2,569	108	902	3,487	1,351	72	88	12	942	94,513	11
34,127	175	333	45,310	92	175	27	55	545	870,402	12
3,520	1,248	217	2,986	45	112	9	24	7,207	295,247	13
9	7	1,293	116	62	42	.....	23	137	590,826	14
81	13	154	7,560	19	1,924	5	36	533	522,324	15
53	34	18,652	1,391	277	260	9	103	1,666	970,952	16
196	22	13,779	2,176	1,908	54	22	79	1,532	600,021	17
138	12	4,208	849	6,603	63	23	49	78	113,295	18
22,231	370	205	6,897	35	41	3	8	5,063	346,116	19
73,594	641	1,835	53,957	1,863	426	365	132	2,940	906,540	20
6	15	11,950	71	85	12	4	11	110	305,135	21
45	27	549	880	158	130	4	66	761	549,227	22
200	140	46,990	3,650	1,674	628	49	375	4,096	2,882,095	23
2,467	22	53	9,899	21	52	2	7	192	658,264	24
2,006	136	11,652	75,874	843	573	36	291	4,440	2,011,257	25
1,432	59	293	1,273	203	26	212	10	295	47,343	26
238	63	4,276	11,026	377	776	18	257	2,427	2,475,710	27
7	2	692	138	37	47	2	14	86	137,226	28
269	14	56	1,117	2	32	.....	10	72	291,316	29
660,589	254	229	36,647	88	127	9	13	855	812,856	30
42,265	153,043	288	9,081	133	87	335	247	592	378,227	31
9	3	239,087	30	168	7	3	7	92	282,355	32
2,803	31	265	1,001,710	38	1,259	9	33	311	1,070,395	33
458	37	19,184	1,983	247,177	57	37	189	1,178	498,954	34
813	87	375	868	1,204	10	107	1	297	31,611	1
3	.....	17	10	347	1	1,586	.....	.....	3,063	2
96	12	101	7,613	24	34,005	6	15	312	59,411	3
280	12	321	745	497	31	3,463	5	34	22,475	4
96	14	132	144	65	11	177	5	65	4,793	5
101	166	26	149	9	14	84,487	1	150	86,793	6
398	67	326	158	37	2	15,968	8	44	27,490	7
179	18	131	204	83	17	2,040	4	32	8,450	8
1,005,345	160,399	413,852	1,401,410	278,362	42,484	110,578	2,618	49,265	23,353,386	

NATIVE MIGRATION INTO EACH STATE.

Rank of the several States arranged according to the Numbers of Native-Born Population which each has received from the other States.

Illinois.....	630,383	Alabama.....	196,743	Kansas.....	83,516	Maryland.....	41,263
Ohio.....	491,097	Arkansas.....	196,551	Louisiana.....	80,953	Florida.....	39,768
Indiana.....	457,523	Pennsylvania.....	195,706	New Jersey.....	80,212	Maine.....	30,796
Missouri.....	431,294	Massachusetts.....	165,406	Minnesota.....	78,990	Oregon.....	30,779
Iowa.....	377,684	California.....	155,759	Territories.....	76,847	Rhode Island.....	27,261
Michigan.....	305,193	Tennessee.....	152,267	Virginia.....	68,685	Dis. of Columbia.....	25,406
New York.....	279,635	Mississippi.....	150,310	Connecticut.....	55,679	North Carolina.....	24,044
Wisconsin.....	251,777	Kentucky.....	148,832	New Hampshire.....	48,153	Delaware.....	16,384
Texas.....	225,184	Georgia.....	107,921	Vermont.....	43,268	South Carolina.....	14,448

NATIVITIES OF THE FREE POPULATION

No.	STATES.	Asia.	Africa.	Australia.	Atlantic Islands.	Belgium.	British America.	Central America.	China.	Denmark.	England.	Europe not specified.
1	Alabama.....	5	5	1	5	19	239	2	2	92	1,174	36
2	Arkansas.....	5	1	3	.....	1	154	.....	.....	7	375	8
3	California.....	346	12	896	121	299	5,437	100	34,935	1,328	12,227	33
4	Connecticut.....	22	13	4	.....	30	3,145	3	11	91	8,875	3
5	Delaware.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	5	1,581	.....
6	Florida.....	5	17	.....	22	4	77	.....	.....	21	320	11
7	Georgia.....	6	10	3	2	21	173	.....	6	21	1,122	21
8	Illinois.....	49	19	27	453	536	20,132	24	3	712	41,745	90
9	Indiana.....	22	4	5	27	92	3,166	.....	2	109	9,304	268
10	Iowa.....	24	9	13	.....	91	8,313	.....	3	661	11,522	3
11	Kansas.....	4	.....	.....	9	52	986	.....	.....	70	1,400	125
12	Kentucky.....	10	5	9	.....	46	618	1	8	44	4,503	35
13	Louisiana.....	73	49	6	34	299	830	27	10	309	3,989	68
14	Maine.....	7	8	.....	5	6	17,540	1	3	59	2,677	12
15	Maryland.....	12	5	2	12	30	333	.....	5	67	4,235	14
16	Massachusetts.....	128	126	13	433	38	27,069	.....	28	213	23,848	82
17	Michigan.....	21	7	7	.....	597	36,482	.....	.....	192	25,743	17
18	Minnesota.....	6	1	42	2	94	8,023	.....	.....	170	3,462	4
19	Mississippi.....	3	1	.....	2	9	184	.....	.....	31	844	81
20	Missouri.....	15	8	54	6	311	2,814	1	3	461	10,099	77
21	New Hampshire.....	10	4	4	2	1	4,468	.....	2	3	2,291	2
22	New Jersey.....	34	13	7	15	109	1,144	2	3	175	15,852	14
23	New York.....	206	69	68	96	860	55,273	55	77	1,196	106,011	86
24	North Carolina.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	48	.....	.....	11	729	7
25	Ohio.....	43	25	56	14	519	7,082	1	3	164	32,700	61
26	Oregon.....	.....	.....	55	8	18	663	.....	425	50	690	9
27	Pennsylvania.....	59	26	55	27	218	3,484	4	21	234	46,546	65
28	Rhode Island.....	15	14	2	24	2	2,830	.....	2	10	6,356	9
29	South Carolina.....	10	7	.....	1	5	86	.....	3	38	757	22
30	Tennessee.....	11	5	1	2	18	387	1	2	32	2,001	37
31	Texas.....	7	6	22	8	30	458	5	.....	150	1,695	45
32	Vermont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	15,776	.....	1	3	1,632	.....
33	Virginia.....	12	5	3	2	9	389	.....	4	41	4,104	16
34	Wisconsin.....	28	3	27	9	4,647	18,146	.....	1	1,150	30,543	18
1	Colorado Territ'y	.....	1	.....	.....	11	684	.....	.....	16	352	10
2	Dakota ".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1,458	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
3	Dist. of Columbia	2	4	6	5	20	59	2	.....	5	1,030	10
4	Nebraska Territ'y	.....	25	.....	4	12	438	.....	.....	150	1,471	.....
5	Nevada ".....	23	.....	1	10	3	208	.....	.....	8	294	.....
6	N. Mexico ".....	1	.....	4	.....	5	76	.....	1	9	145	.....
7	Utah ".....	.....	17	10	.....	.....	647	.....	1	1,824	7,084	2
8	Washington ".....	6	1	8	1	7	407	4	1	27	419	2
Total, U.S.		1,231	526	1,419	1,361	9,072	249,970	233	35,565	9,962	431,692	1,403

Rank of Foreign Countries arranged according to the Number of Immigrants contributed by each to the Population of the United States in 1860.

Ireland.....	1,611,304	China.....	35,565	Russia.....	3,160
German States, total.....	1,301,136	Holland.....	28,281	Great Britain not specified.....	1,802
Germany not specified.....	598,382	Mexico.....	27,446	Australia.....	1,419
England.....	431,692	Austria.....	25,061	Europe not specified.....	1,403
British America.....	249,970	Sweden.....	18,625	Other Countries.....	1,366
Prussia.....	227,661	Italy.....	10,518	Atlantic Isles.....	1,361
Bavaria.....	150,165	Nassau.....	10,233	Asia.....	1,231
Baden.....	112,834	Denmark.....	9,962	Sardinia.....	1,159
France.....	109,870	Belgium.....	9,072	Africa.....	526
Scotland.....	108,518	West Indies.....	7,353	Sandwich Islands.....	435
Hesse.....	95,464	Poland.....	7,298	Greece.....	328
Wurtemberg.....	81,336	Spain.....	4,244	Pacific Isles.....	286
Switzerland.....	53,327	Portugal.....	4,116	Central America.....	233
Wales.....	45,763	South America.....	3,263	Turkey.....	123
Norway.....	43,995				

OF THE UNITED STATES.—Foreign Born.

France.	GERMAN STATES.									Great Britain not specified.	No.
	Austria.	Bavaria.	Baden.	Hesse.	Nassau.	Prussia.	Wurtemberg.	Germany not specified.	Total German States.		
859	124	562	201	121	7	392	97	1,094	2,601	5	1
235	34	108	59	37	5	154	75	671	1,143	8	2
8,462	727	1,897	1,636	709	82	4,644	757	11,174	21,646	103	3
549	172	874	671	682	53	1,214	823	4,036	8,525	50	4
133	.....	129	216	121	3	266	133	395	1,263	.....	5
141	12	39	31	24	23	74	6	269	478	3	6
283	28	274	142	156	9	455	102	1,306	2,472	.....	7
9,493	2,106	12,437	9,508	10,184	1,585	24,547	5,096	65,341	130,804	669	8
6,176	351	8,610	5,740	4,298	738	12,067	3,956	30,945	66,705	21	9
2,421	2,709	3,150	2,701	2,017	210	7,797	1,581	18,390	38,555	23	10
507	87	134	164	71	5	530	103	3,224	4,318	7	11
2,096	116	3,973	2,975	1,669	310	2,964	1,480	13,740	27,227	2	12
14,938	399	3,621	4,685	1,006	155	2,739	889	11,120	24,614	1	13
120	3	26	23	13	1	77	10	231	384	37	14
599	122	7,733	3,485	8,126	94	2,827	2,229	19,268	43,884	.....	15
1,280	123	771	1,354	220	58	1,482	440	5,513	9,961	294	16
2,446	660	3,546	2,522	1,526	214	9,635	4,275	16,409	38,787	11	17
867	860	1,453	1,085	605	85	5,977	830	7,505	18,400	4	18
571	41	439	185	68	6	317	41	911	2,008	1	19
5,283	3,132	7,805	7,453	6,032	849	23,692	2,834	36,690	88,487	114	20
103	21	20	12	2	.....	90	14	253	412	2	21
2,408	506	3,794	4,267	2,972	168	2,891	3,410	15,764	33,772	1	22
21,826	2,438	35,674	23,075	19,926	1,411	29,026	15,393	129,309	256,252	131	23
44	10	122	26	23	1,411	69	30	485	765	.....	24
12,870	1,317	26,206	19,025	12,324	1,136	17,117	14,511	76,574	168,210	148	25
198	17	171	58	42	1	222	62	505	1,078	5	26
8,302	783	15,255	14,796	13,751	609	14,443	16,973	61,634	138,244	14	27
123	11	60	41	43	8	87	54	511	815	.....	28
219	54	79	85	55	2	352	39	2,231	2,947	1	29
439	75	222	269	131	13	354	165	2,040	3,869	3	30
1,883	730	472	507	975	1,078	6,235	399	10,157	20,553	27	31
71	1	7	6	1	.....	14	.....	190	219	42	32
570	74	736	528	727	27	951	564	6,905	10,512	32	33
2,634	7,081	9,283	4,813	6,313	1,259	52,983	3,537	38,610	123,879	24	34
103	9	16	8	2	.....	54	6	481	576	1	1
56	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	22	22	.....	2
160	32	277	235	398	2	229	272	1,809	3,254	.....	3
151	11	78	132	45	11	396	75	994	1,742	2	4
52	12	5	.....	1	.....	66	.....	370	454	.....	5
108	5	51	54	23	13	124	47	252	569	1	6
21	51	1	4	.....	.....	19	.....	83	158	5	7
70	17	55	34	25	3	89	28	321	572	10	8
109,870	25,061	150,165	112,834	95,461	10,233	227,661	81,336	598,382	1,301,136	1,502	

Rank of the several States according to the Number of Foreign-Born Inhabitants in each in 1860.

New York	998,640	Maryland	77,536	Georgia	11,671
Pennsylvania	430,505	Kentucky	59,709	South Carolina	9,986
Ohio	328,254	Minnesota	58,728	Delaware	9,165
Illinois	324,643	Texas	43,422	Mississippi	8,558
Wisconsin	276,927	Maine	37,453	New Mexico	6,723
Massachusetts	260,114	Rhode Island	37,394	Nebraska	6,351
Missouri	160,541	Virginia	35,058	Oregon	5,122
Michigan	149,092	Vermont	32,743	Arkansas	3,741
California	146,528	Tennessee	21,226	Florida	3,309
New Jersey	122,790	New Hampshire	20,938	North Carolina	3,299
Indiana	118,184	Utah	12,754	Washington	3,144
Iowa	106,081	Kansas	12,691	Colorado	2,666
Louisiana	81,029	District of Columbia	12,484	Nevada	2,064
Connecticut	80,696	Alabama	12,352	Dakota	1,774

NATIVITIES OF THE FREE POPULATION OF

No.	STATES.	Greece.	Holland.	Ireland.	Italy.	Mexico.	Norway.	Portugal.	Poland.	Pacific Isl'ls.	Russia.	Scotland.
1	Alabama.....	9	26	5,661	187	17	51	6	94	...	20	606
2	Arkansas.....	65	4	1,312	17	6	5	3	4	...	25	131
3	California.....	93	439	33,147	2,805	9,150	715	1,459	730	196	260	3,670
4	Connecticut.....	6	70	55,445	61	7	22	265	73	...	46	2,546
5	Delaware.....	...	3	5,832	4	.....	.....	.....	5	...	2	200
6	Florida.....	3	7	827	75	1	11	13	25	2	6	189
7	Georgia.....	17	27	6,586	47	7	13	12	103	...	11	431
8	Illinois.....	...	1,416	87,573	219	27	4,891	395	341	1	134	10,540
9	Indiana.....	2	450	24,495	92	19	38	4	91	1	101	2,093
10	Iowa.....	1	2,615	28,072	26	6	5,688	3	100	10	40	2,895
11	Kansas.....	...	45	3,888	15	14	223	.....	69	2	13	377
12	Kentucky.....	...	154	22,219	231	34	10	4	75	1	33	1,111
13	Louisiana.....	18	262	28,207	1,134	320	63	145	196	2	81	1,051
14	Maine.....	4	16	15,290	49	5	27	61	8	1	9	759
15	Maryland.....	2	376	24,872	220	9	7	21	66	...	15	1,563
16	Massachusetts.....	25	351	185,434	371	21	171	988	51	17	61	6,555
17	Michigan.....	5	6,335	30,049	78	11	440	7	112	2	63	5,705
18	Minnesota.....	...	391	12,831	45	2	8,425	.....	127	...	59	1,079
19	Mississippi.....	2	39	3,893	114	4	15	3	57	...	26	385
20	Missouri.....	9	769	43,464	554	75	146	23	339	2	72	2,021
21	New Hampshire.....	...	8	12,737	18	6	5	8	1	1	.....	741
22	New Jersey.....	2	1,328	62,006	105	27	65	14	120	8	33	3,556
23	New York.....	35	5,354	498,072	1,862	116	539	353	2,296	11	1,013	27,641
24	North Carolina.....	...	15	889	27	3	4	16	1	...	20	637
25	Ohio.....	5	1,756	76,826	407	31	19	9	326	2	452	6,535
26	Oregon.....	...	15	1,266	33	26	43	17	39	...	22	217
27	Pennsylvania.....	4	766	201,933	622	60	83	90	215	4	250	10,137
28	Rhode Island.....	4	14	25,285	32	.....	38	86	5	4	6	1,517
29	South Carolina.....	...	25	4,906	59	1	4	15	142	1	19	502
30	Tennessee.....	3	50	12,498	373	11	14	14	97	1	44	577
31	Texas.....	2	76	3,450	67	12,443	326	10	783	...	42	524
32	Vermont.....	...	1	13,430	13	1	.....	2	1	7	7	1,078
33	Virginia.....	7	81	16,501	259	4	8	33	40	...	14	1,336
34	Wisconsin.....	...	4,903	49,961	103	18	21,442	12	417	4	95	6,902
1	Colorado Territ'y.	...	16	624	6	25	12	1	11	...	1	120
2	Dakota ".....	.....	.....	42	1	.....	129	.....	.....	...	1	23
3	Dist. of Columbia	2	12	7,258	94	13	1	2	30	...	5	258
4	Nebraska Territ'y	...	27	1,431	18	18	103	1	13	...	21	283
5	Nevada ".....	...	5	651	13	85	16	1	9	5	9	98
6	N. Mexico ".....	1	6	827	11	4,815	2	5	13	...	2	49
7	Utah ".....	...	12	278	40	12	159	1	2	.....	.....	1,228
8	Washington ".....	2	13	1,217	11	16	22	3	11	1	9	192
Total, U.S.....		328	28,281	1,611,304	10,518	27,466	43,995	4,116	7,298	286	3,160	108,518

Foreign Born.—Whites (including Indians and Chinese),
Native Born.—Whites (including Indians and Chinese), 22,869,679; Free Colored,

Rank of the several States according to the Number of GERMAN Immigrants in each in 1860.

New York.....	256,252	Texas.....	20,553	Arkansas.....	1,148
Ohio.....	168,210	Minnesota.....	18,430	Oregon.....	1,078
Pennsylvania.....	138,244	Virginia.....	10,512	Rhode Island.....	815
Illinois.....	130,904	Massachusetts.....	9,961	North Carolina.....	765
Wisconsin.....	123,879	Connecticut.....	8,525	Colorado.....	576
Missouri.....	88,487	Kansas.....	4,318	Washington Territory.....	572
Indiana.....	66,705	Tennessee.....	3,860	New Mexico.....	566
Maryland.....	43,884	District of Columbia.....	3,254	Florida.....	471
Michigan.....	38,705	South Carolina.....	2,947	Nevada.....	434
Iowa.....	38,555	Alabama.....	2,601	New Hampshire.....	432
New Jersey.....	33,772	Georgia.....	2,472	Maine.....	334
Kentucky.....	27,227	Mississippi.....	2,008	Vermont.....	219
Louisiana.....	24,614	Nebraska.....	1,742	Utah.....	158
California.....	21,646	Delaware.....	1,263	Dakota.....	22

THE UNITED STATES.—Foreign Born.—Continued.

Spain.	Sweden.	Sardinia.	Switzerland.	South America.	Sandwich Islands.	Turkey.	West Indies.	Wales.	Other countries.	Total in the States.	No.
157	155	27	138	3	.....	1	41	11	4	12,352	1
.....	25	.....	42	2	.....	.....	10	10	145	3,741	2
470	1,405	182	1,714	2,250	138	13	304	1,262	181	146,528	3
12	42	9	275	44	55	7	207	176	7	80,696	4
1	8	.....	34	5	.....	.....	13	30	.....	9,165	5
78	31	.....	13	4	.....	.....	919	6	.....	3,309	6
35	37	1	62	3	1	.....	78	56	.....	11,671	7
20	6,470	5	5,748	23	4	1	155	1,528	396	324,643	8
13	329	329	3,813	6	4	.....	22	226	155	118,184	9
13	1,465	4	2,519	10	.....	2	60	913	1	106,081	10
3	122	3	260	1	2	1	12	163	.....	12,691	11
22	43	4	753	7	.....	3	34	420	2	59,799	12
1,806	193	145	878	24	.....	3	1,154	97	.....	81,029	13
27	74	.....	13	19	10	4	107	88	20	37,453	14
17	48	9	177	33	1	1	176	701	1	77,556	15
145	685	69	335	163	65	16	326	320	97	260,114	16
11	263	9	1,263	3	4	.....	54	348	6	149,092	17
2	3,178	2	1,085	3	.....	.....	5	422	.....	58,728	18
49	21	.....	138	3	.....	1	22	21	.....	8,558	19
52	239	49	4,585	21	2	3	137	305	23	160,541	20
15	20	.....	12	11	18	1	14	14	4	20,938	21
36	88	4	1,144	39	1	6	278	371	5	122,790	22
809	1,678	48	6,166	312	36	39	1,957	7,908	99	998,640	23
4	9	.....	10	4	.....	3	26	20	2	3,299	24
38	117	209	11,078	33	1	5	102	8,365	42	328,254	25
5	56	1	71	13	56	2	6	32	3	5,122	26
147	448	3	4,404	78	4	8	709	13,101	134	420,505	27
8	33	1	37	23	5	.....	73	19	2	37,894	28
34	38	.....	33	7	.....	.....	93	11	.....	9,956	29
4	32	6	566	9	1	1	29	86	2	21,226	30
59	153	2	453	6	2	3	49	48	5	43,422	31
2	1	.....	4	2	1	.....	7	384	5	32,743	32
27	57	4	267	10	.....	1	76	584	.....	25,658	33
27	673	10	4,722	13	1	.....	53	6,454	5	276,927	34
1	27	.....	25	1	2	.....	2	38	.....	2,666	1
.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,774	2
57	16	3	97	24	1	2	24	28	.....	12,484	3
.....	70	2	228	.....	.....	.....	3	128	10	6,351	4
6	41	.....	19	29	.....	.....	3	21	.....	2,064	5
24	3	.....	27	8	.....	1	8	2	.....	6,723	6
5	196	19	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	945	10	12,754	7
3	33	.....	34	6	20	.....	5	11	.....	3,144	8
4,244	18,625	1,159	53,327	3,263	435	128	7,353	45,763	1,366	4,136,175	

4,131,812; Free Colored, 4,363; total, 4,136,175.
483,707; total, 23,353,386. Total Native and Foreign, free population, 27,489,561.

Rank of the several States according to the Number of IRISH Immigrants in each in 1860.

New York.....	498,072	Maryland.....	24,872	Mississippi.....	3,893
Pennsylvania.....	201,939	Indiana.....	24,495	Kansas.....	3,888
Massachusetts.....	185,434	Kentucky.....	22,249	Texas.....	3,480
Illinois.....	87,573	Virginia.....	16,501	Nebraska.....	1,431
Ohio.....	76,826	Maine.....	15,290	Arkansas.....	1,312
New Jersey.....	62,036	Vermont.....	13,480	Oregon.....	1,266
Connecticut.....	55,445	Minnesota.....	12,831	Washington Territory.....	1,217
Wisconsin.....	43,961	New Hampshire.....	12,737	North Carolina.....	889
Missouri.....	43,461	Tennessee.....	12,498	Florida.....	827
California.....	33,147	District of Columbia.....	7,258	New Mexico.....	827
Michigan.....	30,049	Georgia.....	6,586	Nevada.....	651
Louisiana.....	28,207	Delaware.....	5,832	Colorado.....	624
Iowa.....	23,072	Alabama.....	5,664	Utah.....	278
Rhode Island.....	25,285	South Carolina.....	4,906	Dakota.....	42

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.*

ESTABLISHED May 15, 1862.

Salary.

ISAAC NEWTON, of Pennsylvania.....	Commissioner of Agriculture.....	\$3000
JAMES S. GRINNELL, of Massachusetts.....	Chief Clerk.....	2000
LEWIS BOLLMAN, of Indiana.....	Statistical Clerk.....	1600

The following is the law under which the Department is organized:—

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established at the seat of government of the United States a Department of Agriculture, the general designs and duties of which shall be to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a "Commissioner of Agriculture," who shall be the chief executive officer of the Department of Agriculture, who shall hold his office by a tenure similar to that of other civil officers appointed by the President, and who shall receive for his compensation a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.*

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to acquire and preserve in his department all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence, and by practical and scientific experiments (accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office), by the collection of statistics, and by any other appropriate means within his power; to collect, as he may be able, new and valuable seeds and plants; to test, by cultivation, the value of such of them as may require such tests; to propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and to distribute them among agriculturists. He shall annually make a general report in writing of his acts to the President and to Congress, in which he may recommend the publication of papers forming parts of or accompanying his report, which report shall also contain an account of all moneys received and expended by him. He shall also make special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either house of Congress, or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it. He shall receive and have charge of all the property of the agricultural division of the Patent Office in the Department of the Interior, including the fixtures and property of the propagating garden. He shall direct and superintend the expenditure of all money appropriated by Congress to the department, and render accounts thereof, and also of all money heretofore appropriated for agriculture and remaining unexpended. And said Commissioner may send and receive through the mails, free of charge, all communications and other matter pertaining to the business of his*

department, not exceeding in weight thirty-two ounces.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Agriculture shall appoint a chief clerk, with a salary of two thousand dollars, who in all cases during the necessary absence of the Commissioner, or when the said principal office shall become vacant, shall perform the duties of Commissioner; and he shall appoint such other employés as Congress may from time to time provide, with salaries corresponding to the salaries of similar officers in other departments of the government; and he shall, as Congress may from time to time provide, employ other persons, for such time as their services may be needed, including chemists, botanists, entomologists, and other persons skilled in the natural sciences pertaining to agriculture. And the said Commissioner, and every other person to be appointed in the said department, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office or appointment, make oath or affirmation truly and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him. And the said Commissioner and the chief clerk shall also, before entering upon their duties, severally give bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the latter in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditional, to render a true and faithful account to him or his successor in office, quarter-yearly accounts of all moneys which shall be by them received by virtue of the said office, with sureties to be approved as sufficient by the Solicitor of the Treasury; which bonds shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, to be by him put in suit upon any breach of the conditions thereof.*

Approved, May 15, 1862.

APPROPRIATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1864.

The following sums were placed at the disposal of the Commissioner for the current year by the general appropriation bill of Feb. 25, 1863:—

For the collection and compiling of agricultural statistics, for promoting agricultural and rural economy, and the procurement, propagation, and distribution of cuttings and seeds of new and useful varieties; and for the introduction and protection of insectivorous birds; and for the purpose of establishing a laboratory, with the necessary apparatus for practical and scientific experiments in agricultural chemistry; and for paying the clerks and employés and contingent expenses necessary in said department, ninety thousand dollars; three thousand dollars of which appropriation shall be for the encouraging the culture of cotton and tobacco. For investigations to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, twenty thousand dollars.

* For statistics from this Department, &c., see article "Agriculture in the United States in 1863," page 47, *et seq.*

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

I. MAINE.

First settlement, 1625. Capital, Augusta. Area, 31,766 square miles. Population, 1860, 628,276.

Government for the year ending the first Wednesday in January, 1865.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor	SAMUEL CONY	Augusta	Jan. 1865.	\$1,500
Secretary of State.....	Ephraim Flint.....	Dover.....	" "	900 and fees.
Dep. Secretary of State.....	Lewis D. Moore.....	Augusta.....	" "	1,000
Treasurer.....	Nathan Dane.....	Alfred.....	" "	1,600
Attorney-General.....	John A. Peters.....	Bangor.....	" "	1,000
Adjutant-General.....	John L. Hodsdon.....	".....	" "	1,000
Land Agent.....	Hiram Chapman.....	Damariscotta.....	" "	1,000
Warden of State Prison.....	Warren W. Rice.....	Hamden.....	" "	1,200
Sup't of Insane Hospital.....	Henry M. Harlow.....	Augusta.....	" "	1,000
Sup't of State Ref'm School.....	Seth Scammon.....	Saco.....	" "	1,000
Sup't of Common Schools.....	E. P. Weston.....	Gorham.....	" "	1,200
Sup't of Public Buildings.....	Gilman Turner.....	Augusta.....	.....	\$1.25 pr. day.
Bank Commissioners.....	Francis K. Swan.....	Calais.....	.....	\$4,00 "
	A. C. Robbins.....	Brunswick.....	.....	.....
	Charles Holden.....	Portland.....	.....	.....
	Sewell Watson.....	Georgetown.....	.....	.....
	John J. Perry.....	Oxford.....	.....	.....
Councillors	Hiram Ruggles.....	Carmel.....	.....	.....
	Alanson Starks.....	Augusta.....	.....	.....
	Joseph Farwell.....	Rockland.....	.....	.....
	John M. Noyes.....	Mt. Desert.....	.....	.....

The Governor of Maine, and the Senators and Representatives, are chosen annually at an election held by the people on the second Monday of September. The Councillors, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Adjutant-General, and Land Agent are chosen annually by the Senators and Representatives in joint convention. The Senate consists of 31 members, and the House of Representatives of 151 members; and both constitute the "Legislature of Maine." The Legislature meets annually, in regular session, on the first Wednesday in January. Each member of the

Senate and House is entitled to \$150 for attendance at a regular session, and \$2 for every ten miles of travel. For attendance at an extra session the compensation is \$2 per day. The Councillors are 7 in number, and are chosen to advise the Governor in the executive part of the Government. All male citizens of the United States of the age of 21 years and upwards, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, who have an established residence in the State three months next preceding the election, are electors of the State of Maine.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial power of Maine is vested in a Supreme Judicial Court, and such inferior courts as the Legislature may establish. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Council, and hold their offices for seven years.

The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Judicial Court embraces all suits in equity—all suits at common law—where the title to real estate is involved or where the damages demanded exceed twenty dollars.

It has jurisdiction of all criminal offences except those cognizable by a justice of the peace or a police or municipal judge.

Its appellate jurisdiction extends to all cases, civil or criminal, which may have been originally brought before inferior magistrates, and to appeals from the decrees of the Judge of Probate.

For the purpose of hearing questions of law and cases in equity, the State is divided into the Eastern, the Middle, and the Western Districts.

The Eastern District includes Aroostook, Washington, Hancock, Piscataquis, Waldo, and Penobscot counties.

The Middle District includes Somerset, Knox, Sagadahoc, Lincoln, and Kennebec counties.

The Western District includes Franklin, Oxford, Androscoggin, York, and Cumberland counties.

The Law Terms are held as follows:—

Eastern District at Bangor, on the fourth Tuesday of May.

Middle District at Augusta, on the third Tuesday of June.

Western District at Portland, on the third Tuesday of July.

For the trial of cases, civil and criminal, terms are held in every county at least twice in every year, and in some of the counties still more frequently.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Chief Justice John Appleton, of Bangor.....	appointed 1862	Salary.
Associate Justice Charles Danforth, of Gardiner.....	" 1864	\$1,800
" " Jonas Cutting, of Bangor.....	" 1861	1,800
" " Woodbury Davis, of Portland.....	" 1859	1,800
" " Edward Kent, of Bangor.....	" 1862	1,800
" " Jonathan G. Dickerson, of Belfast..	" 1862	1,800
" " Charles W. Walton, of Auburn.....	" 1862	1,800
" " William G. Barrows, of Brunswick	" 1863	1,800
Reporter of Decisions, Wales Hubbard, of Wiscasset.....		1,000, and sales of repts.

Probate Courts and County Officers.

Counties.	Judges of Probate.	Registers of Probate.	Attorneys.	Clerks.
Androscoggin..	Enos T. Luce	George S. Woodman...	M. T. Ludden.....	Daniel P. Atwood..
Aroostook	Zenas P. Wentworth	Lyman O. Putnam	John Burnham ...	B. L. Staples.
Cumberland ...	John A. Waterman.	Eugene Humphrey...	Moses W. Butler..	D. W. Fossenden.
Franklin.....	Philip M. Stubbs...	Benj. F. Atkinson....	Samuel Belcher...	S. H. Lowell.
Hancock.....	Parker Tuck.....	A. A. Bartlett.....	Eugene Hale.....	P. W. Perry.
Kennebec.....	Henry K. Baker.....	Joseph Burton.....	Chas. Danforth....	Wm. M. Stratton.
Knox.....	Horatio Alden.....	Albert S. Rice.....	L. W. Howes.....	Charles A. Miller.
Lincoln.....	Hiram Chapman....	Joseph J. Kennedy ...	J. M. Carleton....	George B. Sawyer.
Oxford.....	Enoch W. Woodbury	Josiah S. Hobbs	W. W. Bolster.....	Albert L. Burbank.
Penobscot	John E. Godfrey	Jos. Bartlett.....	Chas. P. Stetson...	A. S. French.
Piscataquis	Thomas S. Pullen....	Asa Gatchell.....	A. G. Lebrooke....	R. Kitteredge.
Sagadahoc.....	Amos Nourse.....	Elijah Upton	Francis Adams.....	Joseph M. Hayes.
Somerset.....	James G. Waugh....	Stephen D. Lindsay...	William B. Snell..	H. Knowlton.
Waldo.....	Joseph Knowlton...	Bowham P. Fields	E. H. Boyle.....	S. L. Milliken.
Washington...	Jotham Lippincott..	William B. Smith.....	C. R. Whidden.....	C. W. Porter.
York.....	Edward E. Bourne...	George H. Knowlton..	R. P. Tapley.....	Caleb B. Lord.

Judges and Registers of Probate are elected by the people of their respective counties at the general election on the second Monday of September, and hold their offices for four years, commencing the first day of January next after their

election. Besides the foregoing courts, there are municipal and police courts in several of the cities and towns, the judges of which are elected by the people thereof for four years.

FINANCES, TO JANUARY, 1863.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1862.....	\$68,434 63
Receipts on account of war purposes...	126,209 76
Receipts on soldiers' allotments	130,768 59
Ordinary receipts for civil purposes	402,833 68
Total receipts, &c., 1862.....	\$728,246 66

Expenditures.

On account of war purposes.....	\$124,088 36
soldiers' allotments.....	109,072 31
expenses for civil services.....	400,732 45
Total expenditures, 1862.....	\$633,893 12
Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1863...	\$94,353 54

Of the foregoing receipts there was raised—

From State and County taxes.....	\$337,531 81
" Bank taxes	79,455 00
" Lands	22,163 83
	\$439,150 64

The remainder was from loans for war purposes, soldiers' allotments, miscellaneous sources, and balance in the Treasury

Total \$728,246 66

The principal items of expenditures were as follows:—

Salaries of public officers.....	\$42,856 52	Account of Insane Hospital	3,012 23
Pay of the Legislature and Council..	38,391 00	Agricultural Societies, &c.....	7,888 16
Account of School Funds.....	79,009 31	Scientific Survey of State.....	3,000 00
Insane State Paupers.....	13,615 92	Interest on Public Debt.....	84,170 00
Reform School.....	12,250 00	Printing, Binding, &c.....	20,806 94
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.....	6,106 58		

STATE DEBT.

On the 1st of January, 1863, the bonded debt of the State of Maine was.....	\$1,472,000
At the outbreak of the rebellion the State debt stood as follows:—	
Debt incurred during the Aroostook War, and prior thereto.....	\$449,000
Debt due on account of Massachusetts lands, bought in 1853.....	250,000
	\$699,000
War debt of 1861.....	800,000
	\$1,499,000

Prior to January 1, 1863, there had been paid on account of the debt \$27,000; and during the year 1863 there was added of war debt \$950,000, making the total debt of the State, January 1, 1864, \$2,422,000.

Expenditure for War Purposes.

The total outlay from the Treasury on account of the war, up to the close of the past year, amounts to \$1,127,767.52.

Primarily, the whole sum thus expended constitutes a claim against the United States, and up to January 8, 1863, accounts in detail, to the amount of \$1,091,069.61, had been presented to the Federal Treasury for auditing and liquidation, leaving a balance of \$36,697.91 to be presented. On these accounts the Secretary of the Treasury paid \$320,000. He has further ordered the State to be credited with the payment of its share of the direct tax under the twenty million bill of August 5, 1861. This tax, after the deduction of 15 per centum for the State's assumption of its payment, amounted to \$357,702.10, and its credit to the State, together with the \$320,000 just named, make an aggregate payment, from the Federal Treasury, of \$677,702.10 on account, leaving still a balance in favor of the State of \$450,065.42, to be further increased, as just mentioned, by the sum of \$36,697.91.

STATE VALUATION AND CENSUS OF TAXABLES.
The Valuation of 1860 gives the following result as to Estates and number of Polls.

Counties.	Polls.	Estates.
Androscoggin	6,551	\$8,230,892
Aroostook.....	2,098	1,856,237
Cumberland.....	15,098	36,361,035
Franklin.....	4,380	4,285,843
Hancock.....	7,810	6,520,094
Kennebec.....	11,684	15,273,355
Knox.....	7,271	9,212,824
Lincoln.....	6,127	6,177,241
Oxford.....	8,286	7,834,162
Penobscot.....	14,436	14,524,937
Piscataquis.....	3,266	2,705,228
Sagadahoc.....	4,560	10,054,434
Somerset.....	7,507	7,136,994
Waldo.....	8,443	7,740,729
Washington.....	8,342	7,663,945
York.....	13,038	19,155,618
	128,899	164,714,168

Condition of the Sixty-Nine Banks of Maine, Dec. 1, 1863.

Liabilities.		Resources.	
Capital Stock	\$8,008,000 00	Notes and Bills discounted.....	\$11,408,348 60
Circulation.....	6,019,156 00	United States securities.....	3,575,261 16
Deposits.....	6,421,005 30	Real Estate.....	245,846 00
Due to Banks	118,020 42	Due from Banks.....	4,370,562 06
Profits.....	759,859 02	Bills of other Banks, and Checks	1,047,979 44
		Specie.....	678,043 48
Total.....	\$21,326,040 74	Total	\$21,326,040 74

Dividends, &c. &c., June, 1863.

Amount of semi-annual dividend	\$266,297 23
Amount of reserved profits.....	492,616 09
Debts due, and considered doubtful.....	60,820 19
Amount of Bills in circulation under five dollars.....	734,328 00
Amount due from the Directors as principals.....	323,086 84
Amount due from the Directors as sureties	782,140 75
Amount due from Stockholders as principals.....	416,863 70
Amount of matured debts unpaid.....	554,103 30
On the 1st day of January, 1862, the circulation of the above banks was.....	\$1,075,433
Circulation Dec. 1, 1863.....	\$6,019,156
Increase of circulation	\$1,943,723

SAVINGS-BANKS.

The following will show the important figures relating to the Savings-Banks of Maine:—

	December, 1862.	December, 1861.
Number of Savings-Banks.....	15	14
Number of Depositors	11,833	9,758
Aggregate of Deposits	\$1,876,165	\$1,620,270
Increase of Depositors, 1862.....	2,075	.....
Aggregate of Deposits, Dec. 1863.....	\$2,641,476	.....
Increase of Deposits, 1863.....	765,311	.....

RAILROADS.

The abstract of railroad returns for the State of Maine, published March 17, 1863, is without essential dates, and so fragmentary as to be of lit-

tle or no use for statistical purposes. It is, therefore, omitted.

[For last previous report, see National Almanac, 1863, p. 345.]

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The report of the School Superintendent for 1862 omits nearly all the usual statistics. From the meagre tables remaining in the report the following are extracted as the only particulars of general interest.

Whole number of pupils returned.....	241,571
Amount raised for schools.....	\$408,272
Permanent school fund.....	161,250
Interest of school fund.....	9,500
Bank tax for school purposes.....	79,455

MAINE STATE PRISON, THOMASTON—Richard Tinker, Warden.

Number of convicts, Nov. 30, 1861.....	125
Number of convicts, Nov. 30, 1862.....	112

Decrease in 1862..... 13

The actual cost of subsisting 120 convicts for one year was \$4311, or about \$36 for each convict. The income from the labor of the prison for 1862 was..... \$9,223 21

The total expenses were..... 15,143 25

Excess of expenditure..... \$5,920 04

Since the opening of the prison, July 2, 1824, the whole number of convicts received to Nov. 30, 1862, was..... 1491

Of whom this number served out sentence..... 993

Pardoned..... 321

Discharged on writ of error..... 1

Died..... 43

Escaped..... 14

Removed to Insane Hospital..... 5

Removed by commutation of sentence, 2 1379

Remaining in prison, Nov. 30, 1862.... 112

Number of convicts received in 1861.. 59

“ “ “ “ 1862... 38

Convictions in 1862 less than in 1861.. 21

Sentences of Convicts.—Of the sentences to the State Prison there were: for adultery, 3,—1 for one year, 1 for a year and a half, and 1 for three years; for arson, 2,—1 for four years, and 1 for seven years; for compound larceny, 3,—1 for two years, and 2 for three years; for counterfeiting, 2,—1 for one year, and 1 for a year and a half; for felonious assault, 2,—each for two years; for

forgery, 1,—for two years; for indecent exposure, 2,—1 for one year, and 1 for two years; for incest, 1,—for ten years; for larceny, 17,—for one year 6 (including two against the same person), for a year and a half 2, for two years 4, for three years 2, for five years 1, for six years 1—(three years on each of two indictments); for robbery, 2,—both against the same person, who was sentenced for seven years; for rape, 1,—for life.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, AUGUSTA—Dr. Henry M. Harlow, *Superintendent*.—On the 30th of November, 1861, there were 252 patients remaining in the hospital,—133 males, and 119 females. There were admitted in 1862, 125,—69 males, and 56 females; making a total under treatment to that time of 377,—202 males, and 175 females.

119 were discharged during the year,—74 males, and 45 females; leaving 258 patients in the hospital at the close of the year,—129 males, and 129 females.

The condition of those discharged was as follows:—57 recovered,—34 males, and 23 females; 24 were improved,—13 males, and 11 females; 19 were unimproved,—12 males, and 7 females; 19 died,—15 males, and 4 females.

The prominent causes of death of those deceased were: exhaustive mania, 3; apoplexy, 3; consumption, 4; general paralysis, 1; congestion of the lungs, 1; typhoid fever, 1; epilepsy, 1; dysentery, 1; chronic diarrhoea, 1; serous apoplexy, 1; delirium tremens, 1; old age and chronic insanity, 1.

The per cent. of deaths during the year was considerably less than for several years previous, especially among the female patients, only four having died out of 170 under treatment. Four-fifths of the male patients who deceased were incurable cases of insanity of many years' standing. 1 died in December, 4 in February, 1 in April, 2 in June, 2 in July, 1 in August, 3 in September, 2 in October, and 2 in November.

The civil condition of the patients admitted during the year was as follows: 36 males and 30 females were married; 29 males and 21 females were single; 4 were widowers, and 5 were widows.

The assigned causes of insanity in those admitted during that year, were: ill health, 32; intemperance, 10; masturbation, 9; puerperal state, 7; epilepsy, 6; domestic affliction, 6; taking cold, 5; disappointed affection, 5; pecuniary trouble, 5; injury of head, 4; domestic trouble, 3; religious excitement, 3; over exertion, 4; spiritualism, 2;

military excitement, 1; disappointment in business, 1; turn of life, 1; unknown, 21.

The hospital was first opened for the reception of patients in October, 1840. Since that to December, 1862, 2523 were admitted. Of these, 2265 were discharged in the following condition: recovered, 1046; improved, 440; unimproved, 435; died, 344.

THE PUBLIC LANDS OF MAINE.—The State owns about 2,000,000 of acres of land, of which about one-fourth is timber land, and the other three-fourths are denominated "settling lands." The land agent paid into the treasury, during 1862, \$25,777.27, from the proceeds of sales of these lands.

SCIENTIFIC SURVEY OF THE STATE.—The Legislature of 1861 passed a resolve providing for a Scientific Survey of the State. In January, 1863, the second report was made by the gentlemen employed on the survey. It is an octavo of 447 pages, embracing valuable papers on the geology of Maine, by C. H. Hitchcock, and on the botany and zoology of Maine, by Dr. E. Holmes and A. S. Packard, Jr.

AGRICULTURE.—By a recent act of the Legisla-

ture of Maine, assessors are required to make returns of the products of agriculture. Some of the tables made up from these returns are in the report of the Board of Agriculture for 1862, but, as 192 of the towns were not returned, the tables possess but little statistical value.

MAINE AND THE WAR.—From May 3, 1861, the date of muster of her 1st Infantry under the President's call for 75,000 volunteers for three months, until December 31, 1862, the date of the latest-printed Adjutant-General's Report, the State of Maine furnished to the armies of the United States 53,105 men, as follows: for three months 779, for nine months 7493, for three years 24,771, for defence of the State—coast guard—262, total 33,105. In addition to the foregoing, 5409 persons were reported to the Adjutant-General as enlisted in the organizations of other States, in the Regular Army, and in the Navy. The 33,105 above enumerated were organized into 28 regiments of infantry, 2 regiments of artillery, 1 regiment of cavalry, 6 batteries of artillery, 1 company of sharpshooters, and 4 companies of coast guards. Full details are in the annexed table.

TABLE giving Statistics of general interest relating to the several Regiments and Corps in service from Maine, condensed from Records of Adjutant-General's Department and Returns from Regiments to the close of 1862.

Regiment or Corps.	Commanding Officer.	Aggregate enlisted and mustered into United States service to date.	When mustered into United States service.	‡ Killed, or died from wounds received in action.	‡ Died from disease.	Prisoners and missing, at date of returns.	‡ Number discharged.
*1st Regt. Infantry,	Col. Nathaniel J. Jackson.....	779	May 3, 1861.	...	...	...	.....
2d " "	Lieut.-Col. George Varney.....	1208	May 28, "	55	45	46	300
3d " "	Col. Moses B. Lakeman.....	1188	June 4, "	44	60	32	311
4th " "	Col. Elijah Walker.....	1297	June 15, "	69	57	97	170
5th " "	Lieut.-Col. Clark S. Edwards..	1284	June 24, "	22	29	12	329
6th " "	Col. Hiram Burnham.....	1286	July 15, "	8	40	14	221
7th " "	Col. Edwin C. Mason.....	1196	Aug. 21, "	23	142	29	224
8th " "	Col. John D. Rust.....	1155	Sept. 7, "	1	77	2	124
9th " "	Col. Rishworth Rich.....	1152	Sept. 22, "	3	59	15	90
10th " "	Col. George L. Beal.....	1246	Oct. 4, "	71	36	41	147
11th " "	Col. Harris M. Plaisted.....	1292	Nov. 12, "	15	99	6	300
12th " "	Col. William K. Kimball.....	1057	Nov. 20, "	4	44	5	145
13th " "	Col. Henry Rust, Jr.....	1038	Dec. 31, "	...	83	...	162
14th " "	Col. Frank S. Nickerson.....	1410	Dec. 31, "	42	143	23	372
15th " "	Col. Isaac Dyer.....	1047	Jan. 23, 1862.	...	95	1	133
1st Regt. Cavalry.....	Col. Samuel H. Allen.....	1454	Oct. 31, 1861.	5	47	10	241
1st Co. Sharpshooters,	Capt. Jacob McClure.....	114	Nov. 2, "	6	11	3	27
1st Regt. Mount'd Art.	Lieut.-Col. Davis Tilson.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....
† 1st Battery.....	Lieut. Albert W. Bradbury....	189	Dec. 18, "	2	13	...	20
2d " "	Capt. James A. Hall.....	194	Nov. 30, "	1	5	1	22
3d " "	Capt. James G. Swett.....	174	Dec. 11, "	1	4	...	42
4th " "	Capt. O'Neill W. Robinson, Jr.	174	Dec. 21, "	3	4	2	22
5th " "	Capt. George F. Leppien.....	189	Dec. 4, "	6	6	3	28
6th " "	Capt. Freeman McGilvery....	205	Jan. 1, 1862.	5	8	7	39
<i>Coast Guards.</i>							
† Co. A, 2d Regt., 1st	Capt. M. F. Wentworth.....	58	† Ap. 30, 1861,	...	...	...	.....
Brig. 3d Div. M. V. M.							

* Mustered out of service August 5, 1861.

† Discharged July 8, 1861.

‡ Date called into service by authority from War Department. Companies A and B were at a later date regularly mustered into United States service by Lieutenant-Colonel Eastman.

§ Since date of organization, as shown by the returns from regiment or corps.

TABLE giving Statistics of general interest, etc.—Continued.

Regiment or Corps.	Commanding Officer.	Aggregate enlisted and mustered into United States service to date.	When mustered into United States service.	† Killed, or died from wounds received in action.	† Died from disease.	Prisoners and missing, at date of returns.	† Number discharged.
*Co. A, Coast Guards,	Lieut. Ira Andrews	80	2 July 9, "	...	...	...	....
*Co. B, " "	Lieut. James Staples.....	82	2 July 22, "	...	...	...	....
†Co. C, " "	Lieut. George W. Sabine.....	42	Dec. 4, "	...	...	...	....
16th Regt. Infantry,	Lieut.-Col. Chas. W. Tilden....	1006	Aug. 14, 1862.	35	15	43	23
17th " "	Col. Thomas A. Roberts.....	1026	Aug. 18, "	1	16	...	18
18th " "	Col. Daniel Chaplin.....	1009	Aug. 21, "	...	20	...	2
19th " "	Col. Fred. D. Sewall.....	1002	Aug. 25, "	...	12	...	6
20th " "	Col. Adelbert Ames.....	979	Aug. 29, "	5	12	1	8
21st " "	Col. Elijah D. Johnson.....	896	Oct. 13, "	...	4	...	9
22d " "	Col. Simon G. Jerrard.....	910	Oct. 18, "	...	4	...	6
23d " "	Col. William Wirt Virgin.....	975	Sept. 29, "	...	8	...	2
24th " "	Col. George M. Atwood.....	894	Oct. 16, "	...	4	...	5
25th " "	Col. Francis Fessenden.....	998	Sept. 29, "	...	2	...	5
26th " "	Col. Nathaniel H. Hubbard...	918	Oct. 18, "	1	1	...	3
27th " "	Col. Rufus P. Tapley.....	949	Sept. 30, "	...	3	...	4
28th " "	Col. Ephraim W. Woodman...	953	Oct. 18, "	...	...	...	2
1st Regt. Heavy Art.	Col. Daniel Chaplin.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....

NOTES.—(1.) In the 13th, 14th, and 15th Regiments of Infantry, and 1st Regiment of Mounted Artillery, many men were mustered into service by volunteer officers, on account of the absence, when required, of any Regular United States mustering officer.

(2.) In addition to the numbers furnished, as shown in the proper column, twenty-seven men were mustered in as Maine Volunteers for Corcoran's Brigade, but either re-enlisted into the United States regular service, or were transferred to the 7th Regiment,—and seven recruits have been mustered in for a Company of Cavalry authorized to be raised.

(3.) The 10th Regiment is mustered into service for two years from May 3, 1861, except Companies A and D, which are mustered in for three years from October 4, 1861.

(4.) The Regiments of Infantry from the 21st to the 28th, inclusive, are mustered into service for nine months.

MONEY CONTRIBUTED TO DECEMBER, 1862.—In addition to the money expended on account of volunteers directly by the State, viz., \$1,127,767.52, there was expended by the cities, towns, and plantations of Maine, under authority of State laws, \$233,845 for aid to soldiers' families. [See Table B, next page.] The Adjutant-General also reports that the various cities, towns, and plantations have disbursed more than a million and a half of dollars for bounties, &c. to fill the quotas of the State. Of the first sum of \$1,127,767.52, all but \$196,897.41 constitutes a claim against the General Government, \$677,702.10 have been allowed and settled. The State bounty was \$45.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT FOR 1862.—The report of General John L. Hodsdon, Adjutant-General of this State, is a large octavo volume of 1306 pages. It evinces great care and labor, and will prove to be hereafter a priceless record of the military and militia affairs of the State during the second year of the rebellion.

MILITIA OF MAINE; NUMBERS AND ORGANIZATION.—By an act of the Legislature approved March 19, 1862, the State provided for an original constitu-

tional enrolment of the ununiformed militia from lists made by municipal authorities, as well as by other means. The mode of proceeding required by this act is, that aldermen of cities, selectmen of towns, and assessors of plantations shall annually, in April, make lists of all persons within their limits between the ages of 18 and 45 years, liable to enrolment. These lists must be filed with the municipal clerks, and copies sent to the Adjutant-General of the State, and to the Major-General of the division. Before the 1st of June in each year, the major-general of each division is required to appoint a suitable person, within the limits of every company, as orderly-sergeant, who acts *ex officio* as clerk of his company, and commands it until commissioned officers are elected. This officer must take the municipal lists made as above, and enter on company blanks all persons within his limits on said lists, and all others known to him as liable to enrolment, and, before the 10th of June, must certify his list to the Adjutant-General. Under this act an enrolment was made in May and June, and the rolls of 643 companies, comprising the names of 69,172 men, were returned

* Mustered out September 13, 1862.

† Mustered out September 10, 1862.

‡ Since date of organization, as shown by the returns from regiment or corps.

§ Date called into service by authority from War Department.

|| Organized from 18th Regiment of Infantry.

to the Adjutant-General. This was but a comparative success, as the Census returns of the State for 1860, and the report of the Adjutant-General in 1861, showed that there were at that time in the State over 112,000 males between the ages of 17 and 40 years. In the following October a second enrolment was made under General Order No. 48 of Adjutant-General Hodsdon, and under this the names of 94,939 men were returned as liable to

enrolment. At the same time returns were made of 38,514 names of persons who had entered the service of the United States during the war. The excess of this number over the number (33,105) returned in the table of volunteers, is accounted for by the return under the last enrolment of all persons enlisted in the organizations of other States and in the Regular Army and Navy.

TABLE B.

TABLE exhibiting the Militia of Maine by Counties under two Enrolments in 1862; also the Number returned as having entered the Service during the War, prior to October, 1862; and also the Aid furnished to Soldiers' Families under authority of State laws, during the same time.

COUNTIES.	1st Enrolment, June, 1862.	2d Enrolment, October, 1862.	Men returned as in the service at time of 2d en- rolment.	Aid furnished to soldiers' families under State laws to Dec., 1862.
Androscoggin.....	3,539	4,854	2,103	\$12,404
Aroostook.....	1,615	3,073	1,377	2,933
Cumberland.....	9,838	12,494	5,204	41,235
Franklin.....	2,342	3,182	1,159	5,638
Hancock.....	3,231	4,513	1,916	10,419
Kennebec.....	6,580	8,586	3,277	24,469
Knox.....	3,483	4,465	1,862	4,869
Lincoln.....	2,431	3,534	1,386	6,845
Oxford.....	4,799	6,206	2,475	14,228
Penobscot.....	8,035	11,258	4,999	35,668
Piscataquis.....	1,977	2,721	979	3,031
Sagadahoc.....	2,213	2,990	1,221	13,227
Somerset.....	4,051	6,014	2,280	10,107
Waldo.....	3,886	5,811	2,317	10,969
Washington.....	4,107	5,720	2,587	13,804
York.....	7,095	9,518	3,382	20,993
Total.....	69,172	94,939	38,514	\$233,845

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Settled in 1623. Capital, Concord. Area, 9280 square miles. Population, 1860, 326,073.

Government for the year ending the first Wednesday in June, 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	JOSEPH A. GILMORE.....	Concord.....	June, 1864	\$1,000
Secretary of State.....	Allen Tenny.....	Lyme.....	" "	800
Dep. Secretary of State.....	Benjamin Gerrish, Jr....	Dover.....	" "	200 & fees.
Treasurer.....	Peter Sanborn.....	Concord.....	" "	600
Attorney-General.....	William C. Clarke.....	Manchester..	" "	1,800
Adjutant-General.....	Daniel E. Colby.....	New London.	.....	400
President of the Senate....	Onslow Stearns.....	Concord.....	.....	\$2.50 pr. day.
Speaker of the House.....	Wm. E. Chandler.....	Concord.....	.....	2.50 pr. day.
Clerk of the House.....	Samuel D. Lord.....	Manchester..	.....	5.50 pr. day.
Clerk of the Senate.....	Charles H. Bartlett.....	Manchester..	.....	4.50 pr. day.
State Printer.....	Amos Hadley.....	Concord.....	.....	.....
Commissary-General.....	Newell Clifford.....	Portsmouth..	.....	.....
Quartermaster-General.....	Daniel E. Colby.....	New London.	.....	.....
Railroad Commissioners..	J. C. Tilton.....	Sanborntown	.....	.....
	J. T. P. Hunt.....	Manchester..	.....	.....

Executive Council.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term Ends.	Salary.
Councillor 1st District.....	John W. Noyes.....	Chester.....	June, 1864	\$2 per day.
“ 2d “.....	John W. Sanborn.....	Wakefield ..	“ “	do.
“ 3d “.....	Oliver Pillsbury.....	Henniker....	“ “	do.
“ 4th “.....	Charles H. Eastman....	Claremont...	“ “	do.
“ 5th “.....	Levi Parker.....	Lisbon.....	“ “	do.

The Governor, Councillors, and members of the Legislature are elected annually by the people on the second Tuesday of March. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Commissary-General, &c. are chosen annually by the Legislature in joint convention. The Attorney-General is appointed by the Governor. No person who is not of the Protestant religion can hold the office of Governor, Senator, or Representative in the Legislature. Councillors, five in number (one from each of five districts), are chosen by the people to advise the Governor in the executive part of government. The Councillors and Governor have a negative on each other both in nominations and appointments to office. The supreme legislative power within the State is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, and the two together are styled the General Court of New Hampshire. The General Court assembles annually in regular session on the first Wednesday in June. The Senators are twelve in number, elected by districts; the Representatives are one for every town, parish, or place having 150 ratable male polls, and one additional Representative for every additional 300 ratable male polls in excess of the first 150. Towns,

parishes, or places having less than 150 polls are classed together and elect Representatives by turns. There were 333 Representatives in the Legislature of 1862-3. Every male inhabitant of a town, or parish with town-privileges, or place unincorporated, in this State, of twenty-one years of age (excepting paupers, or persons excused from paying taxes at their own request), has a right to vote in the town, &c. wherein he dwells.

Board of Education.

Rockingham county, John Colby, of Hampton; Strafford county, Roger M. Sargent,* of Farmington; Belknap county, Henry W. Dudley, of Gilmanton; Carroll county, George F. Hobbs, of Wakefield; Merrimack county, Sylvanus Hayward, of Dumbarton; Hillsborough county, Josiah W. Pillsbury, of Milford; Cheshire county, Wm. L. Gaylord, of Fitzwilliam; Sullivan county, Francis Chase, of Claremont; Grafton county, Charles A. Downs, of Lebanon; Coos county, Prescott Fay, of Lancaster.

* Roger M. Sargent, Secretary.

(The members of the Board of Education hold office for one year.)

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Appointed.	Salary.
Chief-Justice.....	Samuel D. Bell.....	Manchester..	1859	\$2,000
Associate Justice.....	Jona. E. Sargent.....	Wentworth..	1859	1,800
“ “.....	Henry A. Bellows.....	Concord.....	1859	1,800
“ “.....	Charles Doe.....	Portsmouth..	1859	1,800
“ “.....	Geo. W. Nesmith.....	Franklin.....	1859	1,800
“ “.....	Wm. H. Bartlett.....	Concord.....	1861	1,800
Reporter.....	Wm. E. Chandler.....	Concord.....	.....	400

The Judges of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire are appointed by the Governor and Council. They hold their offices during good behavior; but no person can hold the office of

Judge after he has attained the age of seventy years. The State is divided into four judicial districts, as follows:—

- 1st District.—Rockingham, Carroll, and Strafford counties.
 2d “ Merrimack, Hillsborough, and Belknap counties.
 3d “ Cheshire and Sullivan counties.
 4th “ Grafton and Coos counties.

Law terms of the Supreme Court are held as follows:—

Exeter.....	Third Tuesday of June.	} For Rockingham and Strafford.
Dover.....	Third Tuesday of December.	
Manchester.....	First Tuesday of June.	} For Merrimack and Hillsborough.
Concord.....	First Tuesday of December.	
Keene.....	Fourth Tuesday of December.	} For Cheshire and Sullivan.
Newport.....	First Tuesday of July.	
Lancaster.....	Third Tuesday of July.	} For Grafton and Coos.
Haverhill.....	Tuesday after fourth Tuesday of December.	

Trial terms are held twice a year in every county.

COUNTY COURTS.

Judges and Registers of Probate.

Counties.	Judges of Probate.	When appointed.	Registers.	When appointed.
Belknap	Warren Lovell.....	1841	W. L. Melcher.....	1861
Carroll.....	Joel Eastman.....	1856	Daniel G. Beede.....	1856
Cheshire.....	Larkin Baker.....	1841	Silas Hardy.....	1859
Coos.....	Turner Stephenson....	1855	John M. Whipple.....	1860
Grafton.....	Nathan W. Westgate..	1861	Luther C. Morse.....	1861
Hillsborough....	David Cross.....	1856	J. G. Dearborn.....	1860
Merrimack.....	Hamilton E. Perkins..	1856	Isaac A. Hill.....	1856
Rockingham.....	Wm. W. Stickney.....	1857	Samuel D. Wingate...	1857
Strafford.....	Daniel G. Rollins.....	1857	Asa Freeman.....	1857
Sullivan	Alvah Smith.....	1856	Shepard L. Bowers....	1861

Judges and Registers of Probate are appointed by the Governor and Council, and hold their offices during good behavior; but no person can hold the office of Judge after he has attained the age of seventy years.

FINANCES.

Receipts.

Balance in the treasury, June 1, 1862.....	\$17,964 27
Receipts from State taxes.....	80,581 65
“ “ railroad taxes.....	53,171 40
“ “ Secretary of State.....	703 00
Net income of State Prison	2,629 56
Temporary loans.....	239,300 00
Total receipts.....	\$394,349 88

Payments.

Salaries.....	\$23,259 50
Legislature.....	31,767 56
Insane, Deaf, and Dumb.....	5,137 80
House of Reformation.....	6,000 00
State Printer.....	5,033 74
Interest on Debt.....	4,418 03
Aid to volunteers' families.....	181,965 90
Railroad tax dividends.....	30,973 77
Temporary Loan.....	45,300 00
Notes payable.....	19,500 00
All other payments.....	23,491 26
Cash in treasury, June 1, 1863.....	17,502 32

Total payments..... \$394,349 88

WAR FUNDS.

Balance in the treasury on this account, June 1, 1862.....	\$28,259 19
Receipts for sale of State bonds at par.....	459,000 00
Interest and premium on State bonds to date of issue.....	23,208 60
From United States (credit for quota of direct tax).....	218,406 67

\$728,974 36

Charges of all kinds for bounties, pay, transportation to volunteers, &c., quota of direct tax, interest on war bonds, &c.....	697,512 85
--	------------

June 1, 1863.—Balance in treasury to credit of war account. \$31,461 51

The above totals are much larger than the real receipts and expenditures, as they are swelled on both Dr. and Cr. sides by the double entry of sums which neither passed into nor out of the treasury. That part of the expenditures of New Hampshire for military purposes which constitutes a charge against the United States may be expressed briefly as follows:—

Payments on war accounts.

Amount paid by the State on account of the war and charged to the United States prior to June 1, 1862.....	\$907,602 46
Amount from June 1, 1862, to June 1, 1863.....	398,233 14

Total.....\$1,305,835 60

In satisfaction of these charges there has been received in cash from the United States..... \$238,940 00

Credit for quota of direct tax, less discount of 15 per cent for assumption..... 185,645 67

Total.....\$424,585 67

Balance due from the United States..... \$881,249 93

STATE DEBT.—The State Treasurer makes no specific report of the debt of New Hampshire. Since 1861, bonds and notes for moneys for war purposes and the temporary use of the State have been issued to the amount of \$1,433,400. Some part of this has been repaid, but the exact sum it is difficult to ascertain from the published reports. Previous to 1861 New Hampshire owed no debt.

BANKS.

TABLE exhibiting the Capital and Loans of the Banks of New Hampshire, and the Amount of their Immediate Liabilities, or Circulation and Deposits, and the Specie on hand, the 1st of June in each Year for Ten Years, from 1854 to 1863 inclusive, and on Dec. 1, 1863.

Year.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Aggregate Circulation & Deposits.	Specie.	Percentage of Specie to Circulation and Deposits.
1854.....	35	3,416,000 00	6,751,885 82	3,031,596 00	880,071 82	3,911,667 82	182,319 53	4.66
1855.....	41	3,926,000 00	7,320,150 90	3,139,841 00	906,070 98	4,045,911 98	198,841 77	4.91
1856.....	49	4,831,000 00	8,801,374 16	3,722,247 00	1,041,100 00	4,763,347 00	234,761 21	4.92
1857.....	52	5,041,000 00	8,774,532 64	3,432,782 00	1,052,369 51	4,485,151 51	223,833 90	4.99
1858.....	52	5,041,000 00	7,791,459 62	2,659,522 00	1,056,134 84	3,715,656 84	274,074 67	7.37
1859.....	52	5,016,000 00	8,477,186 41	3,119,804 00	1,216,906 03	4,336,710 03	269,890 81	6.22
1860.....	51	4,911,000 00	8,330,918 68	3,117,444 00	1,211,551 88	4,328,995 88	253,496 35	5.85
1861.....	52	5,031,000 00	8,347,237 45	2,985,891 00	1,268,726 64	4,254,620 64	301,841 48	7.09
1862.....	52	4,928,700 00	8,168,977 42	3,249,692 00	1,207,289 13	4,456,981 13	318,169 05	7.14
1863.....	52	4,678,700 00	8,742,668 62	4,192,434 00	1,652,436 15	5,844,870 15	356,996 57	6.10
1863Dec	51	4,628,700 00	9,483,348 00	4,101,036 00	1,778,552 00	5,882,588 00	283,524 00	.....

Circulation, Dec. 1, 1863.....\$4,104,036

“ “ 1862..... 3,249,692

Increase to Dec. 1, 1863..... \$854,344

SAVINGS-BANKS.

TABLE exhibiting the Number, Condition, and Progress of the Savings-Banks of New Hampshire, in each of Ten Years from 1854 to 1863 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Banks.	No. of Depositors.	Increase in Number of Depositors over previous year.	Per cent. of Increase.	Amount of Deposits.	Increase in amount of deposits over previous year.	Per cent. of increase.	Average to each depositor.	Population of New Hampshire.	Deposits to each person of population.	Per cent. of population who are depositors.
1854....	16	20,145	.....	.....	\$3,222,261 52	\$714,351 91	23½	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855....	17	21,300	1,155	5½	3,341,256 81	118,995 29	3½	\$159.95	.....	.....	.....
1856....	19	23,489	2,189	9½	3,537,363 31	196,106 50	5½	150.99	.....	.....	.....
1857....	20	24,786	1,297	5¼	3,748,285 63	210,922 32	6	151.62	.....	.....	.....
1858....	21	23,463	1,323	Decrease.	3,588,658 23	159,627 40	Dec.	152.94	.....	.....	.....
1859....	23	26,762	3,299	12¼	4,138,822 40	550,164 17	15½	154.65	.....	.....	.....
1860....	26	30,823	4,066	13¼	4,830,024 86	721,202 46	17½	157.65	326,072	\$14.90	9½
1861....	26	35,590	4,762	14	5,590,652 18	730,627 32	15	157.08	.....	.....	.....
1862....	27	35,920	330	1 pr. ct. nearly.	5,553,535 46	62,933 23	1	157.39	.....	.....	.....
1863....	27	39,353	3,438	9½	6,500,308 07	906,722 61	16	166.68	.....	.....	.....

Annual expenses of management, 1860.....	\$14,880 00
“ “ “ 1861.....	17,657 80
“ “ “ 1862.....	18,588 04

RAILROADS.—The Report of the New Hampshire Railroad Commissioners for 1863 contains no summary exhibit of the condition and movement of the railroads for the year; and the details given in the text of their report are not such as can be tabulated for purposes of comparison

with preceding years. The number of roads was not increased during the year; but the traffic results are reported in general terms as of the most gratifying character, and as exhibiting the increasing prosperity of the State, although the country is at war.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The following summary from the Report of the Board of Education of 1862 presents some of the leading and important statistics of the schools compared with the preceding year:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
Number of school-districts reported.....	2,386	2,352
Whole number of different scholars four years of age and upwards, attending school not less than two weeks.....	82,840	84,787
Average attendance of scholars during the year.....	54,580	58,454
Ratio of the average attendance to the whole number of different scholars, expressed in decimals.....	0.6574	0.6894
Number of male teachers employed.....	1,067	1,091
Number of female teachers employed.....	3,064	3,102
Average wages per month of male teachers, including board.....	\$25.58	\$24.35
Average wages per month of female teachers, including board.....	\$14.23	\$14.12
Average length of summer schools, in weeks.....	10.27	10.41
Average length of winter schools, in weeks.....	10.40	10.89
Amount of money raised by town tax for the support of schools.....	\$218,550.34	\$218,628.64
Amount contributed by districts or individuals, in board, fuel, and money, to prolong the schools beyond what is raised by town tax.....	\$12,989.04	\$14,863.32
Amount of income from local funds for schools.....	\$7,162.15	\$8,308.00
Amount of income from surplus revenue money.....	\$1,512.06	\$2,460.51
Amount of income from literary fund used.....	\$24,538.09	\$24,932.34
Amount of income from railroad tax for support of schools.....	\$8,085.61	\$4,430.69
Total amount of money appropriated for public schools.....	\$272,897.29	\$274,623.50
Average amount appropriated for each scholar attending school not less than two weeks during the year.....	\$3.30	\$3.23

STATE PRISON, CONCORD—John Foss, *Warden.*

TABLE showing the Number of Convicts in Prison, the Number Committed, Discharged, Pardoned, Deceased, Escaped, &c. for each of Five Years from 1859 to 1863.

	In Prison.	Committed.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.	Removed to Insane Asylum.
1859, May 1	105	37	22	16	3	.....	1
1860 " "	110	35	18	10	1	.....	1
1861, " "	119	42	19	10	4	.....	.....
1862, " "	112	31	20	12	5	.....	1
1863, " "	101	22	13	14	5	1	.....

Decrease in the number in prison May, 1861, 18.

Decrease in the number committed compared with 1860-61, 20, or nearly 50 per cent.

The causes of death in the five cases reported in 1862-63 were: consumption, 1; self-abuse, 1; suicide, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; abdominal dropsy, 1.

Receipts and Expenditures.

Cash on hand May 1, 1862.....	\$2,629 56
Amount received from labor of convicts.....	14,034 61
From visitors, and miscellaneous sources.....	895 76
	<hr/>
	\$17,559 93

Payments.

Cash paid into State Treasury	\$2,629 56
For ordinary operations of prison.....	12,818 44
" extraordinary expenses.....	169 08
	<hr/>
	15,617 08
Balance, being net income for the year.....	\$1,942 85

Of the expenses, \$3734 were for provisions, \$573 93 for clothing and bedding, and \$858 58 for light and fuel.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, CONCORD.—From the report of the superintendent, Dr. Jesse P. Bancroft, the following summary of the transactions for the year ending May 1, 1863, is compiled:—

On the 1st of May, 1862, there were in the asylum 188 patients, of whom 88 were males and 100 females. Since that time 101 were admitted,—45 males and 56 females. The whole number in the asylum during the year was 289,—133 males and 156 females. 69 were discharged, 32 males and 37 females; and 16 died, 7 males and 9 females.

There were in the asylum, on the 1st day of May, 1863, 204 patients, of whom 94 were males and 110 were females.

Among those admitted during the year there was, relatively to the whole, a larger number in whom insanity was of long standing than in previous years, more than one-half being of this character.

The whole number discharged during the year was 69, and of these 30 were recovered, 22 improved, and 17 unimproved; showing the proportion of recoveries to be about 30 per cent. of the whole number of admissions, and 62½ per cent. of the number of recent attacks.

Occupations of those Admitted.—Farmers, 21; common laborers, 2; carpenters, 4; preachers, 2; soldiers, 2; blacksmith, 1; students, 2; lawyer, 1; morocco-dresser, 1; household occupations, 34; tailoress, 1; factory-operatives, 4; teacher, 1; ma-

son, 1; trader, 1; clerk, 1; no fixed occupation, 22.

Assigned causes of insanity in 101 cases admitted in 1862-63:—Ill health, 15; intemperance, 5; epilepsy, 5; fever, 3; trouble, 2; hereditary predisposition, 8; religious excitement, 3; enlisting of husband, 1; fear of the draft, 2; loss of children, 2; masturbation, 3; disappointment, 2; paralysis, 2; spiritualism, 1; turn of life, 1; ill treatment, 1; constitutional vice, 1; business, 1; disease, 2; no cause given, 42.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND THE WAR.—From the 7th of May, 1861, to June 1, 1863, New Hampshire furnished to the armies of the United States 17,738 men. These were divided as follows, according to their terms of service: for 3 months, 780; for 3 years, 14,935; for 9 months, 2023; total, 17,738. Considered with reference to their organization, the above men composed 17 regiments of infantry, 1 battery of light artillery, and 4 companies of artillery. The 17th regiment was eventually consolidated with the 2d. Besides the above enumerated men the returns made to the Adjutant-General's Office show that 2702 men from the State had entered the service of the United States, either in the navy or in the organizations of other States, making the aggregate from New Hampshire 20,440 men. The quotas of the State under all the calls for troops to June 1, 1863, stood as follow:—

Call of April, 1861, for three-months men.....	780
Call of July 2, 1861, and July, 1862, for three-years men.....	13,507
Call of August 4, 1862, for nine-months men.....	5,053
	<hr/>
Total of quotas.....	19,340

Bounty.—The State bounty for each enlisted man was \$50 for a new regiment, and \$60 for enlisting in an old regiment.

Militia.—The militia of the State, as enrolled in 1863, numbered 29,583 men liable to militia duty.

Money Contributed.—There is no accessible record

of the money contributed by New Hampshire beyond that contained in the summary of the finances, *ante*.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The report of Adjutant-General Anthony Colby, dated May 29, 1863, is a pamphlet of 52 pages.

TABLE showing Organization, Commanding Officers, Date of Muster, Date of leaving State, and Location at last Report, of New Hampshire Troops.

Organization.	First Commanding Officer.	Men.	Mustered into U.S. Service.	Left the State.	Location at last Reports.
1st Infantry, 3 months	Col. Tappan.....	780	May 7, 1861	.....	Time expired.
2d " 3 years	" Gilman Marston.....	1,040	.....	.....	Army of Potomac.
3d " "	" John H. Jackson.....	1,035	Aug. 26, '61	Sept. 3, '61	South Carolina.
4th " "	" Louis Bell.....	1,042	Sept. 18, '61	" 27, '61	"
5th " "	" Edward E. Cross.....	1,024	Oct. 20, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Army of Potomac.
6th " "	" Simeon G. Griffin.....	1,024	Dec. 17, '61	Dec. 25, '61	North Carolina.
7th " "	" H. S. Putnam.....	1,003	"	" 28, '61	Florida.
8th " "	" Hawkes Fearing, Jr.....	1,010	"	Jan. 25, '62	Louisiana.
9th " "	" Enoch Q. Fellows.....	975	Aug. 23, '62	Aug. 25, '62	Army of Potomac.
10th " "	" Michael T. Donohue.....	928	" 20, '62	Sept. 22, '62	"
11th " "	" Walter Harriman.....	997	" 26, '62	" 11, '62	"
12th " "	" Jos. H. Potter.....	1,017	Sept. 3, '62	" 27, '62	"
13th " "	" Aaron H. Stevens.....	1,016	" 8, '62	Oct. 8, '62	"
14th " "	" Robert Wilson.....	966	" 15, '62	" 18, '62	"
15th " 9 months	" John W. Kingman.....	917	.....	Nov. 13, '62	Time expired.
16th " "	" James Pike.....	892	.....	" 23, '62	"
17th " "	" Henry O. Kent.....	199	*	.....	.....
Light Battery, 3 years	Capt. George A. Gerrish.....	151	Sept. 26, '61	Oct. 30, '61	.....
Cavalry	Major D. B. Nelson.....	323	.....	Jan. 22, '62	Rhode Island Cavalry.
Sharpshooters, "	" Amos B. Jones, }	294	Sept. 9, '61	Sept. 11, '61	Army of Potomac.
1st Company.....	Capt. Wm. P. Austin, }		Nov. 26, '61	Nov. 27, '61	"
2d "	" H. M. Caldwell, }		Dec. 12, '61	Dec. 13, '61	"
3d "	" W. D. McPherson, }		.....	.....	.....
Recruits.	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry.....3 years	.....	1,030	.....	.....	.....
Infantry....."	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
".....9 months	.....	17,738	.....	.....	.....
Fort Constitution.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garrison.....	Capt. James Davidson.....	52	May 12, '62	.....	.....

* Consolidated with the 2d Regiment April 16, 1863.

The only changes reported in the commanding officers of regiments are Col. E. S. Baily, *vice* Marston of the 2d, and Col. Herbert B. Titus, *vice* Fellows of the 9th.

Officers of the New Hampshire Militia.

Adjutant-General, &c., Anthony Colby, New London; Military Committee, Charles F. Brooks, Westmoreland; Oliver Pillsbury, Henniker; Ethan Colby, Colebrook. Aids to Commander-in-

Chief, Milo H. Crosby, Hebron; Samuel Webber, Manchester; Jos. C. Abbott, Manchester; Josiah B. Sanborn, Concord; Gilman H. Tucker, Raymond; William C. Berry, Barnstead; John S. Walker, Claremont.

Militia of New Hampshire by Counties.—Enrolment of 1863.

Rockingham.....	4,757	Merrimack.....	3,979
Strafford.....	2,758	Cheshire.....	2,532
Belknap.....	1,551	Sullivan.....	1,635
Carroll.....	1,673	Grafton.....	3,222
Hillsborough.....	6,443	Coos.....	1,033
		Total.....	29,583

III. VERMONT.

First settlement, 1724-31. *Capital*, Montpelier. *Area*, 9056½ square miles. *Population*, 1860, 315,098.

Government for the year ending October, 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	JOHN GREGORY SMITH....	St. Albans.....	Oct. 1864.	\$1,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Paul Dillingham.....	Waterbury ...	" "	\$4 per day.
Treasurer.....	John B. Page.....	Rutland	" "	500
Secretary of State.....	George W. Bailey, Jr....	Montpelier...	" "	400
Sec. of Civil and Mil. Affairs	Samuel Williams.....	Rutland.....	" "	275
Auditor of Accounts.....	Jeptha Bradley.....	St. Albans.....	" "	500
Sec. Board of Education...	John S. Adams.....	Burlington...	" "	1,000
Secretary of Senate.....	Henry Clark.....	Poultney.....	" "	250
Clerk of the House.....	Edward A. Stewart.....	Derby.....	" "	700
Speaker.....	Abraham B. Gardner....	Bennington...	" "	\$4 per day.
State Librarian.....	Charles Reed.....	Montpelier...	" "	125
Sup't State Prison.....	James A. Pollard.....	Windsor.....	" "	500
Adj't and Inspector Gen'l.	Peter T. Washburn.....	Woodstock ...	" "	150
Quartermaster-General.....	George F. Davis.....	Cavendish.....	" "	150
Judge-Advocate General....	John S. Marcy.....	Royalton.....	" "	.....
Bank Commissioner.....	Jerre E. Dickerman.....	Charleston....	" "	500
Railroad Commissioner.....	G. H. Rice.....	South Hero...	" "	500
Commissioner of Insane...	E. N. S. Morgan.....	Bennington...	" "	.....

Directors of the State Prison.—Daniel Stearns, Windsor; Samuel Merriam, Johnson; and Pitt W. Hyde, Castleton.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Treasurer are chosen annually by the people, at an election held on the first Tuesday in September. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Superintendent of State Prisons, Commissioner of Insane, Bank Commissioner, Railroad Commissioner, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Judge-Advocate General, and State Prison Directors, are chosen

annually by the Legislature, at its session commencing the second Thursday in October. Thirty Senators and 239 Representatives (one from each "town"), elected annually by the people, compose the Legislature of Vermont. The compensation of the members of the Legislature is \$2 per day of attendance.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Elected.	Salary.
Luke P. Poland.....	St. Johnsbury.....	Chief-Judge	Oct. 1863.	\$1,800
Asa Owen Aldis.....	St. Albans.....	Assistant Judge...	" "	1,800
John Pierpoint.....	Vergennes.....	" "	" "	1,800
James Barrett.....	Woodstock	" "	" "	1,800
Loyal C. Kellogg.....	Rutland.....	" "	" "	1,800
Asahel Peck.....	Burlington	" "	" "	1,800
William G. Shaw.....	Burlington	Reporter	" "	450

The six Judges constituting the Supreme Court of Vermont are elected annually by the Legislature. A general term of the Supreme Court for the eastern counties is held annually on the east side of the mountains, at such time and place as the court shall designate, and in the same way an annual general term for the western counties is held on the west of the mountains. One term of the Supreme Court is also held annually in each county. Each Judge of the Supreme Court is a Chancellor. For all purposes except final

adjudication, the Court of Chancery is always in session; and it holds, besides, two stated terms annually in each county. The Judges of the Supreme Court hold County Courts twice a year in each county, where one judge of the Supreme Court is assisted by two county judges, elected annually by the people of the counties respectively. Questions of law arising in the County Courts, and appeals from the degrees of a Chancellor, may be carried to the Supreme Court.

Assistant Judges of the County Courts.—Term of Office expires December 1, 1864.—Salary, a per-diem allowance.

County.	Name.	County.	Name.
Addison.....	Abel Walker, Oliver Smith.	Lamoille.....	Thaddeus Hubbell, Samuel Plumley.
Bennington.....	Benj. R. Sears, Return M. Underhill.	Orange.....	Horace Strickland, Ebenezer Bass.
Caledonia.....	John C. Tibbets, Jonathan D. Abbott.	Orleans.....	Amasa Paine, Simeon Allbee.
Chittenden.....	Andrew Warner, Lyman Hall.	Rutland.....	Joel Ainsworth, Barnes Frisbie.
Essex.....	Willard H. Kneeland, Nathaniel W. French.	Washington.....	Calvin Fullerton, Abel K. Warren.
Franklin.....	Royal T. Bingham, R. H. Hoyt.	Windham.....	Marshal Newton, Ira Goodhue.
Grand Isle.....	D. S. Sweet, Dorus V. Goodsell.	Windsor.....	John S. Marcy, John Wilder.

Clerks of the Supreme and County Courts.

County.	Clerks.	Residence.	County.	Clerks.	Residence.
Addison.....	Dugald Stewart.....	Middlebury.	Lamoille.....	L. S. Small.....	Hydepark.
Bennington.....	John V. Hall.....	Bennington.	Orange.....	L. G. Hinckley.....	Chelsea.
Caledonia.....	Charles S. Dana.....	Danville.	Orleans.....	I. N. Cushman.....	Irasburg.
Chittenden.....	John S. Adams.....	Burlington.	Rutland.....	Fred. W. Hopkins..	Rutland.
Essex.....	Henry Heywood.....	Guildhall.	Washington...	Luther Newcomb...	Montpelier.
Franklin.....	Jos. H. Brainerd...	St. Albans.	Windham.....	Royall Tyler.....	Brattleboro'.
Grand Isle.....	Elisha R. Goodsell..	North Hero.	Windsor.....	Norman Williams..	Woodstock.

FINANCES TO SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

Balance in Treasury, Sept. 1, 1862..... \$224,250 41

Receipts:

From taxes collected.....	\$727,875 12
taxes on foreign bank stocks.....	
fees paid by Judges of Probate.....	
payments by co. clerks. forfeited bonds, &c.....	46,452 18
Total receipts from ordi- nary sources.....	\$774,327 30
From State bonds issued during the year.....	354,000 00
the United States re- payments of war ex- penses.....	332,303 11
interest and premium on bonds.....	49,472 24
temporary loan, Act of 1861.....	30,000 00
temporary loan, Act of 1862.....	351,000 00
the United States, on account of allotments of pay to soldiers' families.....	737,098 93
Total rec'pts on account of the war for the year	1,853,874 28
Aggregate receipts and resources for the year.	2,852,451 99

Disbursements:

For Gen. Assembly of 1862.	\$37,008 60
Salaries.....	31,037 50
Court and Auditor's or- ders.....	97,532 26
Board of Education, and for sundry miscella- neous accounts.....	4,285 70
Special appropriations by the Legislature....	12,302 28
Total disbursements for ordin'y civil purposes.	182,166 34
Bonds of 1857, paid.....	99,500 00
Military warrants drawn by the Governor.....	148,956 25
extra pay to Vermont soldiers after muster in the U. S. service....	983,332 22
Direct tax to U. S.....	179,407 80
Loan of 1861, paid.....	88,000 00
Loan of 1862, paid.....	339,000 00
Payment of bal. to 2d regiment.....	337 80
Total on sundry war accounts.....	1,739,024 07
Soldiers' allotments dis- tributed.....	619,658 62
Interest on bonds and loans.....	89,669 21
Aggregate disbursements Bal. in Treas., Sept. 5, 1863.....	\$2,730,018 24 \$122,433 75

STATE DEBT, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

<i>Funded Liabilities:</i>		The estimated ordinary and extraordinary expenses of Vermont (including the above excess of \$276,674), for the current year amount to.....		\$1,336,673
Bonds due June 1, 1871.....	\$900,000 00	It was proposed to meet these expenses by Bonds.....	\$45,000	
Bonds due June 1, 1876.....	205,000 00	It was proposed to meet these expenses by taxes.....	791,673	
Due to banks and towns.....	25,723 62	Total.....		\$1,336,673
Total funded debt.....	\$1,130,723 62			
<i>Current Liabilities:</i>				
The current liabilities of Vermont on the 5th Sept. 1863, were.....	\$453,478			
To meet which, the State had resources amounting to.....	176,804			
Excess of current liabilities.....	\$276,674			

BANKS.—From the Report of the Commissioner, September 1, 1863.

Condition of the Banks of Vermont, July 1, 1863.

	1863.	1862.
<i>Liabilities.</i> —Capital.....	\$3,916,000	\$3,861,000
Circulation.....	5,415,628	4,337,859
Due depositors.....	1,848,153 }	957,215 }
Other liabilities.....	78,272 }	
Total liabilities.....	\$11,258,055	.....
<i>Resources.</i> —Discounts, State, and United States securities.....	\$8,790,493	6,686,812
Notes of other banks, United States notes, &c.....	388,357	257,618
Specie.....	151,422	216,450
Deposits in City Banks.....	1,654,289	1,946,090
Total resources, including those not specified...	\$11,597,795	\$9,516,957

Circulation was increased in 1863 from \$4,337,859 to \$5,415,628, being an increase of \$1,077,769.

SAVINGS-BANKS.

Report to July 1, 1863.

	1863.	1862.	Increase.
Whole number of depositors.....	11,045	10,463	582
Whole amount on deposit.....	\$1,712,231	\$1,386,258	\$325,973
Whole number of Savings-Banks.....	10	10	.....

COMMON SCHOOLS.—From the Report of Mr. J. S. Adams, the Secretary of the Board of Education, dated September, 1863, the following statistics are obtained and compared with those of 1862.

	1863	1862.
Number of school districts.....	2,928	2,928
Number of schools reporting.....	2,722	.....
Number of heads of families.....	56,070	57,200
Number of children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.....	86,562	89,599
Wages paid to male teachers.....	\$50,748	\$62,512
Wages paid to female teachers.....	\$102,549	\$101,400
Amount paid for board of teachers.....	\$72,252	\$89,500
Whole amount paid for board, wages, and fuel.....	\$242,807	\$251,251
Whole number of pupils between the ages of 4 and 18 who have attended school during the year.....	71,877	63,728
Whole number between 18 and 20 attending during the year.....	2,622	2,642
Average attendance of pupils between 4 and 20 years of age for the year.....	46,883	47,455
Whole number of teachers.....	4,744	4,904

VERMONT AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT HAMBURG, GERMANY.

In the message of Governor Smith to the Legislature, dated October 9, 1863, it is stated that the list of competitors for prizes at the Exhibition comprised more than two thousand sheep from all the Germanic States, from France, England,

and nearly all the countries of Central Europe, and that over this large competition Vermont was awarded the two first prizes, and one second prize, for her sheep on exhibition.

VERMONT ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT BRATTLEBORO',—Dr. W. H. Rockwell, *Superintendent*. Report of August, 1863.

	1863.	1862.
Number in hospital, August 1	442	463
Admitted during the year	98	146
Discharged during the year	119	121

Of those discharged during the year (119), 41 had recovered, 16 improved, 24 not improved, 38 died. Since the opening of the institution, December 12, 1836, 3552 patients had been admitted,

of whom 3110 had been discharged. Of the 3110 discharged, 1635 had recovered. Expenditures for the year, \$63,151; income from board of patients, \$60,189.

VERMONT STATE PRISON, AT WINDSOR,—Hiram Harlow, *Superintendent*. Report of September 1, 1863.

TABLE showing the number of Convicts committed, discharged, &c., in each year from 1854 to 1863 inclusive.

Year.	Number committed.	Average Term of Years.	Pardoned.	Term expired.	Sent Insane Hospital.	Escaped.	Died.	Total Number discharged.	Aged under 15 years.	Age 15 to 21 years.	Age 21 to 30 years.	Age over 30 years.	Natives of Vermont.	Natives of other States.	Foreigners.	Sentenced for life.
1854.....	22	24	5	20	...	...	4	29	2	7	8	5	6	8	8	...
1855.....	35	4	15	14	...	...	1	30	...	13	7	15	9	7	19	2
1856.....	31	34	8	16	...	...	1	25	3	9	10	9	8	7	16	1
1857.....	25	24	16	17	1	...	...	34	...	5	11	9	7	9	9	...
1858.....	35	3	6	18	...	...	3	27	2	11	10	12	11	15	9	...
1859.....	38	24	9	22	2	1	...	34	1	15	12	10	19	10	9	1
1860.....	41	23	9	13	...	...	2	24	2	14	17	8	15	14	12	1
1861.....	44	23	12	29	...	...	2	43	1	7	21	15	14	11	19	...
1862.....	42	23	5	38	...	1	2	46	...	11	17	14	21	8	13	...
1863.....	22	21	6	37	...	...	...	43	...	7	7	8	6	8	8	2

Number in confinement, Sept. 1, 1862.....	95	Number committed in 1862.....	42
“ “ “ “ 1, 1863.....	74	“ “ “ 1863.....	22
Decrease in 1862.....	21	Decrease in 1863.....	20

The total expenditures for support of the prison for the year were \$8,495.02; the total income from labor of convicts was \$6,725.57.

VERMONT AND THE WAR.

Since the 9th of May, 1861, the date of muster of the 1st Vermont into the service of the United States, to October 1, 1863, this State furnished to the armies of the Union 19,607 men. Of these, 782 were for 3 months, 4833 were for 9 months, and 13,992 were for 3 years. These men were organized into 16 regiments of infantry, 1 regi-

ment of cavalry, 2 batteries of light artillery, and 3 companies of sharpshooters. On the 10th of December, 1862, the 11th Infantry was changed to Heavy Artillery, and two additional companies have been recruited for the regiment. The table annexed presents the foregoing general statements more in detail.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	First Commanding Officer.	Men.	Mustered into U. S. Service.	Commanding Officer at Latest Reports.
3 mo's.	1st Infantry.....	Col. John W. Phelps.....	782	May 9, 1861.	Mustered out.
3 y's.	2d "	" Henry Whiting.....	868	June 20, "	Col. Walbridge.
"	3d "	" Breed N. Hyde.....	882	July 15, "	" T. O. Seaver.
"	4th "	" E. H. Stoughton.....	1,046	Sept. 21, "	" C. B. Stoughton.
"	5th "	" Henry A. Smalley.....	1,006	Sept. 16, "	" J. R. Lewis.
"	6th "	" Nathaniel Lord, Jr....	971	Oct. 15, "	" E. L. Barney.
"	1st Cavalry.....	" Lemuel B. Platt.....	966	Nov. 19, "	" E. B. Sawyer.
"	1st Sharpshoot's.	Capt. E. Weston, Jr.....	104	Oct. 31, "	Capt. E. W. Hindes.
"	2d "	" H. R. Stoughton.....	91	Nov. 9, "	" S. F. Norton.
"	3d "	" Gilbert Hart.....	106	Dec. 31, "	" F. D. Sweetser.
"	7th Infantry.....	Col. Geo. J. Roberts.....	1,014	Feb. 12, 1862.	Col. W. C. Holbrook.
"	8th "	" Stephen Thomas.....	1,015	Feb. 18, "	" Stephen Thomas.
"	1st Battery	Capt. Geo. W. Duncan.....	156	Feb. 18, "	Capt. Geo. T. Hebard.
"	2d "	" L. R. Sayles.....	130	Dec. 16, 1861.	" T. E. Holcomb.†
"	9th Infantry.....	Col. Geo. J. Stannard†....	920	July 9, 1862.	Col. E. H. Ripley.
"	10th "	" Albert B. Jewett.....	1,016	Sept. 1, "	" Albert B. Jewett.
"	11th* "	" James M. Warner.....	1,018	Sept. 1, "	" James M. Warner.
9 mo's.	12th "	" Asa P. Blunt.....	988	Oct. 4, "	[Mustered out, July 14, 1863.
"	13th "	" Francis V. Randall....	953	" 10, "	do. " 21, "
"	14th "	" Wm. T. Nichols.....	952	" 21, "	do. " 30, "
"	15th "	" Redfield Proctor.....	935	" 22, "	do. Aug. 5, "
"	16th "	" Wheelock G. Veazey....	949	" 23, "	do. " 10, "
3 y's.	Recruits to old regiments .....	.....	16,868		
	Brigade band.....	.....	2,724		
			15	May 26, 1863.	
	Total.....		19,607		

Vermont Militia.—An enrolment of the militia made in January, 1863, presented the following results:—

Whole number enrolled.....	47,183
Exempted by Medical Boards.....	3,384
In the United States Service.....	13,687
	17,071

Liable to draft..... 30,112

An enrolment was also made in June, 1863, under the "Conscription Act," by the United States provost-marshal. By this latter enrolment the militia of Vermont were reported to be in number and classification as follows:—

First class.....	23,722
Second class.....	11,903

Total..... 35,625

The quota apportioned to the State under the call made by the President for a draft, in pursuance of this act, was.....	4,715
To cover this quota there were drafted.....	7,071
Of these there were rejected for disability.....	2,157
Exempted.....	1,426
Failed to report.....	557
Cases undecided.....	145
Died.....	5
	4,290

Remainder held to military service..... 2,781

Those held to service responded as follows:—	
Entered the service.....	318
Furnished substitutes.....	630
Paid commutation.....	1,833
	2,781

Leaving this number of the quota to be filled..... 1,924

Quotas of Volunteers.—Under the first call of the President for 500,000 three-years volunteers, the quota of Vermont was.....	8,950
Under the second call for 300,000 three-years volunteers, it was.....	4,898
Total.....	13,848

To meet these two requisitions, the State furnished..... 13,992

Excess of three-years men.....	144
Under the call for 300,000 nine-months men, Vermont's quota was.....	4,898
Number of nine-months men furnished.....	4,833

Deficit of nine-months men..... 65

Casualties in the Vermont regiments.—Reports from the regiments, &c. of three-years men remaining in the service at various dates in August and September, 1863, show that but 7884 men remain on the rolls, and that but 6150 were fit for duty. The regiments making these reports mustered originally (including recruits) 13,992 men: so that 6108 men have died from disease or from wounds, or have been discharged, or have deserted.

Extra pay.—The State of Vermont allows to each of her soldiers \$7 per month in addition to the pay of the United States.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The report of Adjutant-General P. T. Washburn, dated October 3, 1863, is an octavo of 106 pages, and a very business-like document. General Washburn has also prepared a Register of the Commissioned officers of Vermont.

* Changed to heavy artillery, December 10, 1862.

† Resigned August 19, 1863, to accept promotion. In this place his name is given as P. E. Holcomb.

‡ Promoted Brigadier-General.

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

First settlement, 1620. Capital, Boston. Area, 7800 square miles. Population, 1860, 1,231,068. Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	JOHN A. ANDREW.....	Boston	Jan. 1865.	\$3,500
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Joel Hayden.....	Williamsburg	" "	Mileage & \$600.
Secretary	Oliver Warner.....	Northampton	" "	\$2,000
Treas. & Receiver-General..	Henry K. Oliver.....	Salem.....	" "	2,000
Auditor.....	Levi Reed	Abington.....	" "	2,000
Attorney-General	Dwight Foster.....	Worcester....	" "	2,500, & 1,000 for clerk hire.
Sec. of Board of Education, and State Librarian.....	Samuel C. Jackson	Andover.....	.....	1,900
Agent of the Board.....	B. G. Northrop.....	Saxonville....	.....	Travelling ex- penses & \$1,200.
Sec. Board of Agriculture..	Charles L. Flint.....	Boston .....	.....	\$2,000
Agent of State Charities....	Henry B. Wheelwright..	Taunton.....	.....	2,000
Adjutant-General.....	Brig.-Gen. Wm. Schouler	Lynn.....	.....	2,000
Assistant Adjutant-Gen'l...	Maj. Nehemiah Brown..	Boston .....	.....	1,500
Quartermaster-General	Brig.-Gen. John H. Reed	Boston .....	.....	.....
Commissary-General.....	Col. Elijah D. Brigham..	Boston .....	.....	.....
Surgeon-General.....	Col. Wm. J. Dale, M.D...	Boston .....	.....	.....
Master of Ordnance.....	G. C. Trumbull	Boston .....	.....	.....
Military Secretary to the Governor.....	A. G. Browne, Jr.....	Salem.....	.....	.....
Chief Clerk to Sec. of State	Charles W. Lovett.....	Boston	Jan. 1865.	1,500
Clerk of Senate	Stephen N. Gifford.....	Duxbury .....	.....	2,000
Clerk of House.....	William S. Robinson.....	Malden .....	.....	2,000

Councillors for the year 1864.

District.	Name.	Residence.	District.	Name.	Residence.
First.....	Nehemiah Boynton.	Chelsea.	Fifth.....	Zenas M. Crane	Dalton.
Second.....	Eben S. Poor	So. Danvers.	Sixth.....	Jon. D. Wheeler....	Grafton.
Third.....	James M. Shute.....	Somerville.	Seventh...	Francis W. Bird....	Walpole.
Fourth.....	Hartley Williams...	Worcester.	Eighth.....	Sam'l Osborne, Jr...	Edgartown.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and Attorney-General are chosen annually by the people, at "meetings" held for the purpose on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November. Councillors (eight in number), to advise the Governor in the executive part of government, are chosen by the people at the same time—the electors in each council district choosing one councillor. The political year commences on the first Wednesday of January. Senators (40 in number) and Representatives (240 in number), elected annually by the people, constitute the Legislature, and the style of that body

is, "The General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." The General Court assembles at least once a year, on the first Wednesday of January. Senators and Representatives are allowed each \$300 for attendance at the regular sessions. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who has resided one year in the State and six months in his election district, and who has paid a tax within two years, has a right to vote; he must, however, be able to read the Constitution of the State in the English language. Paupers and persons under guardianship are excluded.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Appointed.	Salary.
George Tyler Bigelow.....	Boston.....	Chief-Justice.....	1860	\$4,500
Charles A. Dewey.....	Northampton....	Justice	1837	4,000
Theron Metcalf	Boston.....	"	1848	4,000
Pliny Merrick.....	Worcester.....	"	1853	4,000
Eben. Rockwood Hoar.....	Concord	"	1859	4,000
Reuben A. Chapman.....	Springfield.....	"	1860	4,000
Charles Allen.....	Greenfield	Reporter .....	.....	300 and pro- ceeds of reports.
George C. Wilde.....	Boston.....	Clerk.....	.....	.....

The Supreme Judicial Court consists of a Chief Justice and five Associates. They are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold their offices during good behavior. The Supreme Judicial Court has exclusive cognizance of all capital crimes, and exclusive chancery jurisdiction so far as chancery powers are conferred by statute, and concurrent original jurisdiction of all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds \$4000 in Suffolk, and \$1000 in the other counties. It holds a term, for the hearing and decision of law questions, annually in Boston, commencing the first Wednesday in January, which term may be adjourned from time to time to such places and times as may be most conducive to the dispatch of business and the interests of the public; and all questions of law, whether arising upon appeal, exception, or otherwise, and from whichever court, shall be therein entered and determined, if the same arise in either of the following counties: Essex, Suffolk, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes, or Nantucket.

For Berkshire county, at Lenox, second Tuesday of September.

For Bristol county, at Taunton, fourth Tuesday of October.

For the counties of Hampshire and Franklin, alternately at Greenfield and Northampton, beginning at Greenfield, on Monday after the second Tuesday of September.

For Hampden county, at Springfield, third Monday after the first Tuesday of September.

For Hampshire county, at Northampton, second Monday after the first Tuesday of September.

For Worcester county, at Worcester, fourth Tuesday after the first Tuesday of September.

Terms for the Trial of Jury Cases.

For the counties of Barnstable and Dukes, at Barnstable, first Tuesday of May.

Berkshire county, at Lenox, second Tuesday of May.

Bristol county, at Taunton, third Tuesday of April; at New Bedford, second Tuesday of November.

Essex county, at Salem, first Tuesday of April and first Tuesday of November.

Franklin county, at Greenfield, second Tuesday of April.

Hampden county, at Springfield, fourth Tuesday of April.

Hampshire county, at Northampton, third Tuesday of April.

Middlesex county, at Lowell, third Tuesday of April; and Cambridge, third Tuesday of October.

Nantucket county, at Nantucket, first Tuesday of July.

Norfolk county, at Dedham, third Tuesday of February.

Plymouth county, at Plymouth, second Tuesday of May.

Suffolk county, at Boston, first Tuesday of October and April.

Worcester county, at Worcester, second Tuesday of April.

Superior Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Appointed.	Salary.
Charles Allen.....	Worcester	Chief-Justice.....	1859	\$3,700
Julius Rockwell.....	Pittsfield	Justice	1859	3,500
Otis P. Lord.....	Salem	"	1859	3,500
Marcus Morton, Jr.....	Andover.....	"	1859	3,500
Ezra Wilkinson.....	Dedham.....	"	1859	3,500
Henry Vose.....	Springfield.....	"	1859	3,500
Seth Ames.....	Cambridge.....	"	1859	3,500
Thomas Russell.....	Boston.....	"	1859	3,500
John Phelps Putnam.....	Boston.....	"	1859	3,500
Lincoln F. Brigham	New Bedford.....	"	1859	3,500

This court consists of a Chief-Justice and nine Associates, appointed in the same way and holding their offices by the same tenure as the Judges of the Supreme Court. It has civil jurisdiction in all cases where the amount in controversy exceeds

\$20, and criminal jurisdiction in all except capital cases. It holds at least two sessions annually in every county, and in some of the counties as often as once a month.

Courts of Probate and Insolvency, and Registers of Probate.

Counties.	Judges.	Residence.	Registers.	Residence.
Barnstable.....	Joseph M. Day.....	Barnstable	Jonathan Higgins.....	Orleans.
Berkshire.....	James T. Robinson....	North Adams...	And. Waterman.....	Pittsfield.
Bristol.....	E. H. Bennett	Taunton.....	Austin S. Cushman....	New Oxford.
Dukes.....	T. G. Mayhew.....	Edgartown.....	Hebron Vincent.....	Edgartown.
Essex.....	George F. Choate.....	Salem.....	Abner C. Goodell.....	Lynn.
Franklin.....	Charles Mattoon.....	Greenfield.....	Chester C. Conant.....	Greenfield.
Hampden.....	W. S. Shurtleff.....	Springfield.....	Samuel B. Spooner.....	Springfield.
Hampshire.....	Samuel F. Lyman	Northampton...	Luke Lyman.....	Northampton.
Middlesex.....	W. A. Richardson.....	Lowell.....	Joseph H. Tyler.....	East Cambridge.
Nantucket.....	Edw. M. Gardner.....	Nantucket.....	William Barney.....	Nantucket.
Norfolk.....	George White.....	Quincy.....	Jonathan H. Cobb.....	Dorchester.
Plymouth.....	William H. Wood.....	Middleboro.....	Dan. E. Damon	Plymouth.
Suffolk.....	Isaac Ames.....	Boston.....	William C. Brown.....	Chelsea.
Worcester.....	Henry Chapin	Worcester.....	John J. Piper.....	Fitchburg

The Judges of these courts are appointed by the Governor and Council, and have jurisdiction of all cases of probate and insolvency. The Registers are elected by the people of their respective

counties for five years. Besides the foregoing courts there are police courts for all the principal cities and towns.

District Attorneys.

(The terms of service of these Attorneys expire in Jan. 1866.)

District.	Attorney.	Residence.	Salary.
North.....	Isaac S. Morse.....	Cambridge.....	\$1,200
South.....	George Marston.....	Barnstable.....	1,200
East.....	Alfred A. Abbott.....	South Danvers.....	1,200
Southeast.....	Benjamin W. Harris.....	East Bridgewater.....	1,200
Middle.....	P. E. Aldrich.....	Worcester.....	1,200
West.....	Edward B. Gillett.....	Westfield.....	1,200
Northwest.....	Samuel T. Spalding.....	Northampton.....	1,000
Suffolk.....	George P. Sanger.....	Boston.....	3,000
Assistant Attorney	Henry F. French.....	Cambridge.....	1,800

Sheriffs and Clerks of the Courts in the several Counties.

The Sheriffs are elected for three years; the terms of service of the present incumbents expire in 1866. The Clerks of Courts, who are clerks both in the Supreme, Judicial, and Superior Courts, are chosen for five years, and their terms expire in 1867.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Residence.	Clerks.	Residence.
Barnstable.....	David Bursley.....	Barnstable.....	James B. Crocker.....	Barnstable.
Berkshire.....	Graham A. Root.....	Sheffield.....	Henry M. Taft.....	Lenox.
Bristol.....	Chas. B. Fessenden..	New Bedford...	John S. Brayton.....	Taunton.
Dukes.....	Samuel Kenniston..	Edgartown.....	Richard L. Pease.....	Edgartown.
Essex.....	James Cary.....	Lawrence.....	Asahel Huntington.....	Salem.
Franklin.....	Samuel H. Reed.....	Greenfield.....	George Grinnell.....	Greenfield.
Hampden.....	Frederick Bush.....	Springfield.....	George B. Morris.....	Springfield.
Hampshire.....	Henry A. Longley...	Northampton..	Samuel Wells.....	Northampton.
Middlesex.....	Charles Kimball.....	Lowell.....	Benjamin F. Ham.....	Cambridge.
Nantucket.....	John McCleave.....	Nantucket.....	George Cobb.....	Nantucket.
Norfolk.....	John W. Thomas.....	Dedham.....	Ezra W. Sampson.....	Dedham.
Plymouth.....	James Bates.....	Plymouth.....	William H. Whitman.....	Plymouth.
Suffolk.....	John M. Clark.....	Boston.....	Joseph Willard, <i>Civ. T.</i>	Boston.
Worcester.....	John S. C. Knowlton	Worcester.....	F. H. Underwood, <i>Crim. T.</i>	Worcester.
			Joseph Mason.....	

FINANCES.

Receipts and Disbursements—Ordinary.

The receipts from ordinary revenue for the year 1862, were \$2,947,732.48, derived from the following sources:—

Direct State Tax of 1862, \$1,763,108 62

Balance of direct State

Tax for former years.. 13,048 56

\$1,776,157 18

Bank Tax..... 654,022 50

Savings-Bank Tax..... 228,683 21

Insurance Tax..... 111,021 79

Insolvency Courts..... 32,652 00

Income from Sinking Funds applicable to the extinguishment of public debt, and accrued interest on scrip sold. 112,022 91

Miscellaneous..... 33,172 89

\$2,947,732 48

The disbursements for the year amounted to \$1,683,390.93, and were for the following purposes:—

Executive Department, including the Governor and Council, Secretary's,

Treasurer's, Auditor's, and Attorney-General's Departments.....	\$60,455 99
Judicial Department.....	110,047 44
Legislative Department.....	128,393 45
Agricultural Department.....	20,881 67
State Library.....	4,300 00
Sergeant-at-Arms, including State-House Accounts.....	13,900 78
Bank Commissioners.....	8,388 09
Insurance Commissioners.....	5,502 53
Military Department.....	37,330 20
Disbursements for Charitable Institutions, &c.....	320,323 50
State aid to Families of Volunteers..	435,251 77
Miscellaneous.....	61,415 99
Disbursements for Correctional Institutions and purposes.....	142,512 64
Interest, including \$51,463.35 premium on coin.....	324,086 88

\$1,683,390 93

*Receipts and Disbursements—Extraordinary included.**Receipts:*

On account of Ordinary Revenue....	\$2,949,816 71
On account of Sundry Funds—	
Union Fund Loan of 1861.....	782,500 00
Union Fund Loan of 1862.....	600,000 00
Back Bay Loan of 1862.....	168,000 00
Allotment Rolls.....	202,945 56
Massachusetts Volunteers.....	40,348 06
Massachusetts School Fund.....	79,811 85
Back Bay Lands Fund.....	153,006 98
Sales of Back Bay Lands.....	70,487 69
Union Loan Sinking Fund.....	1,751,974 14
Military Emergency Fund, for money borrowed in anticipation of the sale of Scrip in Union Fund Loan.	60,000 00
Also sundry other funds.....	185,964 32
Interest on Railroad Scrip.....	60,865 00
Temporary Loans.....	495,000 00
Cash on hand, January 1, 1862.....	229,549 46
	<hr/> \$7,830,269 77

Payments:

From the Ordinary Revenue, includ- ing United States Tax paid Union Loan Sinking Fund.....	\$2,470,054 65
On account of Sundry Funds—	
Interest on Railroad Scrip.....	60,865 00
Temporary Loans repaid.....	580,000 00
Military Emergency Fund.....	1,255,547 15
Union Loan Sinking Fund.....	1,012,500 00
Military Fund.....	228,305 40
Back Bay Lands Fund.....	309,369 26
Sales of Back Bay Lands.....	52,865 77
Massachusetts School Fund.....	61,000 00
Allotment Rolls.....	202,819 56
Massachusetts Volunteers.....	18,364 24
Sundry other funds.....	156,066 37
Cash on hand, January 1, 1863.....	1,422,512 37
	<hr/> \$7,830,269 77

Resources, Public Debt, and Liabilities of the State.—The resources of the State, consisting of real estate, bonds, mortgages, railroad stocks, school funds, claims against the United States, &c., amounted at the close of 1862 to.....\$18,011,010 05

The liabilities of the State, consisting of scrip issued on various accounts, and which constitutes the State debt, amounted at the same time to.....\$11,129,578 71

Surplus.....\$6,881,431 34

Expenditures on account of the War.

The amount of military expenses on account of the United States for the year 1862 was \$199,982.67, and the total amount expended and charged to the General Government from the commencement of the war to the close of 1862 was \$3,455,110.52. Of this sum there was reimbursed from the United States and other sources \$1,625,188.25, leaving due the State \$1,829,922.27.

To meet these expenditures, bonds of the State were issued to the amount of \$3,600,000, and the payment of these bonds has been provided for by the Union Loan Sinking Fund to the amount of \$1,071,139.01. To this should be added \$700,894.13 remaining in the treasury, being so much of the State tax of last year as was assessed to meet the direct tax of the General Government, and also the amount due from the United States, making in all \$3,001,955.41 pledged to redeem the bonds as above stated.

Expenditures for relief to families of volunteers.

Returns from the cities and towns of Massachusetts relating to expenditures on this account show the following totals:—

For 1861.....	\$475,341 28
For 1862.....	1,866,000 00
	<hr/> \$2,341,341 28

These amounts were expended under authority of a State law, and are to be reimbursed to the cities and towns.

BANKS.—On the 30th September, 1862, there were 183 banks in the State, with an aggregate capital of \$67,544,200, of which 42 were in Boston, having an aggregate capital of \$38,231,700.

FINANCES, 1863 (Governor's Message, 1864).

The receipts and payments of the State Treasury during the year 1863 were as follow, viz:—

Receipts.

State tax, 1862.....	\$34,405 38
State tax, 1863.....	2,392,344 00
Bounty tax, 1863.....	3,324,274 74
Bank tax, 1863.....	616,728 83
Savings-Bank tax, 1863.....	400,060 01
Insurance tax, 1863.....	122,213 90
	<hr/> 6,920,046 92
Other sources.....	309,776 26
	<hr/> \$7,229,823 18

Payments.

Executive Department.....	\$26,083 31
Secretary's Department.....	18,510 69
Treasurer's Department.....	8,666 06

Auditor's Department.....	\$7,082 72
Attorney-General's Department.....	16,344 92
Bank Commissioners.....	8,002 58
Insurance Commissioners.....	5,461 06
Agricultural Department.....	30,460 69
Sergeant-at-Arms, &c.....	14,959 63
Judiciary Department.....	155,018 62
Legislative Department.....	162,377 14
Adjutant-General's Department.....	161,478 68
State aid and reimbursement of bounties, &c.....	5,116,032 19
Miscellaneous.....	212,702 64
Charitable.....	293,663 94
Correctional.....	83,948 96
Interest.....	407,773 87
	<hr/> \$6,728,597 70

Surplus receipts.....\$501,225 48

TABLE exhibiting the Condition of the Massachusetts Banks in detail, September 30, 1862, as compared with September 30, 1861, showing the Aggregates for all the Banks in the State, and those for the Boston Banks separately.

PARTICULARS.	1862.		1861.	
	Aggregates of 42 Banks in Boston.	Aggregates of 163 Banks in the Commonwealth.	Aggregates of 42 Banks in Boston.	Aggregates of 163 Banks in the Commonwealth.
<i>Due from the Banks.</i>				
Capital stock.....	\$38,231,700	\$67,544,200	\$38,231,700	\$67,344,200
Bills in circulation of denomination of five dollars and upwards.....	6,172,886	22,762,113	5,385,322	15,464,172
Bills in circulation of denomination less than five dollars.....	1,782,470	6,195,517	1,127,304	4,053,134
Net profits on hand.....	2,997,844	5,796,224	2,994,602	5,902,598
Balances due to other banks.....	16,896,060	17,413,849	7,586,965	8,000,526
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the bank, not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits, and balances due to other banks, excepted.....	30,490,670	43,725,639	24,319,710	32,686,403
Cash deposited bearing interest.....	1,239,221	1,611,849	979,330	1,270,308
Total amount due from the banks.....	97,810,853	165,049,395	80,624,934	134,721,342
<i>Resources of the Banks.</i>				
Gold, Silver, and other coined metals in their banking-houses.....	7,870,867	9,595,529	7,127,636	8,877,193
Real Estate.....	897,414	1,696,554	880,751	1,626,404
Bills of banks in this and of the other New England States.....	8,571,249	9,355,035	3,649,874	4,050,930
Balances due from other banks.....	5,979,701	7,153,822	4,373,658	4,793,026
Balances in other bank or banks to be applied to redemption of bills, and payable on demand.....	.....	9,295,940	.....	4,334,959
Amount of all debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stocks, and Funded Debts of every description, excepting the balances due from other banks.....	74,491,620	127,952,511	64,593,014	111,038,828
Total amount of the Resources of the banks..	97,810,853	165,049,395	80,624,934	134,721,342
Amount of Dividends since the last annual returns, with dates.....	{ Apr. 1862, 1,206,500 Oct. 1862, 1,270,500	{ Apr. 1862, 2,133,775 Oct. 1862, 2,205,254	{ Apr. 1861, 1,330,234 Oct. 1861, 1,222,234	{ Apr. 1861, 2,358,219 Oct. 1861, 2,157,334
Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last dividends.....	2,758,402	5,341,021	2,669,438	5,388,102
Amount of Debts due to the banks, secured by pledge of their stock.....	486,262	848,038	472,712	837,682
Amount of Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful.....	757,872	1,792,876	858,050	1,814,092
Amount of Liabilities of Directors.....	4,273,410	9,895,828	5,459,027	11,611,561

Condition of the Banks of Massachusetts, November 30, 1863.

	Boston Banks.	Banks out of Boston.	Totals.
Capital Stock.....	\$38,031,700	\$28,869,640	\$66,901,340
Circulation.....	9,745,094	22,028,878	31,773,972
Deposits.....	32,366,287	13,095,862	46,062,149
Due to other Banks.....	11,577,644	568,357	12,146,001
Total liabilities.....	\$91,720,725	\$65,162,737	\$156,883,462
Notes and Bills discounted.....	\$75,612,363	\$59,096,000	\$134,708,363
Specie.....	7,729,708	1,594,305	9,324,013
Due from other Banks.....	11,945,613	6,705,192	18,650,805
Total resources.....	\$95,287,684	\$67,395,497	\$162,683,181

SAVINGS-INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE exhibiting the Number, Condition, and Progress of the Savings-Banks of Massachusetts, in each Year for Ten Years from 1853 to 1862 inclusive.

Year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Increase in number of depositors over previous year.	Percentage of increase.	Amount of deposits.	Increase in amount of deposits over previous year.	Percentage of increase.	Average to each depositor.	Expense of management.	Percentage of expense to total deposits.
1853	60	117,401	20,051	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$23,370,102 00	\$4,968,794 00	27	\$199 05	\$53,671 00	.028
1854	73	136,654	19,250	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	25,936,858 00	2,566,756 00	11	183 88	63,471 00	
1855	80	148,263	11,600	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	27,296,217 00	1,257,359 00	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	181 10	77,757 00	
1856	81	165,484	17,221	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	30,373,447 00	3,077,231 00	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 15	89,308 00	
1857	86	177,375	11,891	8	33,015,757 00	2,642,310 00	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 13	102,027 00	
1858	86	182,655	5,280	3	33,914,972 00	893,215 00	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	185 67	105,339 00	.027
1859	86	205,490	22,754	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,424,419 00	5,503,647 00	16	191 93	107,951 00	
1860	93	230,063	24,653	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,554,236 00	5,623,817 00	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	195 83	112,264 00	
1861	93	225,058	5,010*	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	44,785,439 00	*268,797 00	3*	198 09	120,886 00	
1862	93	248,900	23,842	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,493,674 00	5,618,235 00	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	202 50	135,783 00	

* Decrease.

In 1855, the deposits averaged \$24.12 to each person of the population, and 13 per cent. of the population were depositors; in 1860, the average was \$36.50, and 18 per cent. of the population were depositors.

Joint-Stock Companies.—The Secretary of State reports the details of 213 companies, mainly for manufacturing purposes, with an aggregate paid-up capital of \$12,357,651.

INSURANCE.

Life. (From the Report of the Insurance Commissioners, January 1, 1863.)

The amount insured by the 24 life-insurance companies legally doing business in this Commonwealth falls very little short of \$200,000,000 in more than 75,000 policies. These companies hold cash funds, from premiums and interest thereon, to the amount of over \$20,000,000. Their cash-income during the last year exceeded \$6,000,000, and they paid more than \$2,000,000 for losses by death. Notwithstanding the agitations of the times, their business continued rapidly to advance during the year. The amount of policies issued by these companies from November 1, 1861, to November 1, 1862, was over \$38,000,000.

Those of them that were doing business in Massachusetts the previous year made a net increase in 1862 of \$13,000,000 in the amount insured, against a net increase of \$2,000,000 in 1861.

The following are some of the aggregates reported for 24 companies in 1862:—Amount insured, \$193,285,861; net present value of policies, \$18,494,607; net assets, including capital, \$28,392,660; receipts, including income of capital, \$7,035,359; expenses, \$925,322; claims of death against 23 companies, 720; amount, \$2,623,670; ratio of loss to amount insured, 1.14; ratio of claims to whole number of policies, 1.09.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.

Imports and Exports for Eleven Months of 1863 and 1862.

	To Nov. 30, 1862.	To Nov. 30, 1863.
Aggregate of imports, including specie and bullion.....	\$23,403,893	\$27,321,043
“ exports, “ “ “	19,244,805	17,476,153
Imports, exclusive of specie and bullion.....	23,871,641	27,000,000
Exports, “ “ “	13,833,760	14,863,233

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Summary of the Outstanding Risks, Losses paid, &c., in 1861 and 1862, of 105 Fire and Marine Insurance Companies chartered by Massachusetts.

RISK AND LOSSES.	1861.	1862.
<i>Marine Risks.</i>		
In 17 Stock Companies.....	\$39,265,893 00	\$38,742,435 00
In 12 Mutual Marine and Mutual Fire and Marine.....	54,758,803 50	55,717,841 50
Total Marine.....	\$94,024,701 50	\$94,460,276 50
<i>Fire Risks.</i>		
In 29 Stock Companies.....	\$126,101,635 37	\$155,571,139 43
In 4 Mutual Fire and Marine.....	11,327,310 00	11,832,484 00
In 59 Mutual Fire.....	218,558,361 00	218,085,634 98
Total Fire.....	\$355,987,306 37	\$385,489,258 41
Total Risks, Fire and Marine.....	\$450,012,007 87	\$479,949,534 91
<i>Marine Losses.</i>		
In 18 Stock Companies.....	\$1,500,605 80	\$1,247,962 61
In 11 Mutual Marine and Mutual Fire and Marine.....	1,950,914 43	2,391,975 07
Total Marine Loss.....	\$3,451,520 23	\$3,639,937 68
<i>Fire Losses.</i>		
In 26 Stock Companies.....	\$963,266 02	\$1,185,146 84
In 4 Mutual Fire and Marine.....	27,528 10	112,151 80
In 54 Mutual Fire Marine.....	349,265 85	346,725 95
Total Fire Loss.....	\$1,340,059 97	\$1,644,024 59
Total Loss, Fire and Marine.....	\$4,791,580 20	\$5,283,962 27

To cover the \$5,283,962 of losses paid in 1862, the foregoing companies had an income from premiums of \$6,437,407. The above returns are for the "home" companies only. Besides these, 43 companies, chartered out of the State but doing business in Massachusetts, exhibit the fol-

lowing aggregates for 1862:—Amount at risk, \$978,003,689; premiums in cash, \$9,706,559; premiums in notes, \$503,441; interest and other receipts, \$1,342,297; losses paid, \$5,885,711; expenses, \$2,461,497; dividends, \$1,519,379; ratio of expenses to premium receipts, \$24.10.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Summary of Statistics for 1862.

Number of towns in the Commonwealth.....	334	Average attendance in all the public schools in winter.....	182,360
Number of towns making school returns.....	334	Increase for the year.....	7,325
Number of public schools.....	4,605	Ratio of the mean average attendance to the whole number of persons between five and fifteen, expressed in decimals.....	.76
Increase for the year.....	44	Number of children under five attending public schools.....	8,764
Number of persons in the State between five and fifteen years of age, May 1, 1861.....	234,252	Decrease for the year.....	1,340
Increase for the year.....	2,772	Number of persons over fifteen.....	26,500
Number of scholars of all ages in all the public schools in summer.....	223,218	Increase for the year.....	1,600
Increase for the year.....	10,432	Number of teachers in summer,—males, 472; females, 4856; total.....	5,328
Number of scholars of all ages in all the public schools in winter.....	227,319	Increase of males, 43; females, 63; total.....	106
Increase for the year.....	7,309	Number of teachers in winter,—males, 1508; females, 3886; total.....	5,394
Average attendance in all the public schools in summer.....	175,424	Increase of males, 10; females, 41; total.....	51
Increase for the year.....	8,710		

Average length of the public schools, eight months and one day.	
Increase for the year.....	1 day.
Average wages of male teachers per month, including board.....	\$45 38
Decrease for the year.....	2 33
Average wages of female teachers per month, including board.....	19 35
Decrease for the year.....	0 60
Amount raised by taxes for the support of public schools, including only wages, board, fuel, care of fires and school-rooms.....	1,500,501 13
Increase for the year.....	24,552 37
Amount of voluntary contributions of board, fuel, and money to maintain or prolong public schools, and for apparatus.....	30,150 38
Decrease for the year.....	820 63
Aggregate returned as expended on public schools alone, exclusive of expense of repairing and erecting school-houses, and of the cost of school-books.....	1,635,626 29
Increase for the year.....	22,802 53
Sum raised by taxes (including income of surplus revenue) for the	

education of each child in the State between five and fifteen years of age, per child.....	\$6 44
Increase for the year.....	0 03
Percentage of the valuation of 1860, appropriated for public schools (1 mill and 68 hundredths).....	\$,001,68
All the towns in the State have raised the amount (\$1.50 for each person between five and fifteen) required by law as a condition of receiving a share of the income of the State School Fund.	
Number of towns that have raised by tax the sum of \$3 or more for each person between five and fifteen.....	295
Decrease for the year.....	5
Number of high schools in which the Latin and Greek languages are taught.....	100

School Fund.

On the 1st of January, 1862, the amount of the State School Fund was \$1,588,263; on the 1st of January, 1863, it was \$1,584,165.

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING TEACHERS.

The returns from the 4 normal schools of the State for 1862 exhibit the following among other results:—

	Framingham, for females.	Salem, for females.	Westfield, for both sexes.	Bridgewater, for both sexes
Whole number of pupils during 1862..	104	140	179	141
Number of graduates, 1862.....	26	37	34	33
Whole number of graduates since opening of the schools.....	792	304	354	864
Whole number instructed since opening of school.....	1,314	675	1,812	1,342
Expenses in 1862.....	\$3,519	\$4,020	\$3,119	\$3,977

The aggregate expenses of the 4 schools for the year was \$16,105, including about \$670 for lectures, printing, &c. The whole number taught in the 4 schools from the time of opening was 5143; the whole number of graduates for the same period was 2314; and the whole expense paid by the State for the same time was \$201,810.

The Legislature of 1862 passed an act concerning truancy, which is as follows:—

“SECTION 1. Each city and town shall make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning habitual truants, and also concerning children wandering about in the streets or public places of any city or town, having no lawful occupation or business, not attending school, and growing up in ignorance, between the ages of seven and sixteen years; and shall also make all such by-laws respecting such children as shall be deemed most conducive to their welfare and the good order of such city or town; and there shall be

annexed to such by-laws suitable penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one breach: *provided*, that said by-laws shall be approved by the superior court sitting in any county in the Commonwealth.

“SECTION 2. Any minor convicted of being an habitual truant, or any child convicted of wandering about in the streets or public places of any city or town, having no lawful occupation or business, not attending school, and growing up in ignorance, between the ages of seven and sixteen years, may, at the discretion of the justice or court having jurisdiction of the case, instead of the fine mentioned in the first section, be committed to any such institution of instruction, house of reformation, or suitable situation provided for the purpose, under the authority of the first section, for such time, not exceeding two years, as such justice or court may determine.”

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, TAUNTON,—Dr. George C. S. Choate, *Superintendent*.

There were admitted into this establishment, in 1862, 208 patients, and 198 were discharged.

Summary of Statistics for Nine Years (1854-1862).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole number treated in nine years (1854-62).....	1,044	1,004	2,048
Discharged cured.....	404	335	739
" improved.....	71	86	157
" unimproved.....	155	189	344
Total discharged.....	630	610	1,240
Ratio of cures to whole number treated, 25.56.			
Character of insanity in whole number treated:—			
Mania.....	531	531	1,062
Melancholia.....	115	130	245
Monomania.....	75	68	143
Dementia.....	323	275	598
Total number treated.....	1,044	1,004	2,048
Deaths among the whole number in nine years.....	190	179	369
Causes of death:—			
Phthisis (consumption).....	41	69	110
Maniacal exhaustion.....	25	19	44
General paralysis.....	29	4	33
Diarrhœa.....	14	9	23
Marasmus.....	12	10	22
Apoplexy.....	15	7	22
Paralysis.....	12	7	19
Chronic mania.....	8	12	20
Suicide.....	1	3	4
Old age.....	1	2	3
All other causes.....	32	37	69
Total deaths.....	190	179	369
Civil conditions of all persons treated:—			
Married.....	445	413	858
Unmarried.....	547	446	993
Widowed.....	52	145	197
Total.....	1,044	1,004	2,048
Nativity of whole number treated:—			
Americans.....	585	532	1,117
Foreign.....	459	472	931
Total.....	1,044	1,004	2,048
Causes of insanity:—			
Ill health.....	82	263	345
Intemperance.....	289	73	362
Masturbation.....	112	9	121
Domestic trouble.....	34	69	103
Religious excitement.....	38	45	83
Child-birth.....	7	76	76
Epilepsy.....	41	22	63
Pecuniary trouble.....	44	5	49
Paralysis.....	24	12	36
Disappointment.....	13	32	45
Injury.....	34	6	40
Spiritualism.....	10	17	27
All other causes.....	323	375	698
Total.....	1,044	1,004	2,048

Employments of the 1044 males treated.—

Pursuing active out-door vocations:—Farmers, 150; laborers, 243; seamen, 113; carpenters, 44; sea-captains, 18; blacksmiths, 17; all other out-door vocations, 25. Total out-door.....

Pursuing in-door vocations:—Shoemakers, 71; factory operatives, 50; clerks, 28; at school, 21; all others, 74. Total in-door.....

Of sedentary habits.....

Unknown.....

Total.....

610

244

180

10

1,044

PAUPERISM.—Massachusetts has four State establishments for the care and support of paupers,—viz., an almshouse at Monson, one at Tewkesbury, one at Bridgewater, and a hospital at Rainsford Island. The following table exhibits the principal statistics of these establishments for the years mentioned:—

ALMSHOUSES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Whole number supported each year.....	8,733	6,737	6,174	8,124	6,777
Admissions each year.....	.....	.....	4,555	6,437	4,443
Remaining Oct. 1, each year.....	1,912	1,624	1,028	2,334	1,932
Expenses each year.....	.....	\$102,461	\$97,250	\$110,363	\$103,337
Cost per week of maintaining each pauper.....	.....	.....	\$1.05	\$1.01	.88
RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.					
Whole number supported each year.....	1,123	633	964	762	655
Admissions each year.....	.....	.....	805	615	492
Remaining Oct. 1, each year.....	212	159	147	163	124
Expenses each year.....	.....	\$22,190	\$23,002	\$24,416	\$10,490
Cost per week for maintaining each pauper patient.....	.....	.....	\$2.62	\$2.76	\$2.42

This State has a Board of "Commissioners of Alien Passengers and Foreign Paupers," who make inquiries concerning the proper place of "settlement" of paupers, or whether they have relatives who should be charged with their support. Commencing in 1859, they had examined 14,487 cases to the close of 1862, and they found settlements out of the State, or the means of support, for 1979 cases. So many of these were *life* cases of pauperism that they would have made a perma-

nent addition of at least 1000 to the pauper population to be supported by the State, at a cost of \$10,000 per annum. The ordinary system of supporting paupers by local establishments is also in use in Massachusetts: but there are no accessible reports of the numbers thus supported. In these town almshouses the cost per week for each pauper ranges from \$1.10 in Franklin to \$1.95 in Suffolk, in addition to the income of the almshouse farms.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

The whole number of convicts in this prison, Oct. 1, 1861, was.....	547
The whole number of convicts in this prison, Oct. 1, 1862, was.....	460
Decrease during the year.....	87
The number committed in the year ending Oct. 1, 1861, was.....	199
The number committed in the year ending Oct. 1, 1862, was.....	103
Decrease during the year.....	96

The number of commitments in 1862 was less than in any year since 1845. Of the whole number received in the prison during 32 years (5053), but $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. have returned. During the year there were 9 deaths, and 5 removals to the Insane Hospital. The total ordinary expenses for the year were \$83,347; of which \$30,958 was for salaries, \$18,468 for provisions, and \$7,489 for clothing. There was received for the labor of convicts \$53,655. The labor of the convicts is hired out by contract. This prison is conducted on the congragate or Auburn system.

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTIONS.—STATISTICS FOR 1862.

	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.
Number of prisoners in confinement, October 1, 1861.....	449	1,387	1,836
Number remaining in confinement.....	326	949	1,275
Decrease in 1862.....	123	438	561
Number committed in 1861.....	5,693	5,424	11,117
Number committed in 1862.....	5,211	4,494	9,705
Decrease in 1862.....	482	930	1,412
Number of males committed.....	3,967	3,139	7,106
Number of females.....	1,244	1,355	2,599
Number of adults.....	4,287	3,842	8,129

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.—STATISTICS FOR 1862.—(Continued.)

	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.
Number of minors.....	924	652	1,576
Number of whites.....	5,017	4,322	9,339
Number of colored.....	194	172	366
Number who were natives of this State.....	1,238	934	2,172
Number who were natives of other States.....	715	522	1,237
Number who were natives of other countries.....	3,258	3,038	6,296
Number who could not read or write.....	702	1,263	1,965
Number who were married.....	2,370	2,655	5,025
Number who were intemperate.....	3,317	3,505	6,812
Number who had been in prison before.....	2,220	2,211	4,431
Average number of prisoners.....	350	1,033	1,383
Amount expended for provisions.....	\$13,659 48	\$58,237 99	\$71,897 47
Amount expended for clothing.....	1,276 43	8,041 68	9,318 11
Amount expended for fuel.....	4,020 78	10,502 97	14,523 75
Amount expended for light.....	1,146 76	4,298 28	5,445 04
Amount expended for medicines and medical attendance.....	579 27	2,038 65	2,617 92
Amount expended for beds and bedding.....	741 03	1,126 66	1,877 69
Amount expended for instruction.....	709 77	2,455 25	3,165 02
Amount of officers' salaries.....	12,172 00	40,866 67	53,038 67
Amount of expenses of all kinds.....	37,775 26	144,231 37	182,006 63
Value of the labor of prisoners.....	3,267 39	36,740 13	40,007 52

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE WAR.—At the date of the Report of Adjutant-General Schouler, January 1, 1863, Massachusetts had furnished to the armies of the Union 69,330 men. Of these there were for three months 3736, for nine months 16,896, for three years 48,698: total, 69,330. This total is the footing up of the regimental and other muster rolls reported in detail by the Adjutant-General. Elsewhere in his report the contributions of Massachusetts to the United States service are given as follows:—

Number of three-years men reported by the enrolling officers.....	56,214
Number of nine-months men reported by the enrolling officers.....	16,896

Number of three-months men reported by the enrolling officers.....	3,736
Enlistments in the navy.....	5,178
Organizations of three-years men in progress at date of report.....	2,184
Total in Army and Navy.....	84,208

The 69,330 men embraced in the muster-rolls as given above, were organized into 57 regiments and 4 companies of infantry, 2 regiments and 3 companies of cavalry, 1 regiment, 14 batteries, and 1 company of artillery, 1 battalion of rifles, and 3 companies of sharpshooters. The table annexed presents these particulars more in detail, accompanied by some other statistics of general interest.

TABLE, SHOWING THE TERM OF SERVICE, THE ARM OF THE SERVICE, THE FIRST COMMANDING OFFICER, THE NUMBER OF MEN (INCLUDING RECRUITS), AND THE DATE OF DEPARTURE, OF EACH MASSACHUSETTS ORGANIZATION SENT TO THE FIELD FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR TO JANUARY 1, 1863; ALSO THE NAMES OF THE COMMANDING OFFICERS AT THE LATTER DATE.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	First Commanding Officer.	Number of men. ^a	Date of Departure.*	Commanding Officer, Jan. 1, 1863.
3 months.	3d Infantry,	Col. D. W. Wardrop.....	444	Apr. 16, 1861.	
	4th " "	" A. B. Packard.....	626	" 16, "	
	5th " "	" S. C. Lawrence.....	823	" 19, "	
	6th " "	" E. F. Jones.....	685	" 16, "	
	8th " "	" E. W. Hinks.....	711	" 16, "	
	3d bat. rifles,	Major Charles Devens....	322	" 20, "	
3 years.	Cook's bat'y,	" A. M. Cook.....	115	" 20, "	
	1st Infantry,	Col. Robert Cowdin.....	1,670	June 15, "	N. B. McLaughlin, Oct. 1, 1862.
	2d " "	" Geo. H. Gordon.....	1,389	July 8, "	S. M. Quincy, Nov. 9, "
	7th " "	" Darius N. Conch.....	1,081	" 11, "	D. A. Russell, Jan. 31, "
	9th " "	" Thomas Cass.....	1,418	June 24, "	P. R. Guiney, July 26, "
	10th " "	" H. S. Briggs.....	1,041	July 25, "	H. L. Eastis, Aug. 15, "

^a The number of men in this column includes all recruits to January 1, 1863.

* The date of departure in the fifth column is taken from pages 76-79 of the Governor's message, January, 1863. The language of the message is not specific, and it is therefore difficult to determine whether the date refers to the day of muster or the day of departure,—probably the latter.

TABLE of Massachusetts Troops, &c.—(Continued.)

Term of Service.	Arm.	First Commanding Officer.	Number of men. ^a	Date of Departure.*	Commanding Officer, Jan. 1, 1863.
3 years.	11th Infan'y.	Col. Geo. Clark, Jr.....	1,421	June 24, 1861.	Wm. Blaisdell, Oct. 11, 1861.
	12th "	" Fletcher Webster.....	1,150	July 23, "	J. L. Bates, Sept. 9, 1862.
	13th "	" S. H. Leonard.....	1,234	" 30, "	
	14th (Art.)	" Wm. B. Greene.....	1,893	Aug. 7, "	Thos. R. Tannatt, Nov. 23, 1862.
	15th Infan'y.	" Chas. Devens.....	1,540	" 8, "	Geo. H. Ward, April 9, "
	16th "	" Powell T. Wyman.....	1,155	" 17, "	Gardner Banks, Nov. 28, "
	17th "	" T. J. C. Amory.....	1,242	" 23, "	
	18th "	" James Barnes.....	1,312	" 24, "	
	19th "	" E. W. Hinks.....	1,478	" 28, "	
	20th "	" W. R. Lee.....	1,122	Sept. 4, "	F. W. Palfrey, Dec. 18, 1862.
	21st "	" Augustus Morse.....	1,120	Aug. 22, "	Wm. S. Clark, May 16, "
	22d "	" H. Wilson.....	1,259	Oct. 8, "	Wm. S. Tilton, Oct. 17, "
	23d "	" John Kurtz.....	1,247	Nov. 11, "	Andrew Elwell, Nov. 25, 1862.
	24th "	" T. G. Stevenson.....	1,148	Dec. 9, "	F. A. Osborn, Jan. 10, 1863.
	25th "	" Edwin Upton.....	1,173	Oct. 31, "	Josiah Pickett, Oct. 29, 1862.
	26th "	" E. F. Jones.....	1,075	Nov. 21, "	A. B. Farr, July 28, "
	27th "	" H. C. Lee.....	1,277	" 2, "	
	28th "	" Wm. Monteith.....	1,163	Jan. 8, 1862.	Richard Byrnes, Sept. 29, 1862.
	29th "	" E. W. Pierce.....	1,029	" 7, "	
	30th "	" N. A. M. Dudley.....	1,002	" 3, "	
	31st "	" O. P. Gooding.....	1,011	Feb. 21, "	
	32d "	" F. J. Parker.....	1,046	May 26, "	Geo. L. Prescott, Dec. 23, 1862.
	33d "	" Albert C. Maggi.....	1,204	Aug. 11, "	
	34th "	" Geo. D. Wells.....	993	" 12, "	
	35th "	" E. A. Wild.....	1,016	" 22, "	
	36th "	" Henry Bowman.....	1,006	" 31, "	
	37th "	" Oliver Edwards, Jr....	1,012	Sept. 5, "	
	38th "	" Timothy Ingraham....	1,021	Aug. 24, "	
	39th "	" P. Stearns Davis.....	1,005	Sept. 6, "	
	40th "	" Burr Porter.....	1,008	" 8, "	
	41st "	" Thos. E. Chickering..	878	Nov. 5, "	
	1st Cavalry.	" Robert Williams.....	1,415	Dec. 25, 1861.	H. B. Sargent, Oct. 30, 1862.
	Unattached cavalry	Capt. S. T. Reed, } " Jas. McGee, } " H. A. Durivage, }	269	Jan. 3, 1862.	J. E. Cowan, April 24, 1862.
	Unattach'd heavy art.†	" Stephen Cabot.....	163	Feb. 26, "	
	Batteries.				
	1st	" Josiah Porter.....	170	Oct. 3, 1861.	W. H. McCartney, Sept. 23, 1862.
	2d	" Ormond F. Nims.....	167	Aug. 8, "	
	3d	" Dexter H. Follett...	201	Oct. 7, "	A. P. Martin.
	4th	" C. H. Manning.....	114	Nov. 21, "	Geo. G. Trull.
	5th	" Max Eppendorf.....	168	Dec. 25, "	Chas. A. Phillips, Oct. 18, 1862.
	6th	" Charles Everett.....	146	Feb. 7, 1862.	W. W. Carruth, Sept. 7, "
	7th	" P. A. Davis.....	121	May 22, 1861.	
	9th	" Achille De Vecchi....	151	Aug. 21, 1862.	
	10th	" J. H. Sleeper.....	154	Oct. 6, "	
	Sharpshoot's				
	1st	" John Saunders.....	157	Sept. 3, 1861.	Wm. Plumer, Sept. 19, 1862.
	2d	" L. E. Wentworth.....	120	Oct. 8, "	
6 mon.	8th battery,	" A. M. Cook.....	159	June 24, 1862.	
	3d Infantry.	Col. Silas P. Richmond...	1,002	Oct. 9, "	
	4th "	" Henry Walker.....	973	Dec. 21, "	
	5th "	" Geo. H. Peirson.....	941	Oct. 3, "	
	6th "	" A. S. Follansbee.....	912	Sept. 1, "	
	8th "	" F. J. Coffin.....	953	Nov. 7, "	
9 months.					

^a The number of men in this column includes all recruits to January 1, 1862.

* The date of departure in the fifth column is taken from pages 76-79 of the Governor's message, January, 1863. The language of the message is not specific, and it is therefore difficult to determine whether the date refers to the day of muster or the day of departure, probably the latter.

† The 2d and 3d companies of unattached heavy artillery went into service on the 3d of November and 31st of December, 1862, respectively; the 2d, under command of Captain C. E. Niebuhr; the 3d, under Captain L. B. Whiton. They, with the 1st under Captain Cabot, garrison Fort Warren.

TABLE of Massachusetts Troops, &c.—(Continued.)

Term of Service.	Arm.	First Commanding Officer.	Number of men. ^a	Date of Departure.*	Commanding Officer, Jan. 1, 1863.
9 months.	42d Infantry.	Col. Isaac S. Burrill.....	993	Nov. 19, 1862.	
	43d "	" C. L. Holbrook.....	1,080	Oct. 24, "	
	44th "	" Francis L. Lee.....	1,019	Oct. 2, "	
	45th "	" C. R. Codman.....	977	" 24, "	
	46th "	" Geo. Bowler.....	972	" 24, "	
	47th "	" L. B. Marsh.....	1,143	Nov. 29, "	
	48th "	" Eben B. Stone.....	1,114	Dec. 21, "	
	49th "	" Wm. F. Bartlett.....	948	Nov. 21, "	
	50th "	" C. P. Musser.....	978	" 19, "	
	51st "	" A. B. R. Sprague.....	941	" 11, "	
	52d "	" H. S. Greenleaf.....	897	" 19, "	
Total	53d "	" J. W. Kimball.....	949	" 21, "	
	11th battery.	Capt. E. J. Jones.....	154	Sept. 15, "	
Total in the field, January 1, 1863.....			67,146		
IN PROGRESS, January 1, 1863.					
3 years.	2d Cavalry.	Capt. Jacob Miller.....	2,184	Jan. 3, 1863.	
	12th batt'y.†				
	13th "				
	14th "				
	15th "	" C. H. J. Hamlin...			
	3d company sharpshoot's.				
Total.....			69,330		

QUOTAS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The quotas of three-years men from Massachusetts under all the calls to January 1, 1863, sum up 75,294 men.

Militia.—By an enrolment made in August, 1862, the militia of Massachusetts were found to number 176,364.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The report of Adjutant William Schouler, dated Dec. 31, 1862, is an octavo volume of 470 pages, containing a large amount of valuable historical matter, but rather meagre in tabulated statistics.

Military Operations of Massachusetts, 1863.

Since the foregoing was stereotyped, we have received the following figures, from Governor Andrew's Message of January, 1864, detailing the progress of recruiting in Massachusetts to the 17th of October, 1863.

Organization and Recruits furnished 1863.

2d Regiment Cavalry, 1,190 men, marched Feb. & May, '63.	
New Battalion for }	
1st Regt. Cavalry, 60 "	
2d Regt. Heavy Art. 1,073 "	" Sept. & Nov. '63.
4th Unatt'd Co. H. Art. 152 "	mustered April 22, 1863.
5th " " " " 144 "	" June 6, "
6th " " " " 133 "	" May 19, "
7th " " " " 178 "	" Aug. 14, "
8th " " " " 135 "	" Aug. 14, "
9th " " " " 141 "	" Aug. 27, "
10th " " " " 132 "	" Sept. 16, "
54th Regt. Infantry, 1,029 "	marched May 23, "
55th " " " " 1,023 "	" July 21, "
12th Bat. Light Art. 135 "	" Jan. 2, "
13th " " " " 147 "	" Jan. 31, "
15th " " " " 172 "	" Mar. 9, "
Recruits.....	509 " at various dates.

4 Reg'ts and 11 Co's }
and recruits for 3 } 6,353
years.....

Recapitulation of Volunteers to October 17, 1863.

Governor Andrew also furnishes the following

recapitulation of the whole number of volunteers furnished during the year to the land forces of the United States, to the date mentioned:—

For three months, 5 regiments, 1 bat-	
talion, 1 company.....	3,736 men.
For 36 days, 1 company (Boston Cadets)	117 "
For 3 months, 1 company.....	101 "
For 4½ months, 1 company.....	131 "
For 6 months, 1 Light Battery.....	155 "
For 9 months, 17 regiments, 1 company.	16,837 "
For 3 years, 41 regiments, 34 companies,	
and recruits for same.....	54,531 "

Total during the present war, to Oct.
17, 1863.....75,608 men.

The Draft, 1863.—The foregoing figures do not embrace the drafted men of 1863. In the summer of that year there were enrolled in the 1st class 107,386, and in the 2d class 56,792,—total, 164,178. The numbers drafted were 32,079, of which 22,343 were exempted, 3046 failed to report, and 6690 were held to service. Of those held to service, 743 serve personally, 2325 furnished substitutes, and 3622 paid commutation.

^a The number of men in this column includes all recruits to January 1, 1862.

* The date of departure in the fifth column is taken from pages 76-79 of the Governor's message, January, 1863. The language of the message is not specific, and it is therefore difficult to determine whether the date refers to the day of muster or the day of departure,—probably the latter.

† The 12th battery was sent to the field January 3, 1863.

V. RHODE ISLAND.

Settled in 1631. *Capitals*, Providence and Newport. *Area*, 1306 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 174,620.

Government to last Tuesday in May, 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	JAMES Y. SMITH.....	Providence...	May, 1864.	\$1,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Seth Padelford.....	" ..	"	250
Secretary of State.....	John R. Bartlett.....	" ..	"	1,000 & fees.
Deputy Secretary.....	Desmond Fitz Gerald....	" ..	"	250 "
General Treasurer.....	Samuel A. Parker.....	Newport	"	800
Auditor.....	{ James C. Collins.....	Pawtucket....	" }	1,000
Insurance Commissioner...	Abraham Payne	Providence...	"	200
Attorney-General.....	J. B. Chapin.....	" ..	"	1,200
Commis'r of Public Schools	Edward C. Mauran.....	" ..	"	1,200
Adjutant-General	George L. Cooke.....	Warren .....	"	.....
Quartermaster-General.....	Jabez C. Knight.....	.....	.....	.....
Paymaster-General.....	Nathaniel Miller.....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon-General.....	Thomas Durfee.....	Providence...	"	.....
Speaker of the House.....	John Turner.....	.....	"	.....
Clerks of the House..... {	Jos. W. Congdon.....	.....	"	.....
Clerk of the Senate.....	Julian R. Campbell.....	Providence...	"	.....

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General are chosen annually by the people at an election held on the first Wednesday of April, for the year commencing the last Tuesday of May. The Auditor is elected by the Assembly. The Commissioner of Schools is appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The Senate consists of the Governor, who presides, the Lieutenant-Governor, and one Senator from each of the thirty-three towns in the State, and the Secretary of State is *ex-officio* Secretary of the Senate. The House of Representatives consists of 72 members. The Legislature holds its regular session at Newport on the last Tuesday of May, and a session, by adjournment, at Providence, in January following; and the official style of the body is, The

Legislature of the State of Rhode Island. The pardoning power is vested in the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who has had a residence in the State two years, and in the town where he offers to vote for six months, and who is duly registered, is an elector for all civil officers, if further qualified as follows: he must have paid a tax of one dollar, or he must have done duty in a military company in this State, as an equipped member, for one day during the year. To vote for the City Council in Providence, or to impose a tax, &c. in any town or city, he must have paid a tax on his property therein, valued at least at one hundred dollars.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	Elected.	Salary.
Samuel Ames, Providence	Chief-Justice.....1856.....	\$2,500
George A. Brayton, Warwick	Associate Justice.....1843.....	1,600
J. Russel Bullock, Bristol.....	" ..1861.....	1,800
Sylvester G. Sherman, North Kingston...	" ..1851.....	1,800
Samuel Ames, Providence	Reporter.....	500

The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Legislature may establish. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by the two houses of the Legislature, assembled in grand committee, and hold their offices until their seats are declared vacant by a resolution passed by a majority of all the members of each house.

A Court of Common Pleas in each of the five counties is held by a single judge of the Supreme Court. The Associate Judges of the Supreme Court divide this duty among themselves.

The following table gives the Clerks of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts, and the Sheriffs for each county, with the post-office of each:—

County.	Post-Office.	Clerk of Supreme Court.	Clerk of Common Pleas.	Sheriff.
Providence...	Providence...	John A. Gardiner.....	Amasa S. Westcott.....	Edward G. Burrows.
Newport.....	Newport.....	Thomas W. Wood.....	Thomas W. Wood.....	Joseph Taylor.
Washington.....	Kingston.....	Elisha C. Clarke.....	Elisha C. Clarke.....	Weeden H. Berry.
Bristol.....	Bristol.....	Massadore T. Bennett.....	Charles H. Spooner.....	Hiram D. Morefield.
Kent.....	E. Greenwich	John H. Kenyon.....	John H. Kenyon.....	Sam. L. Tillinghast.

Times and Places for holding Terms of the Supreme Court and Common Pleas.

	Newport.	Providence.	Washington.	Bristol.	Kent.
Supreme Court.....	Third Monday in February and fourth Monday in August, at Newport.	Fourth Monday in March and fourth Monday in September, at Providence.	First Monday in February and second Monday in August, at Kingston.	First Monday in March and second Monday in September, at Bristol.	Second Monday in March and third Monday in September, at East Greenwich.
Common Pleas.....	Second Monday in April and second Monday in October, at Newport.	The Monday after the fourth Monday in May and the first Monday in December, at Providence.	Second Monday in May and first Monday in November, at Kingston.	First Monday in May and last Monday in October, at Bristol.	Second Monday in February and third Monday in August, at East Greenwich.

FINANCES.

From the General Treasurer's Report, May 28, 1863. Ordinary Receipts and Payments for the Year ending April 30, 1863.

Receipts.		Payments.	
Balance in Treasury, May 1, 1862.....	\$13,801 02	Salaries.....	\$18,361 88
State Tax.....	169,857 20	Members of the General Assembly.....	8,650 70
Banks, for tax on capital stock.....	68,842 75	Expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers.....	3,895 03
“ “ surplus profits.....	822 61	Supreme Court.....	13,050 69
“ “ increased capital.....	1,856 00	Court of Common Pleas.....	9,659 70
“ “ for expenses for returns.....	1,043 88	“ Magistrates.....	915 13
Institutions for Savings.....	13,028 30	“ Justices, Newport.....	230 70
Supreme Court.....	5,933 95	“ Magistrates, Woonsocket.....	61 25
Court of Common Pleas.....	3,549 33	Orders of the Governor.....	350 00
“ Magistrates, &c.....	2,026 50	Printing Laws and Schedules, and all Printing ordered by the General Assembly.....	4,427 79
“ Justices, Newport.....		Public Schools.....	49,997 35
“ Magistrates, Woonsocket.....		Expenses for Bank Returns.....	1,155 94
State Insurance Companies.....	4,900 00	Accounts allowed by General Assembly.....	51,685 76
Foreign “.....	3,221 57	United States direct tax.....	99,219 11
Auctioneers.....	1,647 28	Interest on State Bonds.....	15,000 60
Justices of the Peace.....	459 32	Balance in the Treasury, May 1, 1863..	57,284 80
Town Councils.....	336 46		\$334,115 81
Pedlars' Licenses.....	3,340 00		
Dividends on School Fund Stock.....	14,349 59		
School Fund.....	2,800 00		
Civil Commissions, &c.....	543 22		
Jailers.....	1,544 51		
Oyster Lots, &c.....	65 75		
Orders of the General Assembly.....	19,843 10		
Interest on Deposits.....	803 47		
	\$334,115 81		

The General Treasurer estimates the receipts and payments on ordinary account for the year ending April 30, 1864, as follows: Receipts, \$372,289; Payments, \$258,650.

Statement of the Military Account to April 30, 1863.

Receipts.		Payments.	
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1863, as per Report of the Joint Committee on Finance, at the January Session.....	\$2,901,660 12	Payments to Jan. 1, 1863.....	\$2,421,384 91
United States Direct Tax.....	93,515 11	Paymaster-General.....	215,000 00
Paymaster-General.....	25,000 00	Quartermaster-General... ..	56,000 00
Quartermaster-General... ..	45,500 21	Adjutant-General.....	8,060 00
Overdrawn at Bank.....	160,421 70	Salaries.....	725 00
	\$3,221,991 24	Orders of the General Assembly, transferred... ..	19,343 10
United States certificates of indebtedness, in Treasury.....	9,000 00	Interest on State Bonds... ..	50,535 00
	\$3,222,991 24	Refunded to towns for Bounties.....	399,395 00
		Special Bounty Fund.....	2,560 68
		People's Savings-Bank, Providence (note).....	45,000 00
		Interest on over-draft at Bank.....	4,769 22
		Contingent expenses.....	218 33
			\$3,222,991 24

BANKS.

Statements showing the Aggregates, Liabilities, and Resources of the Banks of Providence and of the whole State of Rhode Island, November 22, 1862.

	Thirty-eight Banks in Providence.	Fifty Banks out of Providence.	Totals for all the Banks.
DUE FROM BANKS.			
Capital Stock actually paid in.....	\$15,701,200 00	\$5,188,129 00	\$20,889,329 00
Bills in circulation.....	4,417,660 00	2,067,638 00	6,485,298 00
Deposits on interest.....	841,484 04	61,102 80	902,586 84
Deposits not on interest.....	3,629,141 16	1,107,558 61	4,736,699 77
Debts due to other Banks.....	1,984,729 28	27,764 92	2,012,494 20
Dividends unpaid.....	66,570 95	27,761 11	94,332 06
Net profits on hand.....	850,178 71	277,714 56	1,127,893 27
Total amount of liabilities.....	27,490,964 14	8,757,669 00	36,248,633 14
RESOURCES OF THE BANKS.			
Debts due from Directors.....	792,645 26	623,512 52	1,417,157 78
“ from other Stockholders.....	826,274 96	418,337 16	1,244,612 12
“ from all others.....	21,339,204 78	5,855,693 80	27,194,898 58
Specie actually in Bank.....	374,020 83	131,268 79	505,289 62
Bills of other Banks.....	1,576,327 62	208,412 95	1,784,740 57
Deposits in other Banks.....	1,335,826 97	823,973 12	2,159,800 09
Its own Stock held by the Bank.....	65,807 90	46,538 00	112,345 90
Amount of Stock in other Banks.....	8,675 00	89,401 37	98,076 37
“ other Stocks owned by the Bank.....	575,334 28	197,048 44	772,382 72
Real Estate.....	454,441 82	297,852 30	752,294 12
Other property.....	124,022 88	54,629 43	178,652 31
Expense account.....	17,381 84	10,401 12	27,782 96
Total amount of resources.....	27,490,964 14	8,757,669 00	36,248,633 14
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.			
Increase of Capital since last return.....	98,950 00	850 00	99,800 00
Amount of last Dividends.....	482,135 26	159,879 22	642,014 48
Reserved profits at the time of last Dividend.....	621,500 09	160,581 64	782,081 73
Debts due, and not paid.....	416,836 04	608,050 90	1,025,492 94
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	79,871 34	102,319 56	182,190 90
Amount loaned on pledges of Stock in the Bank.....	363,405 20	259,045 46	622,450 66

RHODE ISLAND BANKS, Dec. 7, 1863.

	Providence Banks.	Banks elsewhere in the State.	Aggregate of all the Banks.
Capital.....	\$15,839,950	\$5,138,129	\$20,977,979
Circulation.....	4,700,868	2,282,334	6,983,202
Deposits.....	4,735,758	1,300,712	5,036,470
Due other Banks.....	1,473,682	62,016	1,540,698
Loans.....	23,967,676	7,761,165	31,728,841
Specie.....	352,395	126,336	478,731
Bills of other Banks.....	1,440,908	207,146	1,648,054
Deposits in other Banks.....	1,114,627	592,898	1,707,525

SAVINGS-BANKS.

Returns of November 22, 1862, compared with December, 1861.

	Nov. 1862.	Dec. 1861.
Number of depositors.....	37,774	34,807
Amount of deposits.....	\$9,560,441	\$9,282,879
Number of Savings-Banks.....	21	21

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From the Report of J. B. Chapin, Esq., Commissioner of Public Schools, dated January, 1864.

The following table shows the number of towns, school-districts, the children under 15 years of age, the amount of school-moneys appropriated, expended, &c., in the State of Rhode Island:—	Children under 15 years of age in State.....	56,934
Number of towns.....	Number of school-districts in State.....	400
33	“ schools.....	512
	“ teachers.....	660
	(Male teachers, 230; female teachers, 430.)	

Number of scholars in summer schools, 1863	27,075
“ “ “ “ 1862	24,934
Increase.....	2,141
Average attendance in 1863.....	21,188
“ “ in 1862.....	19,691
Increase.....	1,497
Number of scholars in winter schools, 1863	29,641
“ “ “ “ 1862	29,335
Increase.....	306
Average attendance, 1863.....	23,256
“ “ 1862.....	22,627
Increase.....	629
Amount of permanent school fund.....	\$397,803
“ appropriated annually by the State.....	50,000
“ appropriated last year by the towns.....	99,246
“ from registry taxes.....	13,442

Brought forward.....	\$167,708
Amount from rate bills.....	4,551
Balance from last year.....	4,409
Total for school purposes during the year.....	\$171,668
Increase from year previous.....	5,946
Amount expended on school-houses.....	\$21,587
Increase from year previous.....	19,010
Annual appropriation for Normal School	\$2,500
The following table shows what sums were ap- propriated by the General Assembly, last year, for the support of the Indian School, and reformatory and benevolent institutions:—	
Indian School, Charleston.....	\$75
Reform School, Providence.....	12,000
Butler Hospital for Insane, Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Idiotic, and Insane Poor.....	14,000
	\$26,075

BUTLER HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, PROVIDENCE.

From the Report of Dr. Isaac Ray, Superintendent, dated January, 1863.

The following tabular statement presents the statistics of the institution from the opening to January 1, 1863:—

Year.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Whole No. under care.	Reco- vered.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1848.....	156	56	156	17	26	.....	13	100
1849.....	93	86	193	35	24	7	20	107
1850.....	73	67	180	19	26	5	16	113
1851.....	68	54	181	26	8	4	16	127
1852.....	101	86	223	30	36	5	15	142
1853.....	92	98	235	44	27	5	22	136
1854.....	80	85	216	40	20	6	19	131
1855.....	56	50	187	20	15	4	11	137
1856.....	59	54	195	14	19	5	16	142
1857.....	37	39	179	15	10	4	10	140
1858.....	47	52	187	22	7	11	12	135
1859.....	42	42	177	14	16	2	10	135
1860.....	58	66	193	22	21	8	15	127
1861.....	53	45	180	22	5	4	14	135
1862.....	36	39	171	17	7	10	5	132
Totals for } 15 years }	1,051	919	.....	357	268	80	214	.....

The receipts and expenditures for the year 1862 were as follow:—Receipts, \$30,410.86, including \$26,052.88 for board, &c. of patients, and \$4347.98 from income of permanent fund; expenditures, \$27,570.98 on all accounts.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, PROVIDENCE.—James L. Talcott, *Superintendent*.—Although this reform school is local to the State of Rhode Island, it has an arrangement by which juvenile offenders from other parts of the State are sent to it. The following statistics from the report of the superintendent, dated January 12, 1863, show the operation of the school since its opening in November, 1850, to the commencement of 1863:—

Whole number received since November 1, 1850, 992,—boys, 751; girls, 241. Of this number there have been recommitted 197,—boys, 152;

girls, 45; making the whole number of commitments since November 1, 1850, 1189,—boys, 903; girls, 286. Number in school, November 30, 1861, 187,—boys, 121; girls, 66. Received during the past year, 133,—boys, 92; girls, 41. Discharged during the past year, 116,—boys, 74; girls, 42. Number in school at date (November 30, 1862), 204,—boys, 139; girls, 65.

The receipts and expenditures of the school for 1862 were as follow:—Receipts, \$20,797, including \$11,199 from the State, \$5595 from the city, and \$3237 from the labor of the boys; expenditures, \$20,797.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The Registration Report for the State of Rhode Island for the year 1862 is not yet published when this is written (November, 1863). Hence the vital statistics of Providence only are given.

The following table, from the report of Dr. Edwin M. Snow, Registrar, shows the general results of registration in Providence during eight years, from 1855 to 1862 inclusive:—

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Year.	Population.	Births.	To population, one birth in	Marriages.	Of population, one person married in	Deaths.	Of population, one death in
1855.....	47,785	1,600	29.86	636	37.56	991	48.22
1856.....	48,727	1,675	29.03	656	37.14	1,065	45.75
1857.....	49,457	1,688	29.30	614	40.27	925	53.46
1858.....	49,457	1,724	28.68	560	44.15	1,017	48.63
1859.....	50,100	1,593	31.45	616	40.66	893	55.72
1860.....	50,666	1,613	30.74	633	40.02	1,001	50.61
1861.....	50,665	1,725	29.37	547	46.31	1,051	43.21
1862.....	50,666	1,529	33.13	547	46.31	914	55.43
Average.....	49,630	1,648	30.15	601	41.33	983	50.55

RHODE ISLAND STATE PRISON, PROVIDENCE.—S. L. Blaisdell, Warden.

STATISTICS FROM THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT TO JANUARY 1, 1863.

Statement of the Number of Prisoners, the Number of Commitments, and the Average Population, in the Rhode Island State Prison for the six years named.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Number in prison, January 1.....	67	70	67	67	85	60
“ committed during the year.....	26	23	29	39	18	
Average number during the year.....	66	60	66	76	75	
<i>Providence County Jail for the same years.</i>						
Committed during the year.....	1,202	1,091	1,416	1,315	1,142	
Average population during the year.....	101	97	121	130	108	

The income of the State Prison for 1862, from the labor of convicts, was \$8086.80, and the expenses were \$4952.71,—leaving an excess of profit over expense, \$3134.09. The income of the

County Jail was, from labor and board paid for imprisoned debtors, &c., \$6426.72, and the expenses were \$6283.56,—excess of income, \$143.16.

Crimes for which Persons were committed to the State Prison from its institution in 1838 to January 1, 1863.

Adultery.....	1	Forgery.....	12
Assault with intent to kill.....	22	Having and passing counterfeit money.....	23
“ “ “ commit rape.....	14	Housebreaking.....	1
“ “ “ rob.....	3	Inciting another to commit larceny.....	1
“ on the warden.....	2	Larceny.....	89
“ with a dangerous weapon.....	9	Manslaughter.....	10
Bigamy.....	3	Murder.....	16
Breaking into a bank.....	5	Obstructing a railroad.....	1
“ “ a church.....	2	Obtaining goods by false pretences.....	2
“ “ an engine-house.....	1	Perjury.....	8
“ “ a school-house.....	1	Rape.....	5
“ “ a tomb.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
“ “ a vessel.....	2	Rescuing a jail prisoner.....	1
Burglary.....	33	Robbery.....	27
Conspiracy.....	2	Setting fire.....	16
Counterfeiting lottery-tickets.....	1	Store-breaking and larceny.....	112
Destroying a dam.....	1	Treason.....	1
Embezzlement.....	1		
Escape from prison.....	1	Total.....	431

There had been no deaths in either the State Prison or the County Jail from January 12, 1861, to January 1, 1863,—a period of more than 23½ months.

VI. CONNECTICUT.

First settlement, 1633. *Capitals*, Hartford and New Haven. *Area*, 4674 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 460,147.

Government for the year ending first Wednesday in May, 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.....	Norwich.....	May, 1864.	\$1,100
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Roger Averill.....	Danbury	" "	300
Secretary of State.....	J. Hammond Trumbull..	Hartford	" "	1,000
Treasurer	Gabriel W. Coite.....	Hartford	" "	1,000
Comptroller	Leman W. Cutler.....	Watertown...	" "	1,000
Com. of School Fund.....	Albert Sedgwick.....	Litchfield.....	" "	1,250 & exp.
Supt. of Common Schools..	David N. Camp.....	New Britain..	" "	1,000 & exp.
State Librarian.....	Charles J. Hoadley.....	Hartford	" "	\$2.50 per diem.
Executive Secretary	Calvin G. Child.....	Norwich.....	" "	200
Pres. of Senate, <i>pro tem</i>	Gilbert W. Philips.....	Putnam.....	" "	\$2.00 per day.
Clerk of Senate.....	Erastus S. Day.....	Colchester ..	" "	2.00 per day.
Speaker of House.....	Chauncey F. Cleveland..	Hampton.....	" "	2.50 per day.
Clerks of the House..... {	H. L. Harrison.....	Branford.....	" "	Each \$2 per day.
	Wm. T. Elmer.....	Middletown...	" "	

STATE MILITARY STAFF.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Commissioned.
Adjutant-General.....	Horace J. Morse.....	Hartford	June 22, 1863.
Quartermaster-General	William A. Alken.....	Norwich.....	July 10, 1862.
Surgeon-General	Henry A. Grant.....	Enfield	" "
Commissary-General	Thomas Fitch	New London...	" "
Paymaster-General	William Fitch.....	New Haven....	" "
Assistant Adjutant-General.....	Henry C. Ward.....	Hartford	Aug. 24, 1863.
Major-Gen. of Div. of State Militia.	William H. Russell.....	New Haven....	July 31, 1862.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Comptroller, are chosen annually by the people at an election held on the first Monday in April. Senators, 21 in number, and Representatives, 237 in number, chosen annually at the same time with the Governor, compose the Legislature, which is styled The General Assembly of the State of Connecticut. The Legislature holds at least one session annually, commencing on the first Wednesday in May, alternately at New Haven and Hartford. The Representatives are elected two for each town incorporated prior to the State Constitution of 1818, and

one for each town organized since; the number (237) above given is the number in the present Legislature (1863-4). The Commissioner of the School Fund, and the Superintendent of Common Schools, are chosen by the Legislature. Every white male citizen of the United States who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the State for a term of one year and in the town where he offers to vote six months, and who is of good moral character, is entitled to the privileges of an elector upon taking such oath as may be prescribed by law.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Errors and Superior Court.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Chief-Justice	Joel Hinman	New Haven...	at the age of 70.	\$2,000
Associate-Justice	David C. Sanford.....	New Milford..	" "	"
" "	Henry Dutton.....	New Haven....	1869	"
" "	Thomas B. Butler.....	Norwalk.....	" "	"
" "	Charles J. McCurdy.....	Lyme	1871	"
Reporter.....	John Hooker.....	Hartford.....	" "	1,200
<i>Superior Court.</i>				
Judge.....	John D. Park.....	Norwich.....	1871	\$2,000
"	Elisha Carpenter.....	Killingly	1869	"
"	James S. Phelps.....	Essex	1871	"
"	Dwight W. Pardee.....	Hartford.....	" "	"

By act of May session, 1863, the Supreme Court of Errors consists of five judges, who are also judges of the Superior Court. The Superior Court consists of nine judges, including the judges of the Supreme Court of Errors. These judges are elected by the General Assembly, and hold office for eight years. The Constitution provides that no judge shall hold his office after he shall have attained the age of seventy years. The terms of Judges Hinman and Sanford are now limited by this provision.

The Supreme Court of Errors has final and conclusive jurisdiction of all matters brought by way of error or complaint from the judgments or decrees of any Superior Court in matters of law or

equity, wherein the rules of law or principles of equity appear from the files, records, or exhibits of said court to have been mistakenly or erroneously adjudged and determined: it may take cognizance of all such matters, and carry into complete execution all its judgments, decrees, and determinations.

The terms of the Superior Court are held by one judge, except for the trial of capital offences, when a judge of the Supreme Court sits as president judge with the judge holding the court. The Supreme Court has chancery jurisdiction; but there is no other Chancery Court. Nine jurors may make a verdict in civil cases.

Times and Places of holding Supreme Court of Errors.

Hartford co.....	Hartford.....	4th Tuesday February, 3d Tuesday September.
New Haven co.....	New Haven.....	3d Tuesday February, 4th Tuesday September.
New London co. {	New London.....	2d Tuesday March.
	Norwich	4th Tuesday October.
Fairfield co..... {	Bridgeport.....	2d Tuesday February.
	Danbury	1st Tuesday October.
Windham co.....	Brooklyn	1st Tuesday March, 2d Tuesday October.
Litchfield co.....	Litchfield.....	4th Tuesday April, 3d Tuesday October.
Middlesex co..... {	Middletown.....	3d Tuesday March.
	Haddam	1st Tuesday November.
Tolland co.....	Tolland.....	4th Tuesday March, 2d Tuesday November.

Times and Places of holding the Superior Court.

Hartford co.....	Hartford.....	2d Tuesday March, 3d Tuesday July, 4th Tuesday September, 3d Tuesday December.
New Haven co.....	New Haven.....	1st Tuesday March, 2d Tuesday May, 1st Tuesday September, 2d Tuesday October, 3d Tuesday December.
New London co. {	New London.....	3d Tuesday January, 2d Tuesday September.
	Norwich	1st Tuesday April, 3d Tuesday November.
Fairfield co..... {	Bridgeport.....	1st Tuesday March, 3d Tuesday December.
	Danbury	2d Tuesday August, 3d Tuesday October.
Windham co.....	Brooklyn	1st Tuesday January, 3d Tuesday March, 1st Tuesday August, 1st Tuesday November.
Litchfield co.....	Litchfield.....	4th Tuesday January, 2d Tuesday April, 2d Tuesday September.
Middlesex co..... {	Middletown.....	1st Tuesday February, 1st Tuesday December.
	Haddam	2d Tuesday April, 1st Tuesday September.
Tolland co.....	Tolland.....	2d Tuesday April, 1st Tuesday September, 1st Tuesday December.

FINANCES, APRIL 1, 1863.

Receipts into the Treasury.

Balance in Treasury, April 1, 1862.....	\$298,489 42
From Forfeited Bonds.....	6,207 66
“ Avails of Courts.....	3,492 74
“ Miscellaneous Sources.....	33,119 60
“ Dividends on Bank Stocks.....	34,387 00
“ Tax paid by Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies.....	2,815 70
“ Tax on Stock owned by Non-Residents.....	17,397 45
“ Tax on Railroad Corporations.....	49,663 72
“ Tax on Cash Capital of Mutual Insurance Companies.....	15,634 31
“ Tax on Deposits in Savings-Banks.....	110,576 63
“ Tax from Towns.....	524,152 08
“ State Bonds sold.....	1,000,000 00
“ Premium and Interest on Bonds.....	104,291 67
“ Temporary Loans.....	\$1,892,134 16
	392,300 00
Total to April 1, 1863.....	\$2,592,623 98

Payments from the Treasury.

Debenture and Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly..	\$50,868 82	
Account of Salaries.....	25,000 00	
Contingent Expenses, including Grants.....	70,236 84	
Judicial Expenses, including Grants	71,961 43	
Expense of Supporting the State Paupers.....	1,400 00	
Expense of Superintending Common Schools.....	3,239 27	
Salary of the Directors of the State Prison.....	300 00	
Account of Public Buildings and Institutions.....	28,004 25	
Expense of Families of Volunteers	582,704 97	
Advances made to the Quartermaster-General.....	405,000 00	
Advances made to the Paymaster-General.....	1,095,000 00	
Advances made to the Commissary-General.....	2,000 00	
Amount charged to "War," for outfits.....	656 36	
		\$2,336,371 94
Interest paid on Temporary Loans.....	\$31,573 00	
Interest paid on State Bonds.....	118,509 00	
		150,082 00
Total payments to April 1, 1863.....		\$2,486,453 94
Balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1863.....		\$106,170 04

Abstract of Expenditures of the State of Connecticut for ten years ending March 31, 1863.

	General Assembly	Salaries.	Contingent Expenses.	Judicial Expenses.	State Paupers.	Supt. of Common Schools.	Account of Public Buildings, &c.	Advances to Quartermaster-General.	Total.
1854	\$32,509 21	\$13,500	\$44,579 17	\$44,035 51	\$1,785	\$3,652 63	\$11,238 26	\$1,178 22	\$154,071 98
1855	33,260 67	14,058	56,082 70	57,535 22	2,200	3,375 07	11,796 42	1,254 15	179,862 56
1856	36,328 33	22,863	99,523 61	75,513 38	2,200	3,792 32	10,345 45	5,331 52	256,197 91
1857	43,331 03	23,193	82,147 21	84,142 16	1,800	4,062 24	18,062 70	4,060 00	277,711 07
1858	35,953 51	23,050	88,073 79	94,718 08	1,800	3,710 59	19,000 00	3,976 66	271,370 63
1859	34,450 81	21,180	49,180 23	93,822 22	1,800	3,439 88	24,081 33	3,845 51	235,102 98
1860	31,107 48	23,600	40,404 26	85,764 56	1,800	3,332 55	28,883 34	2,557 26	217,149 45
1861	35,977 72	23,900	43,632 88	77,130 91	1,800	3,664 87	27,934 52	7,479 90	221,820 80
1862	47,202 56	25,709	53,032 93	85,418 99	1,400	3,232 11	22,024 92	1,169,778 00	2,104,481 30
1863	50,868 82	25,000	70,236 84	71,961 43	1,400	3,239 27	28,004 25	405,000 00	2,336,371 94

The totals include the following: \$300 each year for salaries of State Prison Inspectors; also miscellaneous expenses in 1854, \$275.98, in 1857, \$16,611.97, in 1858, \$658, in 1862, \$117,468.33, in 1863, \$656.36; also the following expenditures for mili-

tary purposes: aid to families of volunteers in 1862, \$100,099.17, in 1863, \$582,704.97; advances to Paymaster-General in 1862, \$403,330, in 1863, \$1,095,000; advances to Commissary-General in 1862, \$65,421, in 1863, \$2000.

State Debt of Connecticut.

On the 1st of April, 1862, the bonded debt of the State was.....	\$2,050,000	for advances for military purposes amounting, April 1, 1863, to.....	\$1,872,882 84
Bonds issued from April 1, 1862, to April 1, 1863	1,000,000	From which there is to be deducted this amount relinquished to the United States for direct tax.....	261,981 90
Making the total State debt, 1863....	\$3,050,000	Balance due from the United States.	\$1,610,900 94
The State had claims against the United States		The State valuation for purposes of taxation was, in 1862.....	\$254,742.695

BANKS.—The following table, from the Report of the Bank Commissioners to the May session of the Legislature, will exhibit the condition of the banks of Connecticut for the last ten years, down to the 1st of April, 1863:—

Condition of the Banks of Connecticut on the 1st of April for the last ten years, from 1854 to 1863.

Year.	Capital.	Circulation.	Total Liabilities.	Specie.	Loans and Discounts.	Total Resources.	Deposits.
1854	\$15,641,397 00	\$11,207,996 06	\$34,716,899 53	\$1,206,940 01	\$27,397,796 27	\$34,716,899 53	\$4,863,343 59
1855	17,145,451 84	6,833,388 00	31,338,502 27	812,183 93	23,999,035 71	31,333,502 27	3,085,335 75
1856	18,852,130 00	9,197,859 00	36,203,061 35	1,006,658 00	27,201,750 00	36,202,061 35	4,864,231 00
1857	20,505,730 00	9,690,969 00	39,123,660 00	1,121,120 00	32,639,030 00	39,123,660 00	5,736,725 00
1858	21,017,473 00	4,249,138 00	32,276,331 00	1,064,826 00	25,610,179 00	32,276,331 00	4,468,653 00
1859	21,539,856 00	7,555,369 00	37,494,620 97	993,124 98	29,639,854 10	37,494,620 97	5,288,169 43
1860	21,626,167 00	7,703,996 00	38,155,527 78	950,138 72	30,518,734 76	38,155,527 78	5,463,540 77
1861	21,838,029 00	6,661,939 00	37,004,652 73	1,004,381 60	29,364,626 61	37,004,652 73	5,023,928 55
1862	21,790,937 00	8,023,681 00	39,211,642 73	1,518,316 62	27,694,213 38	39,211,642 73	6,079,203 59
1863	21,849,148 00	12,850,358 00	48,138,739 70	1,466,857 13	29,259,132 14	48,138,739 70	9,573,074 82

From the 1st of April, 1862, to the 1st of April, 1863, circulation increased from \$8,023,681 to \$12,850,358,—about 60 per cent.; while specie decreased slightly,—viz.: from \$1,518,316 to \$1,466,857.

SAVINGS-BANKS.—The Bank-Commissioner's Report furnishes the following particulars of the condition of the Savings-Banks of the State, April 1, 1863, which we compare with those of the same period of 1862.

Whole number of depositors, April 1, 1863, 103,727
 " " " " April 1, 1862, 88,373

Increase in 1863.....15,354

Total amount of deposits, April 1, 1863, \$23,446,936
 " " " " April 1, 1862, 19,983,959

Increase in 1863.....\$3,162,977

The whole number of Savings-Banks was 49, against 45 in 1862, and their aggregate assets amounted to \$23,648,492, which was invested thus:—\$13,580,291 in real estate; \$2,507,920 in U.S. securities; \$1,516,178 in bank stocks; \$1,454,498 in real estate, &c.; and the balance was loaned on stocks and bonds, personal security, &c.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Summary of Statistics relating to the Common Schools of Connecticut, for the year ending August 31, 1862.

Number of towns in the State..... 162
 Number of school districts in the State.... 1,632

Number of public or common schools.....	1,812
Number of children between the ages of four and sixteen years.....	110,491
Increase over previous year.....	1,449
Average length, in weeks, of winter schools	18
" " " " of summer schools	18
Whole number registered in winter.....	74,663
" " " " summer.....	68,543
Average attendance in winter.....	54,995
" " " " summer.....	48,386
Number of pupils over sixteen years of age	3,618
Number of new school-houses erected during the year.....	23
Number of schools of two grades.....	111
Number of schools of three or more grades	70
Number of private schools.....	350
Estimated number of pupils in these schools.....	9,213
Average pay per month to male teachers, including board.....	\$28.19
The same for female teachers.....	\$15.80
Number of pupils in Reading.....	75,015
" " " " Arithmetic.....	49,344
" " " " Grammar.....	15,213
" " " " Algebra.....	1,413
" " " " Geometry.....	241
" " " " Latin.....	478
" " " " Botany.....	237
" " " " French.....	132

School Fund and other Resources for Support of Common Schools.

The State School Fund, originally derived from sales of public lands, amounted, February 28, 1863, to.....	\$2,049,426
The revenue from this for the year ending February 28, 1863, was.....	\$132,589
There is also a Town Deposit Fund, amounting to.....	\$763,661
The income from this for the same period was.....	45,919
There is levied annually a town school tax, which in 1862-63 was.....	78,540
School districts also levy taxes for their own expenses. The total of these taxes in 1862-63 was.....	103,943
In some districts rate-bills are charged for tuition. From this source there was raised in 1862-63.....	31,339

Aggregate resources for 1862-63.....\$392,230

There was expended during the year for new school-houses, \$51,623. The number of school-houses reported in good condition was 1349; the number in bad condition, 257; total, 1606.

State Normal School for training Teachers.—The State Normal School, at New Britain, near Hartford, was established in May, 1850. But two

other States had such institutions at that time. The whole number educated since the opening to the date of the Report of 1863 was 2035, of which

the larger proportion were young ladies preparing themselves for the profession of teaching. The whole number of different pupils during the year 1862-63 was 168. There were in attendance at one time 165, of whom 91 were females and 14 males; the number of graduates who completed the full course was 11. The expenses of the school during the year were \$4811. About 600 of those educated at the school were teaching in the common schools during the year. The school supplies about 100 teachers each year.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.—The best idea of the class of subjects for whose benefit this school is designed is to be had from the following extract from one of the statutes of the State.

"When any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any offence known to the laws of this State, and punishable by imprisonment, other than such as may be punishable by imprisonment for life, the court of justice, as the case may be, before whom such conviction shall be heard, may, at their discretion, sentence such boy to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as is now provided by law for the same offence.

"And if the sentence shall be to the Reform School, then it shall be in the alternative to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as would have been awarded if this act had not been passed."

A sentence must be for at least nine months; but no boy under the age of ten can be sent there. Any parent or guardian may indenture his or her boy to the school. The Eleventh Annual Report contains the following statistics, which are compared with those of the previous year.

Whole number received at the school since its opening in March, 1854..... 576

Number received April 1, 1862, to April 1, '63, 124
" " April 1, 1861, to April 1, '62, 77

Increase in 1862-63..... 47

Number remaining in the school, April 1, 1863, 198
" " " " April 1, 1862, 148

Increase at the end of the year..... 50

Whole number of pupils during year 1862-63 272
" " " " " 1861-62 189

Increase in whole number..... 83

Of the total of pupils since 1854, 540 were sentenced or indentured, and 36 were boarders. Of the 540, 442 had lost their fathers, 87 had lost mothers, and 53 had lost both parents. 196 had intemperate fathers, and 28 had intemperate mothers.

The total expenses for the year 1862-63 were \$21,742 39
Of which there was received from the labor of the workshops, farms, &c.... 9,422 32

Balance paid by the State \$13,320 07

The boys committed to the Reform School are taught trades in the school, or are indentured out; and while at the school they are subjected to careful moral and mental training.

RETREAT FOR THE INSANE, HARTFORD.

Statistics from the Report of Dr. John S. Butler, Superintendent, &c., March 31, 1863.

Total number of patients since 1824.....	4,080
Discharged recovered since 1824.....	1,931
Died since 1824.....	421
Discharged unimproved, partially recovered, &c.....	1,497
Remaining.....	231
	4,080

Over 50 per cent. of those discharged had recovered, and 10.01 per cent of those admitted had died.

Supposed causes of insanity in 4080 cases:—

Ill health.....	720
Intense mental and bodily exertion.....	329
Intemperance.....	258
Religious excitement.....	214
Grief, loss of friends, &c.....	203
Domestic unhappiness.....	163
Masturbation.....	161
Puerperal state.....	145
Disappointed affection.....	99
Perplexities in business.....	94
Epilepsy.....	63
Spiritualism, Mesmerism, Millerism, &c.....	41
War excitement.....	10
All other causes.....	1,580

Total..... 4,080

Civil Condition of 3003 Cases of Insanity, admitted since 1843.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married.....	574	704	1,278
Single.....	728	730	1,458
Widowed.....	60	207	267
Total.....	1,362	1,641	3,003

Occupations of 1315 of the above Males.—Farmers, 288; merchants, 106; laborers, 96; clerks, 57; students, 40; mechanics, 34; carpenters, 33; lawyers, 29; shoemakers, 29; school-boys, 24; physicians, 23; teachers, 21; seamen, 19; bookkeepers, 19; blacksmiths, 17; painters, 15; clergymen, 12; all other occupations, 354. Total, 1315 cases.

Of 1605 female cases treated since 1843, 1082 had been occupied in domestic pursuits, 79 had been domestic servants, 67 teachers, 55 seamstresses, 38 factory-girls, 31 school-girls, 20 tailoresses, 15 milliners, 19 had been of various other occupations, 136 of no occupation, and in 63 cases the occupation was unknown.

VITAL STATISTICS OF CONNECTICUT.—The report of Charles J. Hoadley, the State Librarian, sent to the Legislature, May, 1863, gives the following summary of the registration operations of that State for the years named:—

	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1856.....	11,139	4,089	6,324
1857.....	11,355	3,747	6,585
1858.....	11,299	3,737	6,618
1859.....	11,259	3,778	6,533
1860.....	11,873	4,036	7,602
1861.....	11,934	3,757	7,785
1862.....	10,803	3,701	8,541

regiment from the State, to April 1, 1863, the date of the last Report of Adjutant-General Williams, Connecticut had furnished to the armies of the Union 28,219 men. Of these, 2340 were for three months, 5697 for nine months, and 20,182 for three years. In relation to their organization, they were comprised in 27 regiments of infantry, 1 regiment of heavy artillery, 2 light batteries, and 1 squadron and 1 battalion of cavalry. The foregoing total of 28,219 does not include the Connecticut men enlisted in the organizations of other States, who are estimated by the Adjutant-General at 2000. The table annexed presents the details of the foregoing general statements.

CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

TABLE showing the Period of Service, the Arm of Service, the Character of the Organization, the Number of Men, the Name of the Commanding Officer, and the Date of Departure from the State, of the several Regiments, &c. of Connecticut Volunteers.

Number.	Period.	Name of Commander.	Date of Departure.	Aggregate.	Total.
1st Infantry.....	3 months,	Daniel Tyler.....	May 9, 1861,	780	
2d ".....	"	Alfred H. Terry.....	May 10, " "	780	
3d ".....	"	John Arnold.....	May 25, " "	780	
4th changed to 1st } Heavy Artillery } ..	3 years,	Levi Woodhouse.....	June 10, " "	1,713	
5th Infantry.....	"	Orris S. Ferry.....	July 29, " "	1,102	
6th ".....	"	John L. Chatfield.....	Sept. 17, " "	1,008	
7th ".....	"	Alfred H. Terry.....	Sept. 18, " "	1,018	
8th ".....	"	Edward Harland.....	Oct. 17, " "	1,027	
9th ".....	"	Thomas W. Cahill.....	Nov. 4, " "	845	
10th ".....	"	Charles L. Russell.....	Oct. 31, " "	996	
11th ".....	"	Thomas H. C. Kingsbury.....	Dec. 16, " "	920	
12th ".....	"	Henry C. Deming.....	Feb. 24, 1862,	1,006	
13th ".....	"	Henry W. Birge.....	March 17, " "	1,017	
1st Squadron Cavalry..	"	William H. Mallory.....	Sept. 1, 1861,	163	
1st Battalion Cavalry..	"	Judson M. Lyon.....	Feb. 20, 1862,	355	
1st Light Battery.....	"	Alfred P. Rockwell.....	Jan. 13, " "	156	
14th Infantry.....	"	Dwight Morris.....	Aug. 25, " "	1,015	
15th ".....	"	Dexter R. Wright.....	Aug. 28, " "	1,022	
16th ".....	"	Frank Beach.....	Aug. 29, " "	1,010	
17th ".....	"	Wm. H. Noble.....	Sept. 3, " "	1,000	
18th ".....	"	Wm. G. Ely.....	Aug. 22, " "	998	
19th ".....	"	Leverett W. Wessels.....	Sept. 15, " "	891	
20th ".....	"	Samuel Ross.....	Sept. 11, " "	981	
21st ".....	"	Arthur H. Dutton.....	Sept. 11, " "	966	
22d ".....	9 months,	Geo. S. Burnham.....	Oct. 2, " "	935	
23d ".....	"	Chas. E. L. Holmes.....	Nov. 16, " "	848	
24th ".....	"	Samuel M. Mansfield.....	Nov. 18, " "	698	
25th ".....	"	Geo. P. Bissell.....	Nov. 14, " "	811	
26th ".....	"	Thos. G. Kingsley.....	Nov. 13, " "	810	
27th ".....	"	Richard S. Bostwick.....	Oct. 22, " "	829	
28th ".....	"	Samuel P. Ferris.....	Nov. 18, " "	678	
2d Light Battery.....	3 years,	John W. Sterling.....	Oct. 15, " "	153	
Recruits for regiments in the field.....				820	
Drafted men—unassigned—detailed on Government work.....				88	28,219

The losses from the above (including the three-months men mustered out) by death, discharge, desertion, transfer, &c., amounted to 7637, according to the latest reports received by the Adjutant-General prior to April 1, 1863.

MILITIA OF CONNECTICUT.—Enrolments of the militia of Connecticut were made in August, 1862, and in January, 1863. By the first, the aggregate for the eight counties of the State was 42,556, and by the last, 45,526. The enrolment of 1861 made an aggregate of 54,257.

Quotas under the Calls by the President.—Exclusive of the three-months men, the quotas of Connecticut under all the calls to the close of 1862 amounted to 26,222.

Bounties to Families of Volunteers.—A State

bounty, variously rated at \$6, \$8, and \$10 per month, is paid to some of the families of the Connecticut volunteers. The aggregate monthly payments under this head for all the counties is \$70,636, to the families of 8333 soldiers.

Moneys advanced by the State on account of the War.—The amount of such advances for the year ending April 1, 1863, was \$2,101,566.21; the items of which are stated in the subdivision "Finances" in this article.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The Report of Adjutant-General Joseph D. Williams, dated April 1, 1863, is a handsome octavo of 332 pages, containing a great deal of valuable matter, well arranged, and illustrated by a fair amount of tabulated statistics.

VII. NEW YORK.

First settlement, 1609. *Capital*, Albany. *Area*, 46,000 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 3,880,735.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	HORATIO SEYMOUR.....	Utica.....	Dec. 31, 1864.	\$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	David R. Floyd Jones....	S. Oyster Bay	" " " "	\$6 a day.
Secretary of State.....	Chauncey M. Depew.....	Peekskill.....	" 1865.	2,500
Deputy Secretary of State..				1,750
Comptroller.....	Lucius Robinson.....	Elmira.....	Dec. 31, 1865.	2,500
Deputy Comptroller.....	Philip Phelps.....	Albany.....	" " " "	2,000
Treasurer.....	George W. Schuyler.....	Ithaca.....	" " " "	2,500
Deputy Treasurer.....	Nicholas Bleecker, Jr....	Albany.....	" " " "	1,500
Attorney-General.....	John Cochrane.....	New York.....	" " " "	2,000
Deputy Attorney-General..	Stephen H. Hammond....	Ithaca.....	" " " "	1,500
State Engineer and Surveyor.....	William B. Taylor.....	Utica.....	" " " "	2,500]
Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor.....			" " " "	2,000
Auditor Canal Department.	N. S. Benton.....	Little Falls...	" " " "	2,500
Acting Auditor.....	William McGourkey.....	Albany.....	" " " "	1,500
Canal Commissioner.....	Franklin A. Alberger....	Buffalo.....	Dec. 31, 1864.	1,700
" " " "	William I. Skinner.....	Little Falls...	" 1865.	1,700
" " " "	Benjamin F. Bruce.....	Lenox.....	" 1866.	1,700
" Appraiser.....	A. B. Parmelee.....	Malone.....	April, 1864.	} 2,000 salary each, & 500 for travelling expenses.
" " " "	William Wasson.....	Auburn.....	" 1865.	
" " " "	Thomas B. Carroll.....	Troy.....	" 1866.	
" " " "				
Sup't of Banking Dep't.....	H. H. Van Dyck.....	Albany.....	April 16, 1864.	5,000
Dep. Sup't Banking Dep't....	Edward Hand.....	" " " "	" " " "	2,500
Sup't Public Instruction....	Victor M. Rice.....	Buffalo.....	March 1, 1865.	2,500
Dep. Sup't Pub. Instruct'n.	Emerson W. Keyes.....	" " " "	" " " "	1,500
Sup't Insurance Depart't...	William Barnes.....	Albany.....	Jan'y, 1864.	5,000
Dep. Sup't Insurance Dep't	Charles H. Raymond....	" " " "	" " " "	1,500
Private Sec'y to Governor..				2,000
Adjutant-General.....	John F. Sprague.....	U. S. Army...	Dec. 31, 1864.	.....
Inspector-General.....	Josiah T. Miller.....	Seneca Falls...	" " " "	.....
Commissary-General.....	James A. Farrell.....	Hudson.....	" " " "	.....
Engineer-in-Chief.....	Isaac Vanderpoel.....	Albany.....	" " " "	.....
Judge-Advocate General....	Nelson J. Waterbury...	New York.....	" " " "	.....
Surgeon-General.....	John V. P. Quackenbush	Albany.....	" " " "	.....
Quartermaster-General.....	S. Visscher Talcott.....	" " " "	" " " "	.....
Paymaster-General.....	John D. Van Buren.....	New Windsor	" " " "	.....
Commissary of Subsistence	Anthony Eickhoff.....	New York.....	" " " "	.....
Aid-de-Camp.....	Bleecker Tibbits.....	Albany.....	" " " "	.....
Military Secretary.....	William Kidd.....	" " " "	" " " "	.....
Chief of Bureau of Military Statistics.....				.....
Assistant Adjutant-Gen'l...	Lockwood L. Doty.....	" " " "	" " " "	.....
" Inspector-Gen'l...	Silas W. Burt.....	Kinderhook...	" " " "	.....
" Commiss'y-Gen'l...	William R. Farrell.....	Hudson.....	" " " "	.....
Inspector of State Prisons	Abra. B. Tappan.....	Fordham.....	Dec. 31, 1864.	1,600
" " " "	Gaylord J. Clarke.....	Lockport.....	" 1865.	1,600
" " " "	James K. Bates.....	Watertown...	" 1866.	1,600

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, and Surveyor are elected by the people by a plurality vote for two years; the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor on one year, and the other officers on alternate years. The Canal Commissioners and Inspectors of State Prisons are elected for three years, one each year. The Canal Appraisers are appointed by the Governor and Senate for three years, and hold until their successors are qualified. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is elected by the Legislature

for three years. The Superintendent of the Banking Department and the Auditor of the Canal Department are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for three years. The several officers appoint their own deputies and clerks. The State Librarian and the three Assistants are appointed by the Regents of the University. The Adjutant-General and other officers of his military staff are appointed by the Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General,

and State Engineer and Surveyor, constitute the *Commissioners of the Land-Office*. The same officers, except the Speaker and the Engineer and Surveyor, are the *Commissioners of the Canal Fund*. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Canal Commissioners, compose the *Canal Board*. The State Engineer and Surveyor, Auditor of the Canal Department, and Canal Commissioners, constitute the *Contracting Board*.

Senators, 32 in number, are elected in single districts for two years. They are chosen the same

year the Secretary of State is elected. The Lieutenant-Governor is President of the Senate, but has only a casting vote. Members of Assembly, 128 in number, are elected annually in single districts. These compose the Legislature, which assembles annually on the first Tuesday in January. The pay of Senators and members of Assembly is \$3 per day for not over 100 days, and \$1 for every 10 miles' travel. The Lieutenant-Governor, \$6 per day. The general election is held on first Tuesday in November.

JUDICIARY.

1. Court for the Trial of Impeachments.

This court is composed of the President of the Senate (who is president of the court, and when absent the chief judge of the Court of Appeals presides), the Senators, or the major part of them, and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or the greater part of them. It is a court of record, and, when summoned, meets at Albany, and has for its clerk and officers the clerk and officers of the

Senate. If the Governor is impeached, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot act as a member of the court. Two-thirds of the members present must concur for conviction. The judgment of the court extends only to removals from or disqualifications for office, or both,—the party being still liable to indictment.

2. The Court of Appeals.

This is the court of last resort. It has no original jurisdiction, but reviews the proceedings of all other courts which are the subject of appeal. It is composed of eight judges, of whom four are elected (one every second year) by the people at large for eight years, and four selected each year from the justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. These selections are made alternately from the first, third, fifth, and seventh and from the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth

judicial districts. The judge (of the four chosen at large) whose term first expires presides as chief judge. Six judges constitute a quorum. Four terms are held each year, at Albany, commencing on the first Tuesday of January, fourth Tuesday of March, third Tuesday of June, and last Tuesday of November. Each judge has a salary of \$3500 per annum. The court for 1864 is thus constituted:—

Judges of the Court of Appeals—Chosen by the people at large.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term expires.	Salary.
Hiram Denio.....	Utica.....	Chief Judge.....	Dec. 31, 1865	\$3,500
Henry R. Selden.....	Rochester.....	.....	" 1871	3,500
Henry E. Davies.....	New York.....	.....	" 1867	3,500
William B. Wright.....	Kingston.....	.....	" 1869	3,500

Judges of the Court of Appeals—Selected from the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term expires.	Salary.
Daniel P. Ingraham.....	New York.....	Judge.....	Dec. 31, 1865	\$3,500
Henry Hogeboom.....	Hudson.....	".....	" "	3,500
Joseph Mullin.....	Watertown.....	".....	" "	3,500
Thomas A. Johnson.....	Corning.....	".....	" "	3,500
E. Peshine Smith.....	Pittsford.....	State Reporter.....	.....	2,000
Fred. A. Tallmadge.....	New York.....	Clerk.....	Dec. 31, 1865	2,000
Cors. Ten Broeck.....	Albany.....	Deputy Clerk.....	" "	1,500

3. Supreme and Circuit Courts.

The Supreme Court has general jurisdiction in law and equity, and power to review judgments of the County Courts. For the election of the justices the State is divided into eight judicial dis-

tricts, each of which elects four (except the first, which elects five) to serve eight years, with an annual salary of \$3500. In each district one justice goes out of office every two years. The justice

in each district whose term first expires, and who is not a judge of the Court of Appeals, is a presiding justice of the court, and the county clerks of the several counties serve as clerks. At least four general terms of the Supreme Court are held in each district every year. Every county has

each year at least one special term, and two Circuit Courts. Any three or more of the justices can hold the general terms, and any one or more hold the special terms, at which are heard all equity cases, and also Circuit Courts, which are held exclusively for the trial of issues of fact.

Justices of the Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Term expires.
<i>First District</i> —Josiah Sutherland.....	New York.....	December 31, { 1871. 1865. 1867. 1868. 1869.
Daniel P. Ingraham	"	
William H. Leonard.....	"	
George G. Barnard.....	"	
Thomas W. Clerke	"	
<i>Second District</i> —Joseph F. Barnard.....	Poughkeepsie	December 31, { 1871. 1865. 1867. 1869.
John W. Brown.....	Newburgh	
William W. Scrugham	Yonkers.....	
John A. Lott.....	Brooklyn.....	
<i>Third District</i> —Charles R. Ingalls	Troy.....	
Henry Hogeboom	Hudson.....	December 31, { 1871. 1865. 1867. 1869.
Rufus W. Peckham	Albany.....	
Theodore Miller.....	Hudson.....	
<i>Fourth District</i> —Enoch H. Rosekrans.....	Glens Falls.....	
Platt Potter.....	Schenectady.....	December 31, { 1871. 1865. 1867. 1869.
Augustus Bockes.....	Saratoga Springs.....	
Amaziah B. James.....	Ogdensburg.....	
<i>Fifth District</i> —Henry A. Foster.....	Oswego.....	
Joseph Mullen.....	Watertown.....	December 31, { 1871. 1865. 1867. 1869.
Le Roy Morgan.....	Syracuse.....	
William J. Bacon.....	Utica.....	
<i>Sixth District</i> —Ransom Balcom	Binghamton.....	
William W. Campbell.....	Cherry Valley.....	December 31, { 1871. 1865. 1867. 1869.
John M. Parker.....	Owego.....	
Charles Mason.....	Hamilton.....	
<i>Seventh District</i> —E. Darwin Smith.....	Rochester.....	
Thomas A. Johnson.....	Corning.....	December 31, { 1871. 1865. 1867. 1869.
James C. Smith.....	Canandaigua.....	
Henry Welles.....	Penn Yan.....	
<i>Eighth District</i> —Richard P. Marvin	Jamestown.....	
Noah Davis, Jr.....	Albany.....	December 31, { 1871. 1865. 1867. 1869.
Martin Grover.....	Angelica.....	
Charles Daniels.....	Lockport.....	

4. County Courts.

County Courts have jurisdiction as follows:—To review in the first instance judgments rendered in civil actions by justices' courts, and to affirm, reverse, or modify such judgments; for the foreclosure and satisfaction of mortgages; for partition of lands; for admeasurement of dower; for the sale of the real estate of infants and persons of unsound mind; to compel the specific performance of contracts in certain cases; for the care and custody of lunatics and habitual drunkards; for the sale of the real estate of religious corporations; to exercise the power heretofore vested in Courts of Common Pleas over certain judgments of justices of the peace; to exercise the powers conferred by statute upon the late Courts of Common Pleas, or the judges or any judge thereof, respecting ferries, fisheries, turnpike-roads, wrecks, physicians, habitual drunkards, imprisoned, insolvent, absent, concealed, or non-resident debtors, jail-liberties, the removal of occupants from State

lands, the laying out of railroads through Indian lands; to remit fines and forfeited recognizances; to grant new trials; to allow new trials in County Courts, in certain cases; and over various other matters. The County Court is always open for the transaction of any business for which no notice is required to be given to an opposing party. At least two terms in each county for the trial of issues of law or fact, and as many more as the County Judge shall appoint, shall be held in each year.

County Judges are elected for four years: they are vested with the powers of Justices of the Supreme Court at Chambers, are members of Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and, with two justices of the peace, constitute Courts of Sessions, and are vested with the powers and duties of the late judges of the Court of Common Pleas, or any of them, and with various other powers and duties.

Courts and Court Officials of the City and County of New York.

Names.	Office.	Salary.	Term expires.
SUPERIOR COURT.			
Anthony L. Robertson.....	Chief Judge.....	\$5,000	} December 31, { 1865. 1869. 1869. 1865. 1867. 1867.
Samuel B. Garvin.....	Judge.....	5,000	
John H. McCunn.....	".....	5,000	
James Moncrief.....	".....	5,000	
John M. Barbour.....	".....	5,000	
Claudius L. Monell.....	".....	5,000	
Robert D. Livingston.....	Clerk.....	2,500	.....
COMMON PLEAS.			
Charles P. Daly.....	F. Judge.....	5,000	} December 31, { 1865. 1867. 1869.
John R. Brady.....	Judge.....	5,000	
Albert Cardoza.....	".....	5,000	
Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.....	Clerk.....	2,500	
MARINE COURT.			
Henry Alker.....	Judge.....	3,000	} December 31, { 1865. 1867. 1869.
Edmund L. Hearne.....	".....	3,000	
Florence McCarthy.....	".....	3,000	
Moses D. Gale.....	Clerk.....	2,500	
RECORDER'S COURT.			
John T. Hoffman.....	Recorder.....	5,000	December 31, 1866.
Henry Vandervoort.....	Clerk.....	3,000	.....
CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.			
A. Oakley Hall.....	City Judge.....	5,000	} December 31, { 1864. 1864. 1866.
John McCool.....	District Attorney.....	5,000	
C. Godfrey Gunther.....	Register.....	Fees.	
James Lynch.....	Mayor.....	.....
Henry W. Genet.....	Sheriff.....	Fees.	January, 1867.
Gideon J. Tucker.....	County Clerk.....	"	December 31, 1864.
	Surrogate.....	\$5,000	" " 1864. " 1866.

The Superior Court was created in the year 1828, with a Chief-Justice and two associate Justices. In 1848 three additional Assistant Justices were created. This court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court of all causes of action when any one of the parties to the same resides in New York City. It has no jurisdiction of mortgage-foreclosures, will-cases, appointments of committees to manage estates, or of matters relating to the care and custody of minor children, or guardians or wards: in other words, the Supreme Court has in such equity cases exclusive jurisdiction. Its practice and rules, terms and modes of appeal, are the same as in the Supreme Court. The justices are chosen for six years, and are divided into classes of three,—the term of office expiring regularly every two years. They are elected by the people. They appoint their clerk, who holds office during good behavior.

The Common Pleas of the City of New York is as old as the charter of the city. It has all the jurisdiction of a county court, added to that of the Supreme Court, in all cases other than those of a purely equitable nature. Its practice, rules, modes of appeal, and terms are substantially those of the Supreme Court. The justices are chosen for six

years, and are elected by the people. They appoint their own clerk. The justices are chosen every two years.

The Marine Court was originally a court purely for the hearing of cases of a marine nature, but by changes has come to be rather a court for the trial of all cases not involving a question of title to real estate in which the damages or claims are five hundred dollars and under. It is now a court of record, and has a seal and a clerk. It has three justices, one of whom is elected every two years.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace is a court of criminal jurisdiction, coeval with the existence of the city. It has jurisdiction, coextensive with the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of all offences whatever. The judges are the Recorder and City Judge, who alternately hold trial terms. It has a clerk appointed by the two judges. Its prosecutions are conducted by the District Attorney.

The Surrogate's Court is held by a Surrogate, elected every three years for the county. This court has the usual probate jurisdiction. An appeal lies from its jurisdiction to the Supreme Court. Wherever there is a vacancy in the office, the duties (under special statute) are discharged by a justice of the Common Pleas.

5. Criminal Courts.

These are the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of Sessions. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer, in each county, except in the city and county of New York, are composed of a justice of the Supreme Court, who presides, the county judge, and the two justices of the peace chosen members of the Court of Sessions. The presiding justice and any two of the others form a quorum. In the city

and county of New York they are held by a justice of the Supreme Court alone. These courts are all held at the same time and place at which the Circuit Courts are held. Courts of Sessions, except in the city of New York, are composed of the county judge and the two justices of the peace designated as members of the Court of Session, and are held at the same time and place as the County Courts.

FINANCES.

The Funded Debt of the State on the 30th of September, 1863, was—

Of General Fund debt.....	\$6,505,654 37
Canal Fund debt.....	23,268,310 25
Total of registered State debt.....	\$29,773,964 62

The gross transactions of the Treasury for the last fiscal year, and its condition at the close thereof, appear following:—

Balance in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1862	\$5,750,621 19
Receipts during the year, including proceeds of temporary loans.....	18,652,685 17
	<hr/> 24,403,306 36
Payments	20,703,585 84
	<hr/>
Balance, Sept. 30, 1863.....	\$3,699,720 52

The following are the principal appropriations made by the Legislature of 1863, not embraced in the annual estimates:—

For bounties to volunteers.....	\$3,000,000
Harbor and frontier defences.....	1,000,000
Purchase of arms.....	500,000
Sick and wounded soldiers.....	200,000
Supply Bill, about.....	637,000
	<hr/>
	\$5,337,000

To meet the drafts for bounties to volunteers, the Comptroller made a temporary loan of \$2,000,000. This will doubtless have to be increased to \$3,000,000.

Canal Fund.

Balance of the Canal Fund, Sept. 30, 1862.....	\$4,589,303 83
Received during the fiscal year from canal tolls, rent of surplus water, interest on revenues, &c.....	\$5,118,501 35
From proceeds of taxes.....	1,420,188 45
From other sources.....	183,578 65
	<hr/>
	6,722,268 45
	<hr/>
	\$11,311,572 28

Payments during the same period:—

For redempt'n of Stocks.....	\$733,300 00
For int. on Stocks.....	1,381,995 76
To Canal Commissioners, repair contractors, superintendents, collectors, and weigh-masters	1,132,532 85
Miscellaneous objects.....	1,188,126 46
	<hr/>
	4,435,955 07

Leaving a balance to the credit of the Canal Fund in the Treasury, and invested, of..... \$6,875,617 21

Revenues for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1863:—

From tolls on Canals:—

Erie.....	\$4,638,410 08
Champlain	126,502 46
	<hr/>
Oswego	4,764,912 54
Cayuga and Seneca....	143,273 75
Chemung	25,243 98
Crooked Lake.....	21,628 77
	746 49
Chenango	24,354 87
Black River	10,172 66
Genesee Valley	32,747 98
Oneida Lake.....	45 21
Baldwinsville.....	39 17
Oneida River Improvement.....	4,399 07
Seneca River Towing-Path	480 57
Cayuga Inlet.....	386 40

Total from canal tolls..	\$5,028,431 32
Rent of surplus waters..	1,165 00
Interest on current revenue, &c.....	58,016 50
Miscellaneous receipts..	30,888 53
	<hr/>
	\$5,118,501 35

Payments during the year:—

To Canal Commissioners, for repairs.....	\$149,347 09
To contractors, for repairs	353,993 02
To superintendents, for repairs	156,038 63
To collectors, for salaries, clerk-hire, pay of inspectors, and expenses of collectors' offices	56,774 51
To weigh-masters	9,164 07
For salaries chargeable to annual revenues, refunding tolls, printing, and other miscellaneous payments	45,565 20
	<hr/>
	770,882 52

Surplus revenues	\$4,347,618 83
Payments to Sinking Fund under 1. Art. 7..	\$1,700,000 00
Payments to Sinking Fund under 2. Art. 7..	350,000 00
Payments to Sinking Fund under 3. Art. 7..	1,116,242 66
Payments to the Treasury under 3. Art. 7, to defray the expenses of Government.....	200,000 00
	<hr/>
	3,366,242 66

Remainder..... \$981,376 17

General Fund State Debt.

No change has taken place in the amount of this debt during the last fiscal year.

Amount..... \$6,505,654 37

General Fund Debt Sinking Fund.

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1862.....	\$104,960 38
--	--------------

Amount received from the surplus revenues of the canals.....	\$350,000 00
	\$454,960 38

Amount paid on account of the Fund during the year.....	416,081 82
---	------------

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1863, of which \$14,000 is applicable to the redemption of State Stock due prior to the close of the fiscal year.....	\$38,878 56
--	-------------

Contingent Debt of the State.

The amount of this debt is.....	\$338,000 00
---------------------------------	--------------

Reimbursable as follows:—

1865, July 1.....	\$170,000 00
1867, “.....	100,000 00
1876, “.....	68,000 00

\$338,000 00

General Fund Revenue.

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1862.....	\$821,612 11
Aggregate receipts during the year.....	7,821,223 06
Increase of warrants outstanding...	43 03

\$8,642,878 20

Aggregate payments during the year.....	9,835,665 97
---	--------------

Deficiency in the revenue on the 30th of September, 1863.....	\$1,192,787 77
---	----------------

School Fund.

The capital of this fund is.....	\$2,694,552 33
Showing an increase during the year of \$36,435 91.	

Revenue of School Fund.

Amount of receipts during the year.....	\$157,649 42
Add amount received from the income of the U.S. Deposit Fund....	165,000 00
	322,649 42

Amount of payments during the year.....	332,906 42
---	------------

Excess paid over income.....	\$10,257 00
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Add balance in the Treasury, 30th Sept. 1862.....	72,665 96
---	-----------

Balance of revenue in the Treasury, 30th Sept. 1863.....	\$62,408 96
--	-------------

United States Deposit Fund.

The capital of this fund remains unchanged, being the amount received from the United States in 1837	\$4,014,520 71
--	----------------

The amount received for revenue during the year is.....	\$258,469 98
---	--------------

Add balance in the Treasury, 30th Sept. 1862.....	3,639 88
---	----------

262,109 86

The payments for the year amounted to	261,868 79
---	------------

Balance in the Treasury, 30th Sept. 1863	\$241 07
--	----------

Literature Fund.

The capital of this fund is.....	\$269,952 12
----------------------------------	--------------

The amount received for revenue during the year is.....	\$15,579 13
---	-------------

Add amount received from the income of the U.S. Deposit Fund....	28,000 00
--	-----------

Add balance in the Treasury, 30th Sept. 1862.....	17,908 27
---	-----------

61,487 40

Amount of payments during the year.....	45,189 53
---	-----------

Balance in the Treasury, 30th Sept. 1863.....	\$16,297 87
---	-------------

Railroad Company Sinking Funds.

The amount of these funds is, viz.:—	
Tonawanda	\$71,430 77
Long Island	4,081 96
Tioga Coal, &c.....	8,079 95

State Tax.

The levy for 1863 was as follows:—

For schools	$\frac{1}{2}$ mill.
canals	$\frac{3}{8}$ “
general purposes.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ “
general purposes (deficiency)	$\frac{1}{8}$ “
bounties	1 $\frac{1}{16}$ “
Albany & Susquehanna Railroad.....	$\frac{3}{16}$ “

Being	5 mills
on each dollar of the aggregate valuations of 1862, \$1,454,454,817, amounting to.....	\$7,272,274 08

BANKS.

On the 30th of September, 1863, there were 309 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$109,258,147, doing business and reporting to the Bank Department. Of these, 256 were banking associations, 41 individual bankers, and 12 incorporated banks.

The total amount of circulation issued to banking associations and individual bankers and outstanding on the 30th of September, 1863, was.....

\$35,159,586

Which is secured by the following, viz.:—

Bonds and mortgages, \$3,862,097 47
New York State Stock, 17,343,140 10

United States Stock...	15,797,850 00
Illinois State “.....	350,933 33
	\$37,354,020 90

The Superintendent of the Banking Department also holds \$108,280.86 in cash for the redemption of the outstanding circulation of 47 closing and insolvent banks, which amounts to.....

\$92,630

And one Trust Company, closing, which has deposits outstanding amounting to \$763.59.

The amount of circulation issued to incorporated banks and outstanding at the same time was... \$6,790,215

Of this amount \$3,089,793 has not been returned to the Bank Department by expired incorporated banks, and of which a large amount is probably lost, none having been presented to some of those banks for some time. All the charters of this

class of banks expire in 1866, with the exception of two which have unlimited charters. There are located in the city of New York 51 banking associations and 3 incorporated banks.

Debts and Liabilities.

	December 27, 1862.	March 28, 1863.	June 13, 1863.	September 26, 1863.
Capital	\$108,668,297	\$108,148,202	\$108,499,653	\$109,258,147
Circulation	39,182,819	35,506,606	32,261,462	33,433,230
Profits	17,101,999	15,752,206	18,403,336	17,119,176
Due to Banks.....	57,389,106	53,601,332	49,193,323	48,605,902
Due to individuals and corporations other than Banks and Depositors.....	1,661,401	2,171,144	2,079,981	2,745,869
Due Treasurer of the State of New York.....	7,625,478	5,855,990	4,767,306	4,389,248
Due Depositors.....	191,537,897	221,544,347	218,717,725	233,611,282
Due others not included in either of the above heads.....	1,944,578	2,313,789	2,496,394	*25,971,848

Means and Resources.

	December 27, 1862.	March 26, 1863.	June 13, 1863.	September 26, 1863.
Loans and Discounts.....	\$178,922,536	\$183,864,089	\$183,647,438	\$203,462,460
Overdrafts.....	508,572	522,691	463,785	508,495
Due from Banks.....	27,082,401	26,764,858	22,404,878	21,949,185
Real Estate.....	9,614,972	9,211,998	8,983,398	8,877,041
Specie.....	37,803,047	36,802,438	40,250,389	31,071,759
Cash items.....	33,103,776	50,181,845	48,482,170	53,253,436
Stocks, promissory and United States 7 ¹⁰ / ₁₆ notes, and Indebtedness Certificates.....	111,628,352	104,704,400	109,481,478	121,129,200
Bonds and Mortgages.....	7,314,367	6,106,461	5,820,518	5,579,543
Bills of Banks and United States Demand Notes, Loss and Expense account.....	17,141,696	25,773,865	15,790,539	28,746,183
	1,584,866	975,350	1,191,229	771,248

Condition of New York City Banks, 26th September, 1863.

The foregoing statement exhibits the condition of all the banks of the State, including those of the city of New York; the following refers to the city banks separately for the same date.

Liabilities.

Capital	\$69,722,507
Circulation.....	5,344,717
Profits.....	11,453,503
Due to Banks.....	39,978,773
Deposits.....	180,616,583
Other liabilities.....	25,739,050

Total liabilities..... \$332,855,133

Resources.

Discounts.....	\$127,326,227
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Specie.....	\$29,352,832
Cash items.....	50,967,098
United States securities.....	85,975,978
United States Demand Notes, and notes of solvent Banks.....	25,340,010
Real Estate.....	6,251,949
Due from Banks, Brokers, and Direc- tors.....	24,556,302
Other resources	679,900
	\$350,450,356

This statement presents very wide differences, both in details and amounts, from the weekly reports made through the newspapers for the same day. It is, nevertheless, the statement of the Banking Department.

* This large amount consists principally of "Due Treasurer of the United States," reported by the New York City Banks.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Statistics of the Common Schools in the State for the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1862.

	Cities.	Rural districts.	Totals.
Number of School districts	366	11,397	11,763
Number of teachers employed at the same time, for six months or more.....	3,232	12,453	15,685
Number of children between 4 and 21 y'rs of age. Aggregate number of months' school by quali- fied teachers	443,826	878,997	1,322,823
Number of male teachers employed.....	3,986	86,302	90,288
“ female teachers employed.....	334	7,251	7,585
“ children attending school.....	2,867	16,048	18,915
Number of times schools have been visited by Commissioners.....	291,679	600,871	892,550
Number of volumes in district libraries.....	.....	18,883	18,883
“ school-houses—Log.....	101,104	1,225,578	1,326,682
“ “ Frame .....	.....	228	228
“ “ Brick.....	43	9,961	10,004
“ “ Stone	234	730	964
Total number of school-houses	3	551	554
	280	11,470	11,750
<i>Receipts.</i> —Amount on hand at beginning of the year.....	\$419,833 25	\$81,826 78	\$501,660 03
Apportionment of public moneys....	394,931 81	999,486 09	1,394,417 90
Proceeds of gospel and school lands.	70 73	19,927 32	19,998 05
Raised by tax.....	1,500,456 40	507,001 85	2,068,057 75
Raised by rate-bills.....	.....	407,009 57	407,009 57
From all other sources.....	18,319 72	59,278 40	77,598 12
Total.....	\$2,393,611 91	\$2,075,129 51	\$4,468,741 42
<i>Expenditures.</i> —For teachers' wages.....	\$1,220,497 26	\$1,559,873 79	\$3,780,371 05
For libraries	6,353 82	26,559 10	32,912 92
school apparatus.....	85,968 78	8,487 40	94,456 18
colored schools.....	23,658 04	5,555 08	29,013 12
school-houses, sites, fences, &c....	389,316 56	210,852 44	600,169 00
all other incidental expenses.....	244,011 89	174,730 17	418,742 06
Amount on hand at end of the year.	423,805 56	89,271 53	513,077 09
Total.....	\$2,393,611 91	\$2,075,129 51	\$4,468,741 42

SCHOOL FUND.—On the 30th September, 1861, the amount of the State School Fund was \$2,625,477; on the 30th September, 1863, it was \$2,694,552.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, — *Principal,* David H. Cochran, A.M.—The operations of this school for the year 1862, as shown in the Report of the State Superintendent, were as follows:—

Number of applicants for admission.....	225
“ admitted.....	190
“ of males in attendance (1862).....	99
“ of females in attendance (1862).....	194
“ in attendance (total).....	293
“ of male graduates (1862).....	22
“ of female graduates (1862).....	32
“ of graduates (total).....	54
Number of pupils since establishment of school	3,854
Number of graduates since establishment of school.....	1,313

NEW YORK ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, AT SYRACUSE,—*H. B. Wilbur, M.D., Superintendent.*—This institution was established in 1851, first as an experimental school at Albany, and in 1855 removed to the asylum erected for it by the State at Syracuse. It is the largest asylum for idiots in this country, and with one exception the largest in the world.

The number of instructors and officers is 9. The number of pupils in 1863 was 140. One died during the year, and 16 removed. The receipts of the year were \$22,570.58, of which \$18,000 was the State appropriation, \$1,154.05 was received from the counties for clothing State pupils, and \$3,416.53 was received from friends of pay-pupils for board and clothing. The expenditure for the same period was \$20,861.13.

The average cost of supporting and educating each pupil was a little less than \$150 per annum.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT UTICA.—This asylum was opened for the admission of patients the 16th of January, 1843. Dr. John P. Gray is the Superintendent. The number of patients at the commencement of the year (December 1, 1862), was 532; admitted during the year, 287,—165 males, 122 females; whole number treated during the year, 819,—444 males, 375 females. Discharged during the year, 305; remaining, Nov. 30, 1863, 514,—262 males, 252 females. Of those discharged, 106 were recovered, 51 were improved, 115 unimproved, 3 were not insane, and 30 died. Total admissions since asylum was opened, 6629. Discharged, 6115, of whom 2634 were recovered, 1023 improved, 1632 unimproved, and 774 died, and 52 were not insane. The form of mental disease of those admitted during the year was, mania 138,

—70 males and 68 females; melancholia, 50,—26 males, 24 females; dementia, 50,—26 males, 24 females; general paresis, 7; not insane, 2. Of those admitted, 82 were housekeepers, 40 farmers, and 27 farm-laborers, 16 laborers, 30 employed in housework, 6 soldiers, 3 carpenters, 8 merchants, 3 lawyers, and 5 teachers; 197 were natives of New York, 27 of other of the United States; 63 were of foreign birth, among whom were 29 natives of Ireland, 10 of England, and 13 of Germany. The receipts for the year were \$127,473.86, and the expenditures \$99,949.81. The asylum is the property of the State. It is self-sustaining in its operations, only receiving from the State treasury the salaries of its officers. Its revenue is derived from the board of patients, of whom there are two classes, the public and private,—the former supported by the counties sending them, the latter at private charge. The accommodations, treatment, &c., are the same for both classes. The charges for board are regulated from time to time according to exigencies by the Board of Managers, who are appointed by the Legislature of the State. The asylum has a farm of about 200 acres, the products of which during the past year are estimated at upwards of \$8000.

The American Journal of Insanity (Quarterly) is edited by the medical officers of the State Lunatic Asylum, and is now in the twentieth year of its existence. It was the first periodical devoted exclusively to the interests of psychological medicine ever published.

Other Asylums.—The State of New York possesses an asylum for insane convicts at Auburn. This has been in successful operation several years, and has about 80 patients. Further provision for the insane is made at the Bloomingdale Asylum, near New York, at the New York City Asylum, Blackwell's Island, and at the Flatbush Asylum.

A number of counties in the State have receptacles for the incurably insane poor: these are connected with the county-houses, and are under the control of the Superintendents of the Poor. Several private institutions for the insane exist in the State,—the most prominent of which are Brigham Hall, Canandaigua, and Sandford Hall, Flushing.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, AT NEW YORK.—Wm. B. Wait, *Superintendent*.—This institution, founded in 1831, is one of the largest of its class in the world.

The total number of pupils now in this institution is 151; of whom 144 are from this State and 7 from the State of New Jersey. Of the New York pupils, 73 are males and 71 females.

There are employed in this institution as teachers of all kinds, 20, of whom 7 are in the literary, 3 in the mechanical, and 10 in the musical departments, 13 of whom are blind graduates.

Twenty-one pupils have been received from this State, and 27 pupils have been discharged, during the past year.

The age of the oldest female pupil is 30 years, and of the youngest 8 years. The age of the oldest male pupil is 30, and of the youngest 10.

The Academic Department is divided into classes, which pursue the common English branches of education, together with the Natural Sciences, Algebra, and Geometry. The Musical Department is divided into vocal and instrumental. 91 pupils receive instruction in chorus singing, and in the cultivation of the voice. 85 pupils receive instruction on the organ and piano. A class in orchestral music will soon be established. In the Mechanical Department pupils are instructed in

the manufacture of mats, brooms, and mattresses, which articles find a limited sale at generally unremunerative prices. This department is continued, however, as being a source of useful instruction in branches of industry which may afford the means of livelihood when the pupil shall have left the institution.

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, N.Y. CITY.—H. P. Peet, LL.D., *President*; I. Lewis Peet, A.M., *Vice-Principal*.—This institution is the largest for the instruction of deaf-mutes only, in its accommodations and number of pupils, in the world. It was founded in 1817. Number of teachers, Dec. 1863, 16, of whom 8 are deaf-mutes. Number of pupils, Dec. 1863, 332 (193 males, 139 females). Left during the year, 57; admitted during the year, 70; whole number under instruction during the year, 389; remaining Dec. 1863, 332 (193 males, 139 females); number who graduated in 1863, 41; number in the High Class, 26. Whole number of graduates since the organization of the institution, about 1300. Of the pupils remaining in the institution (1863), 257 are supported by the State of New York, 31 by the counties of New York, 83 by their friends, and 11 by New Jersey. The time of admission is the first Wednesday of September; the terms, \$150 for each pupil, clothing and travelling expenses excepted, to be paid semi-annually in advance, and satisfactory security for punctual payment of bills; and clothing which is desired is furnished by the institution at \$30 per annum.

INSTITUTIONS FOR REFORM.—Of these the State of New York has two. *The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents* has its institution on Randall's Island in the East River, and a capacity for receiving 750 boys and 250 girls in separate departments. It was incorporated March 29, 1824, and in 1851 purchased thirty-six acres, embracing the premises which it now occupies. It receives girls convicted of crime from every county of the State, and boys from the eastern and southern counties. On the 1st of January, 1863, there were 475 inmates; and during the year previous it received 290 boys and 116 girls. Of the older boys, 52 had enlisted in the army. It usually receives \$24,000 from the State Treasury annually, and about \$8000 from the city. In 1862, its income from labor of boys was \$13,846.18, and from sources other than the above, \$19,979.92. This establishment has recently been enlarged, and is now complete in all its parts and free of debt. Its affairs are managed by an incorporated society.

The Western House of Refuge is located at Rochester, and receives boys only from the central and western counties. It was authorized by Chap. 143, Laws of 1846; and its buildings are quite imposing, and well adapted for its use. It has a farm and garden attached, and shops in which various mechanical trades are taught. A library of over 9000 volumes, and an excellent school, are connected, and in successful order. There were on the 1st of January, 1863, 402 boys in the institution, of whom 179 were received during the previous year. Up to Dec. 1, 1863, 190 had been received and 147 discharged. Since its opening in 1849, 1320 boys had been discharged, and of these only 79, or 6 per cent., were returned. The expenses for the year ending Dec. 1, 1862, were \$47,316.16. The average age of the boys was 12 years, 8 months, 7 days. Its affairs are managed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor and Senate; and their trust has been discharged with much ability and success.

NEW YORK STATE PRISONS.—The detailed reports from these establishments having failed to come to hand, we can only give a general statement of the number of convicts in 1863, as compared with the corresponding statement for 1862. The results are as follow:—Whole number of convicts in confinement, September 30, 1863, 2081; whole number, September 30, 1862, 2410; decrease, 1863, 329.

IMMIGRANTS INTO THE PORT OF NEW YORK, 1863, TO DECEMBER 31.—During the past year there was a very large increase in immigration from foreign countries to the port of New York, the number arrived being 156,843 against 76,306 in 1862. This is the largest immigration, one year excepted, since 1855.

Destination of Passengers arriving at New York from January 1 until November 30, 1863.

Alabama.....	7	Kentucky.....	495	New Brunswick.....	79
Australia.....	3	Kansas.....	120	Ohio.....	6,062
British Columbia.....	8	Louisiana.....	221	Oregon.....	2
Canada.....	2,095	Massachusetts.....	10,915	Pennsylvania.....	13,995
California.....	1,078	Maryland.....	918	Rhode Island.....	1,543
Connecticut.....	3,190	Maine.....	322	South America.....	28
Central America.....	5	Michigan.....	3,000	Tennessee.....	177
Cuba.....	29	Minnesota.....	1,371	Texas.....	6
Delaware.....	109	Missouri.....	2,024	Utah.....	3,558
District of Columbia.....	974	Mexico.....	18	Virginia.....	181
Florida.....	1	New Hampshire.....	107	Vermont.....	271
Georgia.....	4	New York.....	78,430	Wisconsin.....	4,833
Illinois.....	8,02	New Jersey.....	3,502		
Iowa.....	998	Nebraska.....	44	Total.....	151,049
Indiana.....	1,240	Nova Scotia.....	60		

NEW YORK AND THE WAR.—Four days after the President's call of April 15, 1861, the 7th Regiment of New York Militia marched for Washington, followed on April 26 by the 6th, 12th, and 71st Regiments. Since that time to Jan. 1, 1863, the State furnished to the United States armies in all 223,444 men, of whom 16,922 were for three months, 830 for nine months, 30,131 for two years, 144,561 for three years, and 31,000 recruits for organizations in the field. They were organized into 190 regiments and 9 companies of infantry, 12 regiments and 2 companies of cavalry, 10 regiments and 24 batteries of artillery, and 1 regiment of engineers.

Since the tables of the cavalry, the artillery, and the engineer regiments to be found following, give their organization *after* Jan. 1, 1863, including new regiments and recruits sent on during 1863, we insert here a recapitulation of New York troops in the field, Jan. 1, 1863, taking the strength of the cavalry, the artillery, and the engineers from a minute analysis of the Adjutant-General's Report of Jan. 14, 1862, and Dec. 31, 1862:—

Recapitulation.

3 months men (1861).....	8,334
3 months " (1862).....	8,588
9 months " ".....	830
2 years " ".....	30,131
3 years " ".....	175,561

Total to Jan. 1, 1863..... 223,444

This recapitulation brings the account of New York State down to Jan. 1, 1863. In his message of Jan. 5, 1864, Governor Seymour furnishes a recapitulation of the recruiting operations in the State to Dec. 31, 1863. According to the figures there set forth, the contributions of men by New York since the commencement of the war to Jan. 1, 1864, may be stated as follows:—

Total to Jan. 1, 1863, as above.....	223,444
Volunteers raised by State authorities during 1863.....	25,324
Recruits sent to regiments in the field (1863).....	1,653
Enlisted by Provost-Marshal (1863).....	12,560

Militia for Pennsylvania campaign of 1863 (emergency men).....	14,171
Militia for frontier defence.....	500

Add conscripts and substitutes (1863)..... 277,652
9,176

Total contributions of men to Jan. 1, 1864 286,628

These figures do not include the recent re-enlistments of veteran volunteers in the field, which Governor Seymour estimates at 10,000.

Enrolment and Draft of 1863.—No statement of the aggregate number enrolled under the conscription act of 1863 is given by the Governor in his message of 1864, but the results of the draft are given as follows:—

Number of conscripts examined.....	77,862
Exempted on all accounts.....	53,109
Number who paid commutation.....	14,073
Number who furnished substitutes.....	6,619
Conscripts held to service.....	2,557

Enrolment of Militia, 1862.—An enrolment of the militia was made in August and September, 1862, showing the following results:—Total number enrolled, 766,905; number of exemptions, 177,366; leaving subject to draft, 589,539. The organized portion of the militia for the year 1862 comprised 22,154 officers and men, divided into 465 companies, 59 regiments, 26 brigades, and 8 divisions.

Contributions of Money to the War.

Appropriations by the State to Nov. 1, 1862.....	\$8,000,000
Appropriations by the State to Dec. 1, 1863.....	5,000,000

By State.....	\$13,000,000
Municipalities, villages, towns, and counties, for bounties, support of families of volunteers, &c. prior to Jan. 1, 1863 (exclusive of individual donations), estimated.....	17,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1864, estimated.....	25,000,000

Total..... \$55,000,000

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Three-Months Militia of 1861.

The following is a list of the militia regiments which served for three months in 1861, at the expiration of which time they returned and were discharged:—

No. of Reg't.	Name of Colonel.	Date of Departure.	How armed.	No. of Men.
5	C. Schwarzwaldner.....	1861, April 27.....	Muskets, 1842.....	600
6	Joseph C. Pinckney.....	" 21.....	" ".....	550
7	Marshall Lefferts.....	" 19.....	" ".....	1,050
8	George Lyons.....	" 23.....	Muskets 1842.....	900
12	Daniel Butterfield.....	" 21.....	" ".....	900
13	Abel Smith.....	" 23.....	" ".....	486
20	George W. Pratt.....	May 7.....	" ".....	785
25	Michael K. Bryan.....	April 23.....	Muskets, 1842.....	500
28	Michael Bennett.....	" 30.....	" ".....	563
69	Michael Corcoran.....	" 29.....	" ".....	1,050
71	A. S. Vosburgh.....	" 21.....	" ".....	950
Total.....				8,334

List of Volunteer Regiments of Infantry from the State of New York which served Two Years (their term of enlistment), at the expiration of which time they returned and were mustered out of service.

No. of Reg't.	First Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.	Date of Departure from the State.	Commanding Officer at last Report.
1	Col. William H. Allen.....	846	May 27, 1861.	Col. J. Frederick Pierson.
2	" Joseph B. Carr.....	791	May 19, "	" Sidney W. Park.
3	" Frederick Townsend.....	780	June 3, "	" Samuel M. Alford.
4	" Alfred W. Taylor.....	780	June 3, "	" John D. McGregor.
5	" Abram Durfee.....	842	May 24, "	" Cleveland Winslow.
6	" William Wilson.....	780	June 12, "	" William Wilson.
7	" John E. Bendix.....	783	May 24, "	" George W. Van Schack.
8	" Louis Blenker.....	804	June 3, "	" Felix Salm Salm.
9	" Rush C. Hawkins.....	786	June 5, "	" Rush C. Hawkins.
10	" Waters W. McChesney.....	713	June 5, "	" John E. Bendix.
11	" Elmer E. Ellsworth.....	1,079	May 1, "	Disbanded before expiration of term of service.
12	" Ezra L. Walrath.....	778	May 29, "	Col. Henry A. Weeks.
13	" Isaac F. Quinby.....	780	May 29, "	" Elisha G. Marshal.
14	" James McQuade.....	780	June 17, "	" James McQuade.
15	" John McLeod Murphy.....	777	June 29, "	" Clinton G. Colgate.
16	" Thomas A. Davies.....	776	June 25, "	" Joel J. Seaver.
17	" Henry S. Lansing.....	803	June 21, "	" Henry S. Lansing.
18	" Wm. A. Jackson.....	781	June 18, "	" George R. Myers.
19	" John S. Clark.....	739	June 7, "	Changed to 3d N. Y. S. V. Artillery, Dec. 1861. Still in service.
20	" Max Weber.....	800	June 19, "	Col. Baron Ernst Von Vegesack.
21	" Wm. F. Rogers.....	777	June 18, "	" Wm. F. Rogers.
22	" Walter Phelps, Jr.....	780	June 28, "	" Walter Phelps, Jr.
23	" Henry C. Hoffman.....	784	July 5, "	" Henry C. Hoffman.
24	" Timothy Sullivan.....	780	July 2, "	" Samuel R. Beardsley.
25	" James E. Kerrigan.....	777	July 3, "	" Charles A. Johnson.
26	" Wm. H. Christian.....	772	June 20, "	" Richard H. Richardson.
27	" Henry W. Slocum.....	861	July 9, "	" Alexander D. Adams.
28	" Dudley Donnelly.....	782	June 24, "	" Edwin F. Brown.
29	" Adolph Von Steinwehr.....	778	June 24, "	" Clemens Soest.
30	" Edward Frisby.....	782	June 27, "	" Wm. M. Searing.
31	" Calvin E. Pratt.....	774	June 24, "	" Frank Jones.
32	" Roderick Matheson.....	765	June 28, "	" Francis E. Pinto.
33	" Robert F. Taylor.....	895	July 8, "	" Robert F. Taylor.
34	" Wm. La Due.....	783	July 2, "	" Byron Laffin.
35	" Wm. C. Brown.....	688	July 10, "	" Newton B. Lord.
36	" Charles H. Innes.....	780	July 12, "	" Wm. H. Browne.
37	" John H. McCunn.....	803	June 22, "	" Samuel B. Hayman.
38	" J. H. Hobart Ward.....	772	June 23, "	" James C. Strong.
Total.....		30,131		

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—INFANTRY.

New York State Volunteer Regiments of Infantry, mustered into United States Service for Three Years or during the War.

No. of Reg't.	First Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.	Date of Muster or Departure.	Commanding Officer at last Report.
39	Col. George F. D'Utassy.....	939	June 27, 1861.	Col. Augustus Funk.
40	" E. J. Riley.....	1,039	July 4, "	" Thomas W. Eagan.
41	" Leopold Von Gilsa.....	1,041	June 26, "	" Leopold Von Gilsa.
42	" Wm. D. Kennedy.....	1,048	June 30, "	" Wm. H. Lynch.
43	" Francis L. Vinton.....	834	Sept. 19, "	" Benjamin F. Baker.
44	" Stephen W. Stryker.....	977	Oct. 21, "	" Freeman Conner.
45	" George Von Amsberg.....	993	Oct. 9, "	" George Von Amsberg.
46	" Rudolph Rosa.....	887	Sept. 16, "	" George W. Traverse.
47	" Henry Moore.....	700	Sept. 16, "	" Henry Moore.
48	" James H. Perry.....	889	Sept. 17, "	" Wm. B. Barton.
49	" D. D. Bidwell.....	826	Sept. 21, "	" D. D. Bidwell.
50	" Charles B. Stuart.....	873	Sept. 21, "	" Wm. H. Pettis.
51	" Edward Ferrero.....	882	Nov. 10, "	" Charles W. Le Gendre.
52	" Paul Frank.....	744	Nov. 11, "	" Paul Frank.
53	" L. J. D'Epineuil.....	945	Nov. 16, "	Disbanded.
54	" E. A. Kozlay.....	860	Nov. 10, "	Col. E. A. Kozlay.
55	" R. De Trobriand.....	470	Sept. 1, "	Consolidated.
56	" Charles H. Van Wyck.....	1,143	Nov. 7, "	Col. Charles H. Van Wyck.
57	" Samuel K. Zook.....	840	Nov. 12, "	" A. B. Chapman.
58	" W. Krzyzanowski.....	822	Nov. 7, "	" W. Krzyzanowski.
59	" Wm. L. Tidball.....	867	Nov. 30, "	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Rugg.
60	" W. B. Hayward.....	982	Nov. 4, "	Col. Abel Godard.
61	" Spencer W. Cone.....	831	Nov. 10, "	" Nelson A. Miles.
62	" J. L. Riker.....	988	"	" David J. Nevin.
63	" Richard C. Enright.....	817	Nov. 29, "	" Richard C. Bentley.
64	" Thomas J. Parker.....	830	Dec. 10, "	" Daniel G. Bingham.
65	" John Cochran.....	857	Oct. 10, "	" Joseph E. Hamblin.
66	" Joseph C. Pinckney.....	775	Nov. 16, "	" Orlando H. Morris.
67	" Julius W. Adams.....	844	Oct. 16, "	" Nelson A. Cross.
68	" Robert J. Betge.....	732	Aug. —, "	" Felix Salm Salm.
69	" Robert Nugent.....	788	Nov. 18, "	" Robert Nugent.
70	" Daniel E. Sickles.....	844	Aug. —, "	" Egbert Farnum.
71	" George B. Hall.....	844	Aug. —, "	" Henry L. Potter.
72	" Nelson Taylor.....	985	Aug. —, "	" John S. Austin.
73	" W. R. Brewster.....	856	Sept. —, "	" W. R. Brewster.
74	" Charles K. Graham.....	844	Sept. —, "	" Thomas Holt.
75	" John A. Dodge.....	854	Nov. 30, "	" Robert D. Merritt.
76	" N. W. Greene.....	975	Jan. 25, 1862.	" Charles E. Livingston.
77	" James B. McKean.....	866	Nov. 28, 1861.	" Wm. B. French.
78	" Daniel Ullmann.....	927	Apr. 30, 1862.	" Herbert Hammerstein.
79	" Isaac I. Stevens.....	791	June 4, 1861.	" David Morrison.
80	" George W. Pratt.....	912	Oct. 24, "	" Theo. B. Gates.
81	" Edwin Rose.....	1,025	March 5, 1862.	" J. J. De Forest.
82	" G. W. B. Tompkins.....	1,040	May —, 1861.	" Henry W. Hudson.
83	" John W. Stiles.....	800	May 27, 1861.	" Joseph A. Moesch.
84	" Alfred M. Wood.....	859	"	" Edward B. Fowler.
85	" Uriah L. Davis.....	914	Nov. 7, 1861.	" Enrico Fardella.
86	" B. P. Bailey.....	931	Nov. 23, "	" Benjamin L. Higgins.
87	" Stephen A. Dodge.....	818	Nov. 14, "	Disbanded.
88	" Henry M. Baker.....	708	Dec. 11, "	Col. Patrick Kelley.
89	" H. S. Fairchild.....	868	Dec. 6, "	" H. S. Fairchild.
90	" J. S. Morgan.....	878	Nov. 20, "	" J. S. Morgan.
91	" J. Van Zandt.....	952	Dec. 16, "	" J. Van Zandt.
92	" Jonah Sanford.....	898	March 5, 1862.	" Thomas S. Hall.
93	" J. S. Crocker.....	978	Mar. 6, "	" J. S. Crocker.
94	" H. K. Viele.....	822	Mar. 18, "	" A. R. Root.
95	" G. H. Biddle.....	981	Mar. 18, "	" Edward Rye.
96	" James Fairman.....	884	Mar. 18, "	" E. M. Cullen.
97	" Charles Wheelock.....	860	Mar. 20, "	" Charles Wheelock.
98	" James Dutton.....	1,025	Mar. 8, "	Lieut.-Col. F. F. Wead.
99	" D. W. Wardrop.....	875	"	Col. D. W. Wardrop.
100	" James M. Brown.....	956	Mar. 9, "	" George B. Dandy.
101	" Enrico Fardella.....	980	Mar. 9, "	Disbanded.
102	" Thomas B. Van Buren.....	940	Mar. 8, "	Col. James C. Lane.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—INFANTRY.

No. of Reg't.	First Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.	Date of Muster or Departure.	Commanding Officer at last Report.
103	Col. F. W. Von Egloffstein.....	940	March 6, 1862.	Col. Wm. Heine.
104	" J. Rorback.....	980	Mar. 22, "	" G. G. Pray.
105	" James Fuller.....	979	Apr. 3, "	Disbanded.
106	" Edwin C. James.....	1,014	Aug. 28, "	Col. Frederick E. Embick.
107	" A. S. Diven.....	1,024	Aug. 13, "	" N. M. Crane.
108	" Oliver H. Palmer.....	1,004	Aug. 19, "	" Charles G. Powers.
109	" Benjamin F. Tracy.....	1,004	Aug. 30, "	" Benjamin F. Tracy.
110	" D. C. Littlejohn.....	1,014	Aug. 27, "	" Clinton H. Sage.
111	" Jesse Segoine.....	1,014	Aug. 21, "	" C. D. McDougal.
112	" Jeremiah C. Drake.....	964	Sept. 10, "	" Jeremiah C. Drake.
113	" Lewis O. Morris.....	1,027	Aug. 19, "	Changed to 7th Artillery, Col. Lewis O. Morris.
114	" Elisha B. Smith.....	1,024	Sept. 5, "	Col. Samuel R. Per Lee.
115	" S. Sammons.....	1,004	Aug. 29, "	" S. Sammons.
116	" Edwin P. Chapin.....	944	Sept. 5, "	" George M. Love.
117	" W. R. Pease.....	1,014	Aug. 22, "	" Alvin White.
118	" Samuel T. Richards.....	1,014	Sept. 1, "	" O. Keese, Jr.
119	" Elias Peissner.....	964	Sept. 7, "	" John T. Lockman.
120	" George H. Sharpe.....	947	Aug. 24, "	" George H. Sharpe.
121	" R. Franchot.....	1,014	Aug. 30, "	" Emery Upton.
122	" Silas Titus.....	969	Aug. 31, "	" Silas Titus.
123	" A. McDougall.....	972	Sept. 5, "	" A. McDougall.
124	" A. Van Horne Ellis.....	994	Sept. 6, "	" F. M. Cummins.
125	" George L. Willard.....	1,014	Aug. 30, "	" L. Crandall.
126	" Eliakim Sherrill.....	1,004	Aug. 26, "	" James M. Bull.
127	" Wm. Gurney.....	1,014	Sept. 13, "	" Wm. Gurney.
128	" David S. Cowles.....	971	Sept. 5, "	" James Smith.
129	" Peter A. Porter.....	1,004	Aug. 28, "	Changed to 8th Artillery, Col. Peter A. Porter, Jr.
130	" Alfred Gibbs.....	1,044	Sept. 6, "	Changed to 1st Dragoons, Col. A. Gibbs.
131	" Charles S. Turnbull.....	864	Sept. 14, "	Col. N. W. Day.
132	" P. J. Claassen.....	964	Sept. 28, "	" P. J. Claassen.
133	" L. D. H. Currie.....	814	Oct. 8, "	" L. D. H. Currie.
134	" Charles R. Coster.....	889	Sept. 25, "	" Allen H. Jackson.
135	" Wm. H. Morris.....	1,014	Sept. 5, "	Changed to 6th Artillery, Col. J. H. Kitching.
136	" James Wood, Jr.....	874	Oct. 3, "	Col. James Wood, Jr.
137	" David Ireland.....	964	Sept. 25, "	" David Ireland.
138	" Joseph Welling.....	964	Sept. 12, "	Changed to 9th Artillery, Col. Joseph Welling.
139	" Anthony Conk.....	1,031	Sept. 11, "	Col. S. H. Roberts.
140	" P. H. O'Rourke.....	948	Sept. 19, "	" George Ryan.
141	" Samuel G. Hathaway.....	964	Sept. 15, "	" W. K. Logie.
142	" Roscius W. Judson.....	964	Oct. 6, "	" N. M. Curtis.
143	" David D. DeWitt.....	964	Oct. 11, "	" Horace Boughton.
144	" R. S. Hughston.....	864	Oct. 11, "	Lieut.-Col. James Lewis.
145	" Wm. H. Allen.....	964	Sept. 27, "	Disbanded.
146	" Kenner Garrard.....	764	Oct. 11, "	Col. D. T. Jenkins.
147	" Andrew S. Warner.....	864	Sept. 25, "	" F. C. Miller.
148	" Wm. Johnson.....	911	Sept. 20, "	" George M. Guion.
149	" Henry A. Barnum.....	882	Sept. 23, "	" Henry A. Barnum.
150	" J. H. Ketchum.....	944	Oct. 11, "	" J. H. Ketchum.
151	" Wm. Emerson.....	758	Oct. 23, "	" Wm. Emerson.
152	" Leonard Boyer.....	861	Oct. 21, "	" George H. Thompson.
153	" Duncan McMartin.....	910	Oct. 18, "	" E. P. Davis.
154	" Patrick H. Jones.....	891	Oct. 1, "	" Patrick H. Jones.
155	" Wm. McEvily.....	830	Nov. 10, "	" Hugh C. Flood.
156	" Erastus Cooke.....	939	Nov. 14, "	" Jacob Sharpe.
157	" Philip P. Brown.....	964	Sept. 25, "	" Philip P. Brown.
158	" James Jourdan.....	814	Sept. 18, "	" James Jourdan.
159	" Homer A. Nelson.....	884	Nov. 3, "	" E. L. Molineux.
160	" Charles C. Dwight.....	814	Nov. 20, "	" Charles C. Dwight.
161	" Gabriel T. Harrower.....	849	Nov. 1, "	Lieut.-Col. J. B. Kinsay.
162	" Lewis Benedict.....	945	Oct. 24, "	Col. Lewis Benedict.
163	Lieut.-Col. J. B. Leverich.....	564	.....	Consolidated with 73d Regiment.
164	Col. J. E. McMahon.....	828	Nov. 10, "	Col. P. J. McMahon.
165	Lieut.-Col. Abel Smith, Jr.....	600	.....	Lieut.-Col. Gouverneur Carr.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—INFANTRY, CAVALRY, AND ARTILLERY.

No. of Reg't.	First Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.	Date of Muster or Departure.	Commanding Officer at last Report.
166	.....	.....	.....	Consolidated with 176th Regiment.
167	.....	.....	.....	Consolidated with 159th Regiment.
168	.....	.....	.....	.....
169	Col. Clarence Buel.....	872	Sept. 25, 1862.	Col. Clarence Buel.
170	" Peter McDermott.....	914	Oct. 16, "	" Peter McDermott.
171	.....	.....	.....	Consolidated with 175th Regiment.
172	.....	.....	.....	Consolidated with 6th Artily N.Y.S.V
173	Col. Charles B. Morton.....	858	Nov. 21, 1862.	Col. Lewis M. Peck.
174	" T. W. Parmelee.....	864	Nov. 22, "	" Benjamin F. Gott.
175	" M. K. Bryan.....	800	Nov. 21, "	" J. A. Foster.
176	" Mark Hoyt.....	830	Dec. 24, "	Major Morgan Morgans.
177	" Ira W. Ainsworth.....	830	Dec. 16, "	Nine-months Regiment.
178	" Edward Wehler.....	1,000	.....	Newly organized and in field.
Total.....		122,461		

New York State Volunteer Regiments of Cavalry, in United States Service for Three Years or during the War (1863).

1	Col. A. T. McReynolds.....	1,248	Sept. — 1861.	Col. A. T. McReynolds.
2	" A. J. Morrison.....	771	Nov. 23, "	Disbanded.
3	" J. H. Van Alen.....	786	Aug. — "	Col. S. H. Mix.
4	" C. F. Dickel.....	678	Sept. — "	" L. P. Di Cesnola.
5	" O. De Forest.....	1,027	Nov. 18, "	" O. De Forest.
6	" T. C. Devin.....	663	Dec. 16, "	" T. C. Devin.
*7	" J. M. Davies.....	599	Sept. — "	Lieut.-Col. Otto Harhans.
8	" Samuel J. Crooks.....	880	Nov. 28, "	Col. Wm. L. Markell.
9	" John Beardsley.....	989	Nov. 26, "	" Wm. Sackett.
10	" John C. Lemon.....	764	Dec. 22, "	Major M. H. Avery.
11	" J. B. Swain.....	900	.....	Col. J. B. Swain.
12	" James W. Savage.....	1,100	} New Regiments.	
13	Lieut.-Col. H. S. Gansevoort.	650		
14	Col. Thad. P. Mott.....	1,110		
15	" Robert M. Richardson...	900		
16	" Henry W. Lazelle.....	1,100		
19	" Alfred Gibbs.....	1,050		
20	" Newton B. Lord.....	1,200		
Total.....		16,415		

New York State Volunteer Regiments of Artillery, mustered for Three Years or during the War.

1	Col. Guilford D. Bailey.....	.....	1861.	Col. Charles S. Wainwright.
2	" Jeremiah Palmer.....	.....	1861.	" J. N. G. Whistler.
3	" James H. Ledlie.....	.....	1861.	" Charles H. Stewart.
4	.....	.....	.....	" J. C. Tidball.
5	.....	.....	.....	" Edward Murray.
6	Col. J. H. Kitching.....	.....	1862.	" J. H. Kitching.
7	" Lewis O. Morris.....	.....	1862.	" Lewis O. Morris.
8	" Peter A. Porter.....	.....	1862.	" Peter A. Porter.
9	" Joseph Welling.....	.....	1863.	" Joseph Welling.
10	.....	.....	.....	" Alexander Piper.
13	.....	.....	1862.	Major Oliver Wetmore, Jr.
14	.....	.....	1863.	Lieut.-Col. C. H. Corning.
15	.....	.....	1862.	Col. Louis Schirmer.
16	.....	.....	1863.	Major Alexander H. Davis.

The estimated average original strength of each of the artillery regiments is 1200 men.

<i>69th Regt. N.G.S.N.Y. Art'y.</i>			
Col. M. Murphy.....	900	1862.	Col. M. Murphy.
<i>Serrell's Engineer Regiment.</i>			
Col. Edward W. Serrell.....	1,000	Oct. 1862.	Col. Edward W. Serrell.

There are also 34 Independent Batteries of Artillery, each averaging 125 men.
Nine Companies Sharpshooters, averaging each 100 men.

* Now known as the 2d N. Y. S. V. Cavalry.

Three-Months Militia (Emergency) of 1862.

The following is a list of the militia regiments which served for three months in 1862, at the expiration of which time they returned and were discharged.

No. of Regt.	Name of Colonel.	Date of Departure.	No. of Men.
7	Marshall Lefferts.....	May 26, 1862.....	700
8	John M. Varian.....	May 29, ".....	820
11	Joachim Maidhoff.....	May 28, ".....	630
12	William G. Ward.....	June 6, ".....	805
13	Robert B. Clark.....	May 30, ".....	762
19	William R. Brown.....	June 4, ".....	600
22	James Monroe.....	May 28, ".....	625
25	Michael K. Bryan.....	June 4, ".....	550
37	Charles Roome.....	May 29, ".....	600
47	J. V. Messerole.....	May 30, ".....	666
69	James Bagley.....	May 30, ".....	1,000
71	Henry P. Martin.....	May 28, ".....	830
			8,588

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.—The Report of Adjutant-General Thomas Hillhouse, dated Dec. 31, 1862, is a volume of 1200 pages, containing full information on the condition of the State Militia, and giving the roster of the volunteer force in the

service of the United States, with the names and lineal rank of the field and line officers. It also contains "The Conscription Act Vindicated," a treatise of 27 pages, by Thomas Hillhouse, late Adjutant-General.

List of Regiments of the National Guard, State of New York, furnished by Governor Seymour for defence of Pennsylvania, on Requisition of the Secretary of War, dated June 15, 1863.

No. of Regt.	Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.	No. of Regt.	Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.
4	Col. Daniel W. Teller.....	500	37	Col. Charles Roome.....	693
5	" Louis Burger.....	828	47	" Jeremiah V. Messerole.....	400
6	" Joel W. Mason.....	656	52	" Mathias W. Cole.....	351
7	" Marshall Lefferts.....	850	55	" Eugene Le Gal.....	350
8	" Joshua M. Varian.....	371	56	" David M. Talmadge.....	476
11	" Joachim Maidhof.....	762	65	" Jacob Krettner.....	555
12	" Wm. G. Ward.....	684	67	" Chauncey Abbott.....	400
13	" John B. Woodward.....	496	68	" David S. Forbes.....	400
17	Lieut.-Col. John P. Jenkins.....	400	69	" James Bagley.....	600
18	Col. James Ryder.....	400	71	" Benjamin L. Trafford.....	737
21	" Joseph Wright.....	600	74	" Watson A. Fox.....	504
22	" Lloyd Aspinwall.....	568	84	" Frederick A. Conkling.....	480
23	" Wm. Everdell, Jr.....	626			
28	" Michael Bennett.....	484			
			Total strength.....		14,171

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

First settlement, 1627. Capital, Trenton. Area, 8320 square miles. Population, 1860, 672,035.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	JOEL PARKER.....	Freehold.....	Jan. 17, 1866.	\$3,000
Secretary of State.....	Whitfield S. Johnson.....	Trenton.....	March 18, 1866.	500 & fees.
Attorney-General.....	Fred. T. Frelinghuysen.....	Newark.....	1866.	1,500
Treasurer.....	Rescarrick M. Smith.....	Hightstown.....	March 14, 1864.	2,000 & fees.
Sup't of Public Schools.....	F. W. Ricord.....	Newark.....	April 1, 1864.	1,000
Adjutant-General.....	R. F. Stockton, Jr.....	Trenton.....	.....	3,100
Quartermaster-General...	Lewis Perrine.....	".....	.....	3,100
State Librarian.....	C. J. Ihrie.....	".....	.....	\$2 00 a day.
President of Senate.....	Amos Robbins.....	Middlesex.....	.....	4 00
Speaker of the Assembly.	Joseph N. Taylor.....	Passaic.....	.....	4 00
Secretary of the Senate...	John H. Meeker.....	Essex.....	.....	\$1,300
Clerk of the Assembly....	Levi Scobey.....	Belvidere.....	.....	1,500

The Governor is chosen, by a plurality vote of the people, for three years. The general election is held on the first Tuesday in November. His term commences the third Tuesday of January. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. His term of office is five years. The Treasurer is elected by the Legislature on joint ballot for one year, and until his successor is qualified; and the State Librarian is appointed for three years. The Superintendent of Schools is appointed by the

Trustees of the School Fund for two years. The Adjutant and Quartermaster General are appointed by the Governor. Senators, 21 in number, are elected for three years, one-third every year. Representatives, 60 in number, are elected each year. The pay of a member of either branch is \$3 a day for the first forty days, \$1.50 a day afterwards. The presiding officers are paid \$4 a day for the first forty days, and \$2 a day afterwards. The Legislature meets annually at Trenton, on the second Tuesday of January.

JUDICIARY.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Chancellor.....	Henry W. Green.....	Trenton.....	1867	*\$2,500
<i>Judges of the Supreme Court.</i>				
Chief-Justice.....	Edward W. Whelpley†.....	Morristown.....	1868	*2,100
Associate Justice.....	Elias B. D. Ogden.....	Elizabeth City...	1869	*2,000
" ".....	Peter Vredenburg.....	Freehold.....	1869	*2,000
" ".....	Daniel Haines.....	Hamburg.....	1866	*2,000
" ".....	John Van Dyke.....	Trenton.....	1863	*2,000
" ".....	Lucius Q. C. Elmer.....	Bridgton.....	1869	*2,000
" ".....	Geo. H. Brown.....	Somerset county.	1868	*2,000
Judges who sit with the	Joseph Combs.....	Monmouth ".....	1864	} \$5 per diem for each day of attendance.
Chancellor and Jus-	Wm. N. Wood.....	Morris ".....	1865	
tices of the Supreme	Robert S. Kennedy.....	Warren ".....	1866	
Court and with them	John M. Corneilson.....	Hudson ".....	1867	
constitute the Court	Geo. F. Fort.....	Ocean ".....	1868	
of Errors & Appeals.	Edmund L. B. Wales.....	Cape May ".....	1869	
Clerk of Chancery.....	Barker Gummere.....	Trenton.....	1866	Fees.
Reporter of ".....	Mercer Beasley.....	".....	1865	\$250 sales, &c.
Clerk of Supreme Court..	Charles P. Smith.....	".....	1867	Fees.
Reporter of ".....	Andrew Dutcher.....	".....	1867	\$250 sales, &c.

Three courts are comprised in the above table, viz.: "The Court of Errors and Appeals," "The Supreme Court," and "The Court of Chancery." The last-named court is held by the Chancellor, who is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and holds his office for seven

years. Three terms of the court are held every year at Trenton, commencing on the first Tuesday in February and on the third Tuesdays in May and October. The Supreme Court consists of Chief-Justice Whelpley and the six following Associates in the table; and it holds three terms every year

* And \$5 per diem for each day's attendance on the Court of Errors and Appeals.

† Deceased.

at Trenton, commencing respectively on the fourth Tuesday in February and the first Tuesdays in June and November. These Justices are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for seven years. One Justice of the Supreme Court is assigned to each of seven districts into which the State is divided. The Justices for the Districts hold Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer three times a year in each county; they are also *ex officio* Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Courts, and courts of Quarter Sessions of the several counties; and the Justice of the Supreme Court holding the Circuit Court of any county is the presiding judge

of said court. *The Court of Errors and Appeals* is composed of the Chancellor, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the six judges last named in the table. These last are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for six years, one judge going out of office every year. The court thus constituted holds three terms every year for the hearing of appeals, &c. at Trenton, on the second Tuesday in March and the third Tuesdays of June and November. The last six named judges (with the Governor) exercise the pardoning power. A majority of the court may grant pardons and remit penalties, except in cases of impeachment; but the Governor must be one of that majority.

Judicial Districts.

Dist.	Counties.	Judges.
1.	Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, and Atlantic.....	Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
2.	Gloucester, Camden, and Burlington.....	John Van Dyke.
3.	Hunterdon, Mercer, and Somerset.....	George H. Brown.
4.	Ocean, Monmouth, and Middlesex.....	P. Vredenburg.
5.	Morris, Sussex, and Warren.....	E. W. Whelpley.
6.	Passaic, Bergen, and Hudson.....	E. B. D. Ogden.
7.	Essex and Union.....	Daniel Haines.

The circuit courts which are held in each county have also clerks, who are also clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, &c., and are elected for five years. The probate jurisdiction of

the State is in the hands of Surrogates, in each county, who are also elected for five years. The following table gives the Clerks of the Courts, the Surrogates, and the Sheriffs, for the year 1863.

Clerks of Common Pleas, Surrogates, and Sheriffs.

Counties.	Clerks.	Surrogates.	Sheriffs.
Atlantic.....	Daniel E. Izard.	Solomon R. Diviney.	Jesse Adams.
Bergen.....	Cornelius L. Blauvelt.	Richard R. Paulison.	H. A. Hopper.
Burlington.....	Amos Gibbs.	Nathan Buzby.	Wm. C. Lippincott.
Camden.....	George Brewer.	Isaac L. Lowe.	John W. Cain.
Cape May.....	Jonathan Hand.	Peter Souder.	Aaron Miller.
Cumberland.....	Theophilus G. Courton.	Alphonzo Woodruff.	Charles L. Watson.
Essex.....	John McChesney.	Wm. S. Whitehead.	Abraham M. Reynolds.
Gloucester.....	Josiah S. Franklin.	S. A. Groff.	David B. Gill.
Hudson.....	Robert Gilchrist.	James O'Niell.	Bernard McAnal.
Hunterdon.....	John B. Alpaugh.	David Van Fleet.	John L. Jones.
Mercer.....	Robert C. Belville.	James H. Scudder.	Robert L. Hutchinson.
Middlesex.....	Jacob E. Stout.	Theophilus M. Holcome.	Wm. M. Cox.
Monmouth.....	Holmes W. Murphy.	John B. Connover.	Jordan Wolley.
Morris.....	Wm. McCarty.	J. W. Ballentine.	Garrett D. Mott.
Ocean.....	Ivins D. Cornelius.	Lewis Shinn.	Nathaniel Townsend.
Passaic.....	Thomas D. Hoxsey.	William Gledhill.	Nathaniel Bunnell.
Salem.....	Robert Newell.	Richard Grier.	Owen L. Jones.
Somerset.....	And. D. D. B. Vosseller.	Abraham S. Williamson.	William Roff, Jr.
Sussex.....	James J. Martin.	Charles Roe.	Charles Arvis.
Union.....	Henry R. Cannon.	Robert S. Green.	Joseph Anderson.
Warren.....	William F. Wire.	William Allhouse.	John B. Courtney.

FINANCES.—From Treasurer's Report, March 11, 1863.

Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1862.....	\$14,235 55
<i>Received.</i>	
Transit duties from railroads and canals.....	185,433 17
Tax on capital stock of railroads and canals.....	51,109 54
Dividends from stock of railroads and canals.....	20,000 00
Assessment on private act.....	1,074 00
Interest.....	2,778 00
Pedlars' licenses.....	718 81
Fees for commissioners of other States.....	281 00
Forfeited recognizances.....	837 50
United States of America.....	1,600 00
	\$278,157 57

<i>Paid.</i>	
Salaries Lunatic Asylum.....	\$1,325 00
Normal School.....	6,000 00
Court of Errors and Appeals.....	3,850 00
Court of Pardons.....	1,289 00
Farmum Preparatory School.....	1,200 00
State Library.....	1,459 18
Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....	1,440 00
New Jersey State Prison.....	19,514 40
State Prison repairs.....	3,778 48
Pensions.....	1,014 68
Pennsylvania Training School.....	2,666 66
Appropriation to Pub. Schools.....	22,930 86

Postage.....	\$1,089 52
Interest.....	5,970 00
Legislature.....	21,221 20
Printing.....	13,916 72
Transportation and costs.....	14,246 50
Salaries.....	30,633 34
State account.....	7,653 68
Managers of State Lunatic Asylum.....	11,384 18
Pennsylvania Institute for Blind.....	1,511 00
State of New Jersey.....	4,018 47
New York Institute for Blind.....	1,789 43
New York Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....	2,328 60
Miscellaneous.....	833 17

Total payments..... \$186,073 07

Balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1863.. \$92,084 50

NEW JERSEY STATE DEBT, Jan. 1863.

Bonds issued on account of war expenses \$791,100
Bonds issued prior to the war..... 95,000

Total..... \$886,100

Against which the State had as-
sets in the Treasury to the
amount of..... \$243,566

Balance to the credit of war fund
above..... 248,199
\$491,765

The bonds issued on war account are re-
deemable as follows:—

January 1, 1865.....	\$92,100
“ 1, 1866.....	98,100
“ 1, 1867.....	98,600
“ 1, 1868.....	96,500
“ 1, 1869.....	96,500
“ 1, 1870.....	99,000
“ 1, 1871.....	99,000
“ 1, 1872.....	69,300
“ 1, 1873.....	42,000
	\$791,100

ACCOUNT OF THE NEW JERSEY WAR FUND.

Receipts.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1. 1862.....	\$193,662 79
Amount received for State tax for the year 1861.....	100,000 00
State bonds sold.....	259,300 00
Loan from Trenton Banking Comp..	175,000 00
“ “ “ “ “ ..	25,000 00
“ “ “ “ “ ..	50,000 00
“ “ “ “ “ ..	225,000 00

The following statistics of the births, marriages, and deaths in New Jersey, during the year 1862, are compiled from the registration returns reported by the Secretary of State, January 31, 1863:—

Births.

Males.....	9,233
Females.....	8,621
Sex not stated.....	324

Total births..... 18,181

There were no reports of births from ten townships.

Marriages..... 3,389

Thirteen townships failed to report.

Deaths.

Under 5 years.....	3,872
5 and under 10.....	636

Loan from Hudson County Bank.....	\$25,000 00
Loan from Mechanics' and Manufac- turers' Bank, Trenton.....	25,000 00
Cash refunded by various parties, &c.	481 00
Governor C. S. Olden.....	57,732 4
Tax from several counties for 1862...	251,608 76

Total receipts..... \$1,387,788 02

Payments.

Amount paid discharged and deceased volunteers, \$26,341 15	
Printing.....	2,222 16
United States.....	444,593 39
State of New Jersey.....	207,319 89
Families of volunteers.....	362,369 35
Sinking Fund Bonds.....	60,000 00
Interest.....	36,739 40

Total payments..... \$1,139,585 34

\$248,199 68

BANKS.—Condition of the 43 incorporated Banks of New Jersey on the 1st Monday in January, 1863.

Liabilities.

Capital.....	\$7,152,682
Circulation.....	8,381,578
Deposits.....	3,023,591
Dividends unpaid.....	68,762
Due to other banks.....	757,930
Other debts due by bank.....	36,770
Surplus.....	1,335,935

Resources.

Discounts.....	\$14,829,235
Specie.....	1,001,489
Due by other banks.....	4,234,069
Notes and checks of other banks.....	967,046
Real Estate.....	411,311
Stocks.....	2,337,442
Other assets.....	1,821,558

A comparison of the foregoing statement with the condition of the same banks on the 1st of January, 1862, will show the following results:—

	Jan. 1, 1863.	Jan. 1, 1862.
Circulation.....	\$8,381,578	\$3,807,039
Increase of circulation from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1863, \$4,574,539.		

On the 1st of January, 1863, there were eleven other banks in operation in New Jersey under the provisions of the general banking law of that State. They had on deposit in the State Treasury securities to the amount of \$982,323, and had notes in circulation to the amount of \$826,778.

VITAL STATISTICS.

10 and under 20.....	607
20 “ “ 30.....	706
30 “ “ 40.....	565
40 “ “ 50.....	464
50 “ “ 60.....	437
60 “ “ 70.....	532
70 “ “ 80.....	511
80 “ “ 90.....	259
90 “ “ 100.....	58
Over 100.....	10
Age not reported.....	990

Total deaths..... 9,647

Eleven townships failed to report.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, TRENTON,—Tunis V. D. Hoagland, *Keeper*.*Statistics from the Report, dated January 19, 1863, compared with the returns of the previous year.*

Number of prisoners, January 1, 1862.....	391
Received during 1862.....	191
Total.....	582
Discharged, escaped, pardoned, died, &c.....	174
Remaining, January 1, 1863.....	408
Increase during the year 1862.....	17
Number committed, 1862.....	236
“ “ 1863.....	191
Decrease in 1863.....	45

The 408 prisoners remaining at the date of the report were, white males, 291; white females, 32; colored males, 78; colored females, 7,—total, 408. 270 were natives of the United States, and 138 were of foreign birth. Of the sentences, three were for life, two for 30 years, five for 20 years, nine for 15 years, three for 12 years, eighteen for 10 years, eighty-eight from 5 to 10 years, ninety-five from 3 to 5 years, and the remainder under 3 years. The receipts from the labor of prisoners, from March 17 to December 31, 1862, were as follows:—Shoemaking, \$13,944; chairmaking, \$3950; weaving, \$1583; blacksmithing, \$779; sundries, \$1596: total, \$21,852. The current expenditures during the same period were \$15,428.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Statistics from the Report of Superintendent F. W. Ricord, for the Year ending December 15, 1862, compared with those of 1861.

	1862.	1861.
Number of school-districts in the State.....	1,571	1,563
“ “ that have reported.....	1,196	1,253
“ schools in the State.....	1,617	1,689
children in the State between the ages of 5 and 18	193,529	197,502
Whole number of children who attended school during the year.....	132,590	137,578
Average daily attendance at school	58,720	58,264
“ months the schools were open.....	9	9.3
Cost of tuition per annum, per pupil.....	\$5.92	\$8.26
Amount raised by taxes for schools.....	\$368,966.	\$385,031.
“ received from the State for schools.....	\$79,435.	\$82,360.
“ received from other sources.....	\$88,457.	\$40,410.
“ raised in addition for building and repairing school-houses.....	\$25,399.	\$32,452.
Total amount appropriated and raised for school purposes.....	\$562,259.	\$540,283.
Number of teachers employed during the year.....	2,212	2,287
Number of male teachers.....	1,104	1,202
“ female “.....	1,108	1,065
Salary of male teachers, per annum.....	\$380.	\$406.
“ female “.....	\$232.	\$244.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR TRAINING TEACHERS.

The following figures will show the attendance during the year at the State Normal School, and its adjuncts, the Model School and Preparatory School:—

	Normal chool.	Model.	Preparatory.
Male pupils during the year.....	28	202	76
Female pupils during the year.....	93	129	86
Totals.....	121	331	162

The cost of maintaining these schools, from May 12, 1862, to May 12, 1863, as appears by the report of the trustees, was..... \$11,119 68
 The receipts during the same time (including \$3844.59 paid by pupils for tuition in the Model School) were.... 11,148 20
 Balance..... \$28 52

The whole number of pupils instructed in the Normal School since it was first established (in 1855), to September, 1862, was 511; the whole number of graduates was 157; the whole number of under-graduates was 454. Of the 157 graduates, 115 were engaged in teaching.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, TRENTON.—From the Report of Dr. H. A. Buttulph, *Superintendent*, January 1, 1863.

Statistics for 1862.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum, December 31, 1861.....	165	169	334
Patients received since January 1, 1862.....	82	79	161
Patients under treatment during the year.....	247	248	495
Patients discharged recovered during the year.....	48	40	88
Patients discharged improved during the year.....	27	22	49
Patients discharged unimproved during the year.....	8	8	16
Patients died during the year.....	7	10	17
Total discharged.....	90	80	170
Remaining, January 1, 1863.....	157	168	325
<i>Statistics since 1848.</i>			
Whole number of cases received from opening of asylum, May 15, 1848, to January 1, 1863.....	1,006	1,070	2,076
Discharged recovered.....	412	429	841
Discharged improved.....	257	320	577
Discharged unimproved.....	28	30	58
Escaped.....	5	.....	5
Not insane.....	1	.....	1
Died.....	146	123	269
Total discharged and died.....	849	902	1,751
Remaining, January 1, 1863....	157	168	325

Receipts and Expenditures.—The receipts for the year were \$58,146. including \$10,336. from the State; the expenditures were \$58,137.

NEW JERSEY AND THE WAR.

Since April 30, 1861, when General Runyan's brigade left Trenton, to December 31, 1862 (the date of Adjutant-General Stockton's last report), New Jersey furnished to the armies of the Union 30,214 men. Of these, 3105 were for 3 months, 10,714 for 9 months, and 16,395 for 3 years. They were organized into 30 regiments of infantry, 1 regiment of cavalry, and 2 batteries of artillery. Besides the foregoing, it is claimed that 4000 men from the State enlisted in other States.

Quotas.—The following statement shows the whole number of men called for, and the number furnished for the United States service from this State, since the commencement of the war to January 1, 1863:—

	Minimum.	Maximum.
First requisition, four regiments militia.....	3,123	3,123
Second requisition, three regiments volunteers.....	2,598	3,138
Third requisition, five regiments volunteers.....	4,330	5,230
Fourth requisition, five regiments volunteers.....	4,330	5,230
Fifth requisition, drafted militia.....	10,478	10,478
	24,859	27,199
<i>Number of Men furnished.</i>		
Under first requisition.....		3,105
Under second requisition.....		3,120
Under third requisition.....		7,601
Under fourth requisition.....		4,644
Under fifth requisition.....		10,714
Recruits furnished for regiments in the field.....		1,030
		30,214

The subjoined table exhibits other details and particulars of general interest:—

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	First Commanding Officer.	Number of Men.	Date of Muster.	Commanding Officer at latest report.	
3 months militia.*	1st Infantry.....	Col. A. J. Johnson.....	773	{ 23d to †30th April, 1861.	{ Brigade of Gen. Runyan. Total, 3105. Mustered out of service. Time expired.	
	2d ".....	" H. M. Baker	745			
	3d ".....	" Wm. Napton.....	780			
	4th ".....	" Matthew Miller, Jr.	777			
	Recruits.....	"	30			
3 years volunteers.	1st Infantry.....	" W. R. Montgomery.....	1,053	{ 21st May to †28th June, 1861.	{ Col. A. T. A. Torbert. " Samuel L. Buck. " Henry W. Brown. Col. William B. Hatch. Capt. William Hexamer. Col. William J. Sewell. " George C. Burling. " Joseph W. Revere. " A. J. Johnson. Capt. A. Judson Clark. Col. Charles A. Heckman. " William R. Murphy. " Robert McAllister. " Robert C. Johnson. " E. A. Carman. " William S. Truex. " Samuel Fowler.	
	2d ".....	" Geo. W. McLean.....	1,083			
	3d ".....	" Geo. W. Taylor.....	1,059			
	4th ".....	" James H. Simpson.....	887			
	1st Battery.....	Capt. Wm. Hexamer.....	151			
	5th Infantry.....	Col. Saml. S. Starr.....	808	{ †Aug. 29, '61		
	6th ".....	" Jas. T. Halfield.....	962			
	7th ".....	" J. W. Revere.....	920			
	8th ".....	" A. J. Johnson.....	892			
	2d Battery.....	Capt. J. E. Beam.....	159			
	9th Infantry.....	Col. J. W. Allen.....	1,149	{ †Dec. 4, "		
	10th ".....	" Wm. R. Murphy.....	.....		
	11th ".....	" Robt. McAllister.....	907			
	12th ".....	" Robt. C. Johnson.....	979			
	13th ".....	" E. A. Carman.....	880			
9 months.	14th ".....	" Wm. S. Truex.....	963	{ Aug. 25, " 26, " 25, "	{ " Term of service expired.† So stated in Adj't-General's report. The numbers probably relate to the first four regiments of militia.	
	15th ".....	" Saml. Fowler.....	914			
	1st Cavalry.....	" Percy Wyndham.....	.....		
	17th Infantry...	.....	.....	
	18th ".....	.....	.....	
	19th ".....	{ Sept. 15, '62..		
	20th ".....	.....	.....	
	21st ".....	Col. Gilliam Van Houten	966	{ Nine-months men. Time expired.		
	22d ".....	" Cornelius Fornet....	937			
	23d ".....	" John S. Cox.....	994			
	24th ".....	" Wm. R. Robertson....	985			
	25th ".....	" Andrew Derrom.....	984			
	26th ".....	" A. J. Morrison.....	958			
	27th ".....	" Geo. W. Mindil.....	1,014			
	28th ".....	" M. N. Wisewell.....	920			
	29th ".....	" E. F. Applegate.....	949			
	30th ".....	" A. E. Donaldson.....	1,006			
3 years.	31st ".....	" A. P. Berthoud.....	1,001		{ " 17, "	
	Recruits.....	.....	1,000		
	Add number of men in 10th Infantry and 1st Cavalry.	.....	1,629		
	Total.....		30,214			

Casualties.—The following casualties in the New Jersey volunteers have been reported:—

Died, discharged, and deserted in 1861.....	389
" " " " " in 1862.....	3,678
Total.....	4,067

Bounties to Families of Volunteers.—The State has made liberal provision in this behalf. Of the enlisted men of the regiments in service, January, 1863, 12,143 left families or dependent widowed mothers, who received the bounty of \$6

per month. The amount paid to such families in 1862 was \$746,856. Besides the volunteers leaving families, there were 12,660 single men entitled to bounties of from \$2 to \$4 each per month. The amount paid to these was estimated at \$380,070, —making an annual aggregate of such bounties of \$1,126,926. This large sum was advanced by the counties and cities, to be ultimately reimbursed to them by the State.

Militia.—An enrolment made in preparation for the draft ordered in August, 1862, showed that the number of men liable to military duty

* Militia. So called in Adjutant-General's report; but they were volunteers.

† Date of leaving the State.

‡ Can find no record of number of men or date of muster. These two regiments—10th Infantry and 1st Cavalry—were originally independent organizations: they mustered together 1629, as stated at the foot of the table.

then in the State was 71,697. There were at that time 47 companies of active militia in the State; but, owing to the large proportion of their members in the service of the United States, they could muster but 1704 men.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The Report of Ad-

jutant-General R. F. Stockton, Jr., of December 31, 1862, is a pamphlet of 19 pages. He has issued, besides, a register of the commissioned officers, of 42 pages, and a list of all the volunteers from the State: this last made a volume of 1300 pages of manuscript.

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

Settled by the Swedes in 1631, and by Penn in 1682. *Capital*, Harrisburg. *Area*, 46,000 square miles.

Population, 1860, 2,906,115.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor	ANDREW G. CURTIN.....	Centre co.....	Jan. 1867.	\$4,000
Secretary.....	Eli Slifer.....	Union co.....	" "	1,700
Deputy Secretary of State..	W. H. Armstrong.....	" "	" "	1,700
Auditor-General.....	Isaac Slenker.....	Montgomery co.	May, 1866.	1,700
Surveyor-General.....	James P. Barr.....	Pittsburg.....	" "	1,600
Attorney-General.....	William M. Meredith.....	Philadelphia....	Jan. 1867.	3,000
State Treasurer.....	William V. McGrath.....	Philadelphia....	May, 1864.	1,700
Adjutant-General.....	A. L. Russell.....	" "	Jan. 1867.	1,200
Quartermaster-General.....	James L. Reynolds.....	Lancaster.....	" "	.....
Surgeon-General.....	James King.....	" "	" "	.....
Supt. Common Schools.....	Thomas H. Burrowes.....	Lancaster co.....	June, 1864.	1,500
State Librarian.....	Wien Forney.....	Harrisburg.....	" "	800

The Governor, Auditor-General, and Surveyor-General are chosen by the people for terms of three years each. The general election is held annually on the second Tuesday of October. The present Governor was re-elected in October, 1863, and the Auditor-General and Surveyor-General were elected in October, 1862. The Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Superintendent of Common Schools, and State Librarian, are appointed by the Governor. The State Treasurer is elected annually by the Legislature at its meeting in January. Senators, 33 in number, and Representatives, 100 in number, compose the Legislature, the style of which is The

General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania. The Representatives are elected annually, but the Senators are elected for three years, one-third of the number retiring each year. The members of either House are paid \$700 each per annum, with an allowance of 15 cents per mile for necessary travel to and from the capital to attend the meeting of the Legislature. The Legislature meets annually on the first Tuesday of January. Every white male freeman of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the State one year and in his election district ten days prior to the election, and who has within two years paid a State or county tax, is entitled to the rights of an elector.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Chief-Justice	George W. Woodward....	Philadelphia....	Dec. 1867.	\$3,400
Associate Justice.....	William Strong.....	Berks co.....	" 1872.	3,400
" ".....	James Thompson.....	Erie.....	" 1872.	3,400
" ".....	John M. Read.....	Philadelphia....	" 1873.	3,400
" ".....	Daniel Agnew.....	Beaver.....	" 1878.	3,400
Prothonotary E. District.....	James Ross Snowden....	Philadelphia....	At pleasure of the court.	Fees
" " W. District.....	Thomas J. Keenan.....	Pittsburg.....		"
" " Middle District.....	Wallace De Witt.....	Harrisburg....		"
" " Northern ".....	Charles P. Pleasants.....	Sunbury.....		"
Reporter	R. E. Wright.....	Allentown.....	"	"

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is composed of a Chief-Justice and four Associates, elected by the people to serve for a term of fifteen years. The justice having the shortest term to serve is Chief-Justice. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends over the State, and the judges thereof are by virtue of their offices justices of Oyer and Terminer in the several counties. Four terms of the court are required to be held annually,—viz.: at

Philadelphia, commencing on the first Monday in January, at Harrisburg, commencing on the fourth Monday in April, at Sunbury, on the third Monday in October, and one at Pittsburg, commencing on the third Monday in October. Besides their salaries, the judges of the Supreme Court are allowed \$3 per diem for the time necessarily employed in travelling and in the performance of their judicial duties.

District Courts.

Philadelphia.	Judges.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
President Judge.....	George Sharswood.....	Philadelphia....	Dec. 1871	\$3,000
Associate Judge.....	George M. Stroud.....	Philadelphia....	" 1871	3,000
"	J. I. Clark Hare.....	Philadelphia....	" 1871	3,000
ALLEGHANY COUNTY.				
President Judge.....	Moses Hampton.....	Pittsburg.....	Dec.	3,000
Associate Judge.....	Henry W. Williams.....	Pittsburg.....	" 1871	3,000

These courts have jurisdiction within the two counties named in civil pleas and actions where the sum in controversy exceeds \$100.

In addition to the Supreme Court and the two local District Courts above named, the judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Register's Court, and a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for each county; in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature shall from time to time establish. The State is divided into twenty-six judicial districts, for each of which, except the first, second, and fifth (Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Allegheny), one President Judge of the Common Pleas is elected by the people for a term of ten years. Philadelphia and Allegheny

counties have each three Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, a President and two Associates; Lancaster has two, a President and one Associate. In every other county two associate judges (who are not required to be learned in the law) are elected for a term of five years, to sit with the president judge when holding court for the county for which such associates are elected. The Judges of the Common Pleas of any county compose the Court of Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court of such county, and the Register of Wills, together with the Judges of Common Pleas, or any two of them, compose the Register's Court for each county.

President Judges of Courts of Common Pleas, and Associate Law Judges.

Counties composing District.	Name.	District.	Term ends.	Salary.
Philadelphia.....	Oswald Thompson	First	Dec. 1871	\$3,000
"	James R. Ludlow.....	" (Associate)	" 1867	3,000
"	Joseph Allison.....	" "	" 1871	3,000
Lancaster	Henry G. Long.....	Second	" 1871	2,000
"	Alexander L. Hays.....	" (Associate)	" 1864	1,600
Northampton and Lehigh.....	John W. Maynard.....	Third.....	" 1872	2,000
Tioga, Potter, McKean, and Elk...	Robert G. White.....	Fourth.....	" 1871	2,000
Allegheny	John P. Sterritt.....	Fifth.....	" 1872	2,000
"	Thomas Mellon	" (Associate)	" 1869	2,000
"	Edwin H. Stowe.....	" "	" 1872	2,000
Erie, Crawford, and Warren.....	Samuel P. Johnson....	Sixth	" 1870	2,000
" "	David Derrickson	" (Associate)	" 1866	1,600
"	Henry Chapman.....	Seventh.....	" 1871	2,000
Bucks and Montgomery.....				
Northumberland, Lycoming, and Montour.....	Alexander Jordon.....	Eighth	" "	2,000
Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata...	James H. Graham.....	Ninth	" "	2,000
Westmoreland, Indiana, and Armstrong.....				
Luzerne.....	Joseph Buffington.....	Tenth.....	" 1866	2,000
Dauphin and Lebanon.....	John N. Conyngham...	Eleventh.....	" 1871	2,000
Bradford and Susquehanna.....	John J. Pearson.....	Twelfth	" "	2,000
Washington, Fayette, and Greene..	Ulysses Mercur.....	Thirteenth.....	" "	2,000
Chester and Delaware.....	James Lindsey.....	Fourteenth.....	" "	2,000
Franklin, Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton	William Butler.....	Fifteenth.....	" "	2,000
Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence.....	James Nill.....	Sixteenth.....	" "	2,000
Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, Forest, and Mercer.....	Lawrence L. McGuffin	Seventeenth.....	" 1864	2,000
York and Adams.....	James Campbell.....	Eighteenth.....	" 1871	2,000
Mifflin, Union, and Snyder.....	Robert J. Fisher.....	Nineteenth.....	" "	2,000
Schuylkill	Samuel S. Woods.....	Twentieth.....	" "	2,000
Monroe, Pike, Wayne, and Carbon.	James Ryon	Twenty-first.....	" 1872	2,000
Berks	George R. Barrett.....	Twenty-second.....	" 1865	2,000
Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria..	Warren J. Woodward.	Twenty-third	" 1871	2,000
Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton...	George Taylor.....	Twenty-fourth.....	" 1871	2,000
Columbia, Sullivan, and Wyoming	Samuel Linn	Twenty-fifth.....	" 1869	2,000
	William Elwell	Twenty-sixth	" 1872	2,000

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

The exhibit of the finances of this State in the Almanac for 1863 was to November 30, 1861. We now take up the statement at that point and bring it down to November 30, 1863.

Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1861.....	\$1,592,637 72
Receipts from ordinary sources to November 30, 1862.....	4,047,822 39
Receipts from extraordinary sources to November 30, 1862.....	1,163,925 24
Total receipts and resources for 1862.....	\$6,804,385 35
Payments on all accounts to November 30, 1862.....	4,590,509 25
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1862.....	\$2,213,876 10
Receipts for the year ending November 30, 1863.....	4,289,451 65
Total resources for 1863.....	\$6,503,327 75
Payments on all accounts to November 30, 1863.....	4,314,964 05
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1863.....	\$2,188,363 70
Of this balance, \$41,032 is unavailable, being depreciated notes.	

Items of Expenditure, 1863.

Expenses of government.....	\$446,456 85
Military expenses, ordinary.....	4,312 50
Pennsylvania volunteers in the late war with Mexico.....	18 00
Military expenses for defence of State and Union.....	207,728 67
Pensions and gratuities, ordinary.....	5,086 65
Pensions, act of May 15, 1861.....	345 86
Charitable institutions.....	119,926 37
State Agricultural Society.....	2,000 00
Farmers' High School.....	6,237 50
State normal schools.....	10,000 00
Phila. School of Design for Women.....	2,000 00
Common schools.....	317,506 97
Loans redeemed, &c.....	958,412 11
Interest on loans.....	2,067,748 61
Damages, old claims, &c.....	4,924 97
State library.....	3,168 92
Public buildings and grounds.....	8,024 29
Houses of Refuge.....	35,029 16
Penitentiaries.....	32,423 00
Escheats.....	681 76
Revenue Commissioners.....	9,356 42
Free-banking system.....	3,945 51
Abatement of State tax.....	60,147 41
Mercantile appraisers.....	637 14
Miscellaneous.....	8,845 38
	<u>\$4,314,964 05</u>

BANK STATEMENT TO NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Capital stock.....	\$26,561,357
Circulation.....	22,880,354
Deposits.....	50,240,649
Certificates of deposit.....	1,574,392
Due to the Commonwealth.....	1,112,255
Due to Corporations.....	611,636
Due to Banks.....	6,533,713
Due to individuals.....	273,109
Surplus fund.....	5,366,346
Other liabilities.....	2,213,131
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$117,367,002</u>

Sources of Revenue, 1863.

Lands.....	\$18,459 03
Auction commissions.....	14,582 45
Auction duties.....	39,065 37
Tax on bank dividends.....	228,292 66
Tax on corporation stocks.....	438,622 96
Tax on real and personal estate.....	1,733,401 91
Tavern licenses.....	215,268 09
Retailers' licenses.....	192,347 11
Other licenses.....	42,330 01
Pamphlet laws.....	179 40
Militia tax.....	5,545 35
Millers' tax.....	661 68
Foreign insurance agencies.....	41,630 74
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.....	61,729 96
Tax on certain offices.....	12,424 88
Collateral inheritance tax.....	187,002 39
Tax on enrolment of laws.....	6,810 00
Premiums on charters.....	15,644 85
Wyoming Canal Company, bonds redeemed.....	281,000 00
Tax on tonnage, commutation of.....	360,000 00
Banks paying interest, equivalent to coin.....	3,004 74
Escheats.....	1,080 00
Free-banking system.....	6,378 92
Dividends on bridge stocks.....	100 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company bond No. 6, redeemed.....	100,000 00
Accrued interest.....	12,596 72
Refunded cash, ordinary.....	6,779 08
Refunded cash, military.....	9,786 46
Tax on loans.....	147,756 31
Interest on loans.....	34,163 98
Annuity for right of way.....	10,000 00
Fines and forfeitures.....	18 93
United States Government.....	36,221 84
Tax on brokers and private bankers.....	23,041 20
Fees of the public offices.....	3,101 42
Miscellaneous (cases of conscience).....	420 00
	<u>\$4,289,451 65</u>

State Debt and Resources.—The Public Debt of Pennsylvania on the 30th of November, 1863, was \$39,495,840.56. During the fifteen months from September 1, 1862, to December 1, 1863, the State had paid and discharged a portion of her debt amounting to \$1,110,875.26. The annual interest on the State debt is \$2,007,377. The State holds bonds of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and the Wyoming Canal Company to the amount of \$10,781,000.

State Valuation.—The Revenue Commissioners, in 1863 valued the taxable property of the State at \$506,096,619.

<i>Resources.</i>	
Specie.....	\$7,330,258
Notes of solvent banks.....	8,705,946
Discounts.....	39,181,219
Discounts (protested).....	817,671
Mortgages, &c. held.....	576,552
Real estate.....	1,659,477
Due from solvent banks.....	7,277,132
United States Treasury Notes.....	7,806,497
Public stocks and loans.....	33,515,616
Bonds held.....	4,946,654
All other assets.....	5,546,501
Total resources.....	<u>\$117,363,523</u>

BANK REPORT FOR 1862.

Liabilities of Banks.

Whole number of banks reported for the year.....	94
Aggregate capital of these banks.....	\$25,917,650
Notes in circulation.....	27,689,504
Deposits.....	41,114,564
Surplus funds.....	5,031,147
Aggregate liabilities, including all indebtedness.....	110,992,671

Resources.

Specie.....	\$9,467,234
Treasury notes.....	8,793,957
Bills and notes discounted.....	45,471,279
Bills and notes discounted and under protest.....	1,416,809
Current notes, checks, &c. of other banks.....	8,444,745
Aggregate resources, including the above and all others.....	111,051,983

The circulation and specie, as compared with the preceding year, stood as follows:—

	1861.	1862.
Circulation.....	\$16,364,643	\$27,689,504
Specie.....	11,447,437	8,793,957

Condition of Philadelphia Banks.

	Jan. 5, 1863.	Nov. 9, 1863.
Capital.....	\$11,740,080	\$11,985,305
Loans.....	37,679,675	38,647,125
Specie.....	4,510,750	4,167,761
Circulation.....	4,504,115	2,100,581
Deposits.....	28,429,189	30,872,981
Due to Banks.....	6,948,785	4,336,929
Due from Banks.....	1,994,928	2,051,061
U.S. Legal Tender N.		5,416,212

SAVINGS-BANKS.—[No separate report for 1862.]

FREE BANKS.—Only 6 banks had been organized under the general banking-law of the State to Jan. 10, 1863. The condition of these stood at the last previous reports, Nov. 1862, as follows:—

Aggregate capital paid in.....	\$233,500
“ debts and liabilities.....	614,914
“ resources.....	659,406
“ circulation.....	149,706
“ specie.....	22,353

COMMON SCHOOLS.—*Ordinary Statistics for the year ending June 2, 1862.*—[Exclusive of Philadelphia, which has a separate system, the statistics of which follow these.] The following comparative statistics exhibit the operations of the schools during the last year, with the differences either of increase or decrease between that year and the one preceding, *exclusive of Philadelphia.*

Whole number of school districts in 1861..	1,788
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1862..	1,808
Increase on 1861.....	20
Whole number of schools in 1861.....	11,918
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1862.....	11,990
Increase on 1861.....	72

Average attendance of pupils in 1861.....	384,752
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1862.....	385,463

Increase over 1861.....	711
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Average length of school term in 1861.....	5 months 12 days
Average length of school term in 1862.....	5 “ 10 “

Decrease from 1861.....	2 days
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Average cost of each pupil per month, including teacher's salary, fuel, and contingencies, in 1861.....	53 cts.
Average cost of each pupil per month, including teacher's salary, fuel, and contingencies, in 1862.....	49 cts.

Decrease from 1861.....	4 cts.
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Whole number of teachers in 1861.....	14,297
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1862.....	14,380

Increase on 1861.....	83
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Whole number of male teachers in 1861....	8,549
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1862....	7,987

Decrease from 1861.....	562
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Whole number of female teachers in 1861	5,748
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1862	6,393

Increase on 1861.....	645
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Average salaries of male teachers, per month, in 1861.....	\$25 63
Average salaries of male teachers, per month, in 1862.....	23 81

Decrease from 1861.....	\$1 87
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Average salaries of female teachers, per month, in 1861.....	\$19 71
Average salaries of female teachers, per month, in 1862.....	18 55

Decrease from 1861.....	\$1 16
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Total cost of tuition in 1861.....	\$1,436,063 00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1862.....	1,367,181 33

Decrease from 1861.....	\$68,881 67
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Total cost of fuel and contingencies in 1861.....	\$223,479 93
Total cost of fuel and contingencies in 1862.....	232,337 31

Increase on 1861.....	\$8,857 38
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Total cost of purchasing, building, renting, and repairing houses in 1861.....	496,124 67
Total cost of purchasing, building, renting, and repairing houses in 1862.....	355,796 90

Decrease from 1861.....	\$140,327 77
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Total expenditures of system, for tuition, fuel, and houses, in 1861..	\$2,155,685 60
Total expenditures of system, for tuition, fuel, and houses, in 1862..	1,955,315 54

Decrease from 1861.....	\$200,370 06
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Total State appropriation for all Common School purposes in 1861	\$233,697 23
Total State appropriation for all Common School purposes in 1862	262,000 00
Increase on 1861.....	\$28,302 77

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.—An additional normal school, situate at Mansfield, in Tioga county and in the Fifth School District, was recognized by the State in 1862; thus increasing the number to three, exclusive of that in Philadelphia.

Statistics of the Millersville Normal School for 1862.

Total cost for building, grounds, &c.....	\$60,881
Income from tuition, rents, &c.....	10,987
Expenditures for salaries, &c.....	10,427
Number of instructors.....	8 male and 5 female.
Number of students registered during the year.....	549
Of whom there attended the Model School	100
Cost of support, including boarding, &c., and instruction, per pupil, per annum...	\$146

Statistics of the Edenboro Normal School for 1862.

Cost of buildings, grounds, &c.....	\$25,200
Income from tuition, &c.....	1,448
State appropriation.....	5,000
Expenditures.....	2,003
Number of teachers employed, 5 males, 3 females.	
Students, 60 males, 70 females; total.....	130
Cost of tuition, including boarding, &c., per pupil, per annum.....	\$75

From the Mansfield Normal School there are no statistics in the report of the Superintendent for the year 1862.

Statistics of High Common Schools for 1862.

Number of schools, exclusive of Philada...	11
Whole number of instructors.....	15
Average salary of each instructor.....	\$598
Whole number of pupils.....	518
Average number of pupils to each school.....	52
Average time for completing course (years)	3
Aggregate value of buildings and grounds	\$84,475
Average value for each school.....	8,447
Aggregate expenditures for eleven schools	7,320
Average expenditure for each school.....	844

Philadelphia District.—Statistics for the year to December 31, 1862.

Whole number of schools in the district.....	357
They are classified as follows:	
High Schools	2
Grammar Schools.....	58
Secondary Schools.....	66
Primary Schools.....	181
Unclassified Schools	50

Total number of schools.....	357
An increase over the report of last year of 10 schools.	

Number of male teachers	82
Number of female teachers.....	1,112

Total number of teachers.....	1,194
Number of teachers as per last report.....	1,148

Increase in number of teachers.....	46
Number of male scholars.....	34,618
Number of female scholars.....	34,306

Total number of scholars, 1862..	68,954
The total number of scholars, 1862.....	68,954
“ “ “ 1861.....	67,095

Increase in number of scholars	1,859
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Total expenditures for the Philadelphia district, 1862.....	\$604,100
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Boys' High School, Philadelphia,—Nicholas H. Maguire, A.M., Principal.

Whole number of pupils (48th term).....	525
Expenditures for the school, 1862.....	\$23,430
Rate of tuition per pupil for the year	\$33

Girls' High and Normal School,—Philip A. Cregar, A.M., Principal.

Whole number of pupils, Sept. 1, 1862...	330
Expenditures for the school, 1862.....	\$8,856
Rate of tuition per pupil for the year ...	\$24 03
Whole number of graduates, 1862.....	49

The Girls' High and Normal School has become an important institution for the training of teachers; 132 of the graduates since 1860 having been appointed to situations in the public schools.

COLLEGES IN THE STATE.—See Table of Colleges.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, PHILADELPHIA,—Abraham H. Hutton, Principal.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At the close of 1861, the number of pupils under instruction was	111	95	206
On the 31st of January, 1863, the number stood.....	94	88	182
Decrease.....	17	7	24

Of those remaining in January, 1863, 144 were supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 20 by other States, 3 by the city of Philadelphia, and 15 by the friends of the Institution. The male pupils are occupied in workshops about three hours each day, in acquiring trades to provide for their future support. Five hours are passed each day in the school-rooms, and two in the study-rooms. The Board of Directors report that they are not aware of any case, either in our country or in Europe where the sense of hearing, having been lost, has been restored. Nothing has occurred to encourage them to hope that articulation can be

taught to those born deaf, or that ideas can be conveyed to them from the motion of the lips.

Receipts and resources for the year.....	\$55,732 04
Expenditures	46,744 98

Balance.....	\$8,987 06
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PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND, PHILA.,—Wm. Chapin, Principal.

Whole number of blind persons in the institution, December 1, 1862.....	180
Whole number of blind persons in the institution, December 1, 1861.....	175

Of those present in 1862, 155 were from Pennsylvania, 15 from New Jersey, and 10 from all other States. The revenue of the institution for 1862 was \$61,427, including \$24,750 appropriated by the State, and \$11,184 from sales of merchandise manufactured by the blind inmates. The expenditures were \$47,147.

The report of the Board of Managers contains the following observations of general interest:—

The literary studies may be summarily stated as follows:—orthography, reading, writing, pin-type, printing, dictionary, etymology, grammar, rhetoric, geography, with the globe and maps, physical geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physiology, history, natural philosophy, natural history, astronomy, biblical and general literature, and physical training.

The great cost of printing for the blind, owing to the small editions required, the bulk of the volumes, and expense of paper and binding, render it beyond the power of a single institution to furnish the books required, or at a price within the reach of the blind. The States themselves might possibly be disposed to aid, by special appropriations, any well-devised plan for printing a series of text and reading books in a uniform letter.

No effort of the kind has ever been made. The institutions must first agree among themselves in favor of some common system. How long our institutions are to suffer under a privation so vital to their real efficiency, can only be solved by themselves. None outside can be expected to move in such a work.

"The Home" contains, at present, seventeen members, graduates of our own institution. It is a department of industry in which the inmates contribute largely to their own support. It cannot, however, be greatly extended without the aid of liberal gifts or legacies.

The number of blind persons in all the institutions for the blind in the United States, in 1861, including 82 in the workshops only, was 1,164.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, PHILADELPHIA.—From the report of Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, *Physician and Superintendent*, Jan. 1, 1863. —At the date of the last report, there were 255 patients in the institution, since which 194 have been admitted, and 164 have been discharged, or died, leaving 285, being an increase of 30, under care at the close of the year.

The total number of patients in the hospital during the year was 449, and the average number under treatment during the whole period was 267.

The number of males in the hospital during the year was 232, and the number of females was 217. At the beginning of the year, there were 128 males and 127 females. At this date, there are 143 males and 142 females. The number of males admitted during the year was 104, and the number of females 90.

Of the patients discharged during the year 1862, there were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cured.....	50	40	90
Much improved....	4	8	12
Improved.....	15	18	33
Stationary.....	10	6	16
Died.....	10	3	13
Total.....	89	75	164

Of the patients discharged "cured," 42 were residents of the hospital not exceeding three months; 25 between three and six months; 12 between six months and one year; and 11 for more than one year.

TABLE showing the Number and Sex of the Admissions and Discharges since the Opening of the Hospital, and of those remaining at the End of the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions.....	2,096	1,851	3,947
Discharges or deaths	1,953	1,709	3,662
Remaining..	143	142	285

TABLE showing the Supposed Causes of Insanity in 3947 Patients.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health of various kinds	325	312	637
Intemperance.....	246	16	262
Loss of property.....	111	32	143
Dread of poverty.....	3	2	5
Disappointed affections	24	34	58
Intense study	35	10	45
Domestic difficulties.....	27	62	89
Fright	12	22	34
Grief, loss of friends, &c....	54	151	205
Intense application to business	30	3	33
Religious excitement.....	65	77	142
Political excitement.....	12	—	12
Metaphysical speculations	1	—	1
Want of exercise.....	6	2	8
Engagement in a duel.....	1	—	1
Disappointed expectations	6	11	17
Nostalgia	—	6	6
Stock speculations.....	2	—	2
Want of employment.....	37	—	37
Fortified pride.....	2	1	3
Celibacy.....	1	—	1
Anxiety for wealth	2	—	2
Use of opium.....	5	8	13
Use of tobacco.....	6	—	6
Use of quack medicines....	2	1	3
Puerperal state.....	—	161	161
Lactation too long continued	—	7	7
Uncontrolled passion	5	7	12
Tight lacing.....	—	1	1
Injuries of the head	38	6	44
Masturbation.....	55	—	55
Mental anxiety.....	120	135	255
Exposure to cold.....	3	1	4
Exposure to direct rays of the sun	30	1	31
Exposure to intense heat..	—	1	1
Uncertain.....	828	781	1609
Exposure in army.....	2	—	2

TABLE showing the Forms of Disease for which 3947 Patients were admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	974	902	1,876
Melancholia	479	576	1,055
Monomania	320	231	551
Dementia	315	138	453
Delirium	8	4	12

TABLE showing the State of 3662 Patients who have been discharged, or died—their Sex, and the Forms of Disease for which they were admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Mania.	Melancholia.	Monomania.	Dementia.	Delirium.
Cured	1,001	935	1,936	1,118	548	237	32	1
Much improved	152	176	328	147	111	52	18	—
Improved	293	279	572	225	159	96	92	—
Stationary	247	148	395	139	84	66	105	1
Died	260	171	431	192	87	23	119	10

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, HARRISBURG.—Dr. John Curwen, Superintendent.—The following statistics are from the Report of the Superintendent, dated Jan. 8, 1863:—

109 patients were admitted into this hospital in the year closed December 31, 1862: males, 64, females, 45. 122 patients were discharged: males, 71, females, 51. 389 were under treatment during the year, while the number remaining in the hospital on December 31, 1862, was 267: males, 144, females, 123.

The condition of those discharged was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Restored	20	14	34
Improved	20	10	30
Stationary	25	17	42
Died	6	10	16
Aggregates	71	51	122

With these added to those of previous years, the result will be—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Restored	171	129	300
Improved	204	139	343
Stationary	280	179	459
Died	126	84	210
Aggregates	781	531	1,312

Assigned Causes of Insanity in 1579 Cases.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill-health	83	96	179
Domestic trouble	64	126	190
Grief .....	.....	3	3
Millerism	1	3	4
Spiritual rappings	1	.....	1
Excessive study	2	1	3
Disappointment	4	.....	4
Over-exertion	17	4	21
Epilepsy	39	12	51
Fright	3	10	13
Intemperance	43	2	45
Religious excitement	4	2	6
Puerperal .....	.....	45	45
Opium-eating	2	3	5
Loss of sleep	3	1	4
Diseases of the brain	7	1	8
Failure in business	2	.....	2
Anxiety	3	2	5
Trouble	50	36	86
Disordered menstruation .....	.....	40	40
Injury of the head	9	5	14
Loss of memory	4	.....	4
Ill treatment	1	1	2
Masturbation	52	1	53
Excesses	12	.....	12
Novel-reading .....	.....	2	2
Exposure to the sun	4	.....	4
Want of occupation	1	.....	1
Mortified pride	1	.....	1
Public excitement	11	.....	11
Pecuniary troubles	5	.....	5
Not assigned	498	257	755
Aggregates	926	653	1,579

The causes of death were eight cases from the exhaustion of acute mania; three cases from the exhaustion of chronic mania; two cases from paralysis; two from consumption, and one from epilepsy.

The forms of mental disorder in 1579 cases, at the time of admission, may be arranged thus:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	282	159	441
“ chronic.....	244	130	374
“ epileptic.....	42	12	54
“ puerperal.....	.....	25	25
Monomania.....	21	6	27
Melancholy.....	215	257	472
Dementia.....	108	51	159
Imbecility.....	9	6	15
Idiocy.....	2	1	3
Delirium.....	1	6	7
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
Aggregates.....	926	653	1,579

Social Condition, in 1579 Cases.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married.....	353	331	684
Widowed.....	38	78	116
Single.....	535	244	779
Aggregates.....	926	653	1579

The receipts and expenditures of the hospital for the year were as follows:—Receipts, \$63,141, including \$47,776 for board of patients, and \$15,276 appropriated by the State; expenditures, on all accounts, \$63,024.

Note.—From the Insane Hospital of the Philadelphia Almshouse, Dr. S. W. Butler, and the Asylum for the Insane at Frankford, Dr. J. H. Worthington, no reports were received; and the Report from the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Dr. Jos. A. Reed, came too late for use.

HOUSE OF REFUGE (FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS), PHILADELPHIA.—Superintendent, White Department, Jesse K. McKeever; Superintendent, Colored Department, J. Hood Laverty.—Statistics from the Report of the Board of Managers, February 9, 1863.

There were in the House, Jan. 1, 1863—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In the white department.....	246	80	326
“ colored “.....	91	45	136
Totals.....	337	125	462

There were in the House, Jan. 1, 1862—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In the white department.....	271	95	366
“ colored “.....	88	40	128
Totals.....	359	135	494

Decrease of white boys, 25, of white girls, 15; increase of colored boys, 3, of colored girls, 5. The progress of the pupils was reported to be satisfactory; and the discipline of the institution as strictly parental, maintained rather by persuasion and rewards than by coercion and punishment. The average number of inmates during 1862 was 477. The revenue of the House for the year was \$51,642, including \$20,000 from the State and \$22,000 from the city of Philadelphia. The labor of the boys produced \$8270. The expenditures were \$39,788 for maintenance, and \$7229 for debts paid; total, \$47,017.

STATE PENITENTIARY (EASTERN DISTRICT), PHILADELPHIA.—John Halloway, Warden.—Statistics from the Report of the Inspectors, March 13, 1863.

Statement showing the Number of Prisoners Received, Discharged, and Remaining at the end of the Year, from 1856 to 1862.

Year.	Received.	Discharged.	Remaining at end of year.
1856	146	134	297
1857	237	158	376
1858	207	205	378
1859	205	195	388
1860	259	183	464
1861	182	195	451
1862	135	217	369

The number of commitments, it will be seen, is lower than in any year since 1855, the decrease from 1860 to 1862 being 124, or nearly 48 per cent.

Of the 369 prisoners remaining at the end of 1862, 56 were under conviction for the crimes of murder and manslaughter. Of these, 27 were natives of the United States (including 6 colored) and 29 were of foreign birth; 46 were serving out sentences for burglary, of whom 35 were natives (including 6 colored) and 11 were of foreign birth; 26 were imprisoned for arson, of whom 20 were

natives (including 1 colored) and 6 were of foreign birth; 25 were convicted of rape, of whom 20 were natives (including 6 colored) and 5 were of foreign birth. Of the whole 369 remaining, 262 were natives of the United States (including 51 colored) and 107 were of foreign birth. The average number of persons supported for the year was 396, the average cost per day for the support of each prisoner (exclusive of salaries) was 17½ cents. During the year, the prison punishment—viz.: incarceration in a dark cell on bread and water—was inflicted in 34 cases out of a total population of 586; this is about 1 in 18, which seems to be quite small among so many sent to prison for misconduct outside. The whole expenditure for support of the prisoners during the year was..... \$24,815
The labor of prisoners produced..... 17,882

Excess of cost of support over products of labor..... \$6,933
The other expenditures were—
For salaries..... 16,388
For wear and tear, &c..... 830

Net expenditure for the year..... \$24,151

There were 6 deaths during the year, but little more than 1 per cent. of the population. Of the deaths, 4 were from pulmonary consumption, 1 from hemorrhage of the lungs, and 1 from albumenaria. This penitentiary is conducted on the solitary or "Pennsylvania System." The report is enriched by copious tables illustrating the causes

of crime, and the mental, moral, civil, and physical condition of the prisoners before and after imprisonment.

Inspectors.—Richard Vaux, *President*, Alexander Henry, Thomas H. Powers, Dr. Samuel Jones, Furman Sheppard, *Treasurer*.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY OF PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGHANY CITY.—John Birmingham, *Warden*.—Statistic for the Warden's Report, dated Dec. 31, 1862.

TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners Received and Discharged for ten Years.

Received in years.		Received and Discharged during the following years.									
Year.	Num.	Year.	Expirati'n.	Pardoned.	Deaths.	Suicides.	Escapes.	Re-com'd.	Wr. of E.	Hab. Cor.	Removed.
1853...	98	1853.....	62	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
1854...	63	1854.....	85	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
1855...	67	1855.....	58	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
1856...	73	1856.....	54	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
1857...	87	1857.....	59	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
1858...	119	1858.....	70	11	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	88
1859...	127	1859.....	64	10	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	80
1860...	154	1860.....	88	16	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	108
1861...	113	1861.....	119	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136
1862...	90	1862.....	111	22	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	144

By the foregoing it will be seen that the number of commitments in 1862 (90) is 23 less than in the year 1861, 64 less than in 1860, and less than in any other year for five years.

Deaths in the Penitentiary.—On the 1st of January, 1862, there were 288 prisoners in confinement; received throughout the year, 90; making in all 378, 7 of whom died, making the ratio of mortality for the year 1,800ths per cent., 1 death in 54.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE WAR.—From the 19th of April, 1861, the day when the first 600 volunteers from Pennsylvania reached Washington, to the 1st of January, 1863, Pennsylvania had furnished to the armies of the Union 195,336 men. Of this number, 20,979 were for 3 months, 15,100 were for 9 months, and 159,257 for 3 years. Be-

sides these, it is claimed, in the Adjutant-General's Report of Dec. 31, 1862, that 5000 citizens of Pennsylvania enlisted during that year in the organizations of other States. The volunteers embraced in the State organizations composed 153 regiments and 7 detached companies of infantry, 18 regiments and 10 detached companies of cavalry, and 3 regiments, 1 battalion, 3 batteries, and 10 detached companies of artillery. To these organizations there had been sent 9259 recruits down to Jan. 1, 1863. On the 11th of Sept., 1862, the militia of Pennsylvania were called out by the Governor to repel an invasion of the State by General Lee, and to co-operate with the National troops under Gen. McClellan in Maryland. 25 full regiments and 1 company of infantry, 11 companies of cavalry, and 4 batteries of artillery responded to this call, commanded as follows:—

Regiments.

1. Colonel Henry McCormick,	10. Colonel R. M. Frame,	18. Colonel Ralph L. McClay,
2. " John L. Wright,	11. " Chas. A. Knoderer,	19. " Robert Klotz,
3. " William Dorris, Jr.	12. " Oliver J. Dickey,	20. " William B. Thomas,
4. " Robert Litzinger,	13. " James Johnston,	21. " Alexander Murphy,
5. " H. C. Longenecker,	14. " R. B. McComb,	22. " S. M. Wickersham,
6. " James Armstrong,	15. " Robert Galway,	23. " George B. Wiestling,
7. " N. B. Kneass,	16. " Joseph Wilcox,	24. " R. F. Lord,
8. " Alfred Day,	17. " James Gilkyson,	25. " C. M. Eaken.
9. " Joseph Newkumet,		

Companies.

Captain Eby Byers, Dauphin county, cavalry.	Captain J. H. Wonderly, Lycoming co., cavalry.
" Wayne McVeigh, Chester county, cavalry.	" H. W. Hoffman, Dauphin co., cavalry.
" A. H. McCreary, Adams county, cavalry.	" W. W. Frazer, Cumberland co., cavalry.
" Wm. Greacy, Cumberland co., cavalry.	" D. Middlecoff, Cumberland co., cavalry.
" W. Mann, Mifflin county, cavalry.	" D. Karmony, Lebanon county, cavalry.
" Samuel T. Young, Berks county, cavalry.	" W. W. Andrews, Chester county, infantry.

Batteries.

Capt. E. Spencer Miller's, Philadelphia, 4 guns; Capt. A. M. Robertson's, Philadelphia, 20-pounders; Capt. W. N. Jeffer's battery from Philadelphia Navy Yard; and Capt Jas. D. Dougherty's light field battery, Harrisburg. The above comprise only the portion of the militia that were organized for service. The militia on their way to the capital of the State would have filled as many more regiments and companies. They were all discharged on the 24th of September.

Bounties to Volunteers.—No State bounty was paid, that being left to the counties and cities. More than a million of dollars were raised in Philadelphia, one-half of it by private contribution. No official reports have been made as to the action of the other cities and counties.

Relief to Families of Volunteers.—This was also left to local management. In Philadelphia the relief was voted by the City Councils, and sums ranging from \$4 to \$12 per month, according to numbers in the family, have been continually paid to such families as claim it. The city had expended for this purpose to January, 1864, \$1,625,803. Large sums have been expended in the interior

for the same purpose, but there are no accessible official returns of the approximate amounts.

Militia Enrolment.—Not reported for 1862.

Quotas.—Not given in the Adjutant-General's Report for 1862.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The Report of Adjutant-General Russell, dated Dec. 31, 1862, is a pamphlet of thirty-six pages. It contains a summary of the military operations of the State from April, 1861, down to date. The table annexed, compiled from the Report, gives some of the details we have presented for the other States, but it lacks the important features of the number of men in each organization, and the dates of muster.

TABLE showing the Number of Troops furnished by the State of Pennsylvania to the 31st of December, 1862, the Term of Service of said Troops, the Arm of Service, the first Commanding Officers of the Regiments, &c., the Commanding Officer at the latest Reports in 1862, and the several requisitions under which the troops were furnished.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	First Commanding Officer.	Number of men.	Date of Muster.	Commanding Officer at last Report.
3 mo's.	1st Infantry.....	Col. Samuel Yohe.....	.....	.....	Mustered out. Time expired.
"	2d ".....	" F. S. Stambaugh.....	.....	.....	" "
"	3d ".....	" F. P. Minier.....	.....	.....	" "
"	4th ".....	" J. F. Hartranft.....	.....	.....	" "
"	5th ".....	" R. P. McDowell.....	.....	.....	" "
"	6th ".....	" James Nagle†.....	.....	.....	" "
"	7th ".....	" Wm. H. Irwin.....	.....	.....	" "
"	8th ".....	" A. H. Emley.....	.....	.....	" "
"	9th ".....	" H. C. Longenecker.....	.....	.....	" "
"	10th ".....	" S. A. Meredith.....	.....	.....	" "
"	11th ".....	" Phæon Jarrett.....	.....	.....	" "
"	12th ".....	" David Campbell.....	.....	.....	" "
"	13th ".....	" Thomas A. Rowley.....	.....	.....	" "
"	14th ".....	" John W. Johnston.....	.....	.....	" "
"	15th ".....	" R. A. Oakford.....	.....	.....	" "
"	16th ".....	" Thomas A. Ziegle.....	.....	.....	" "
"	17th ".....	" F. E. Patterson.....	.....	.....	" "
"	18th ".....	" W. D. Lewis, Jr.....	.....	.....	" "
"	19th ".....	" Peter Lyle.....	.....	.....	" "
"	20th ".....	" W. H. Gray.....	.....	.....	" "
"	21st ".....	" J. F. Ballier.....	.....	.....	" "
"	22d ".....	" T. G. Moorehead.....	.....	.....	" "
"	23d ".....	" C. P. Dare.....	.....	.....	" "
"	24th ".....	" J. T. Owen†.....	.....	.....	" "
"	25th ".....	" H. L. Cake.....	.....	.....	" "
Total 3 months men under call of April 15, 1861.			20,979		

Four Independent Regiments under call of July 22, 1861.

3 y'rs.	26th Infantry.....	Col. Wm. F. Small.....	.....	Lieut.-Col. B. C. Tilghman.
"	27th ".....	" A. Bushbeck.....	.....	Col. A. Bushbeck.
"	28th ".....	" J. W. Geary†.....	.....	" G. De Korponay.
"	29th ".....	" J. K. Murphy*.....	.....
Total number of men.....			4,711	

Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, organized under act of Assembly of May 15, 1861, and transferred to the United States under requisition of July 22, 1861.

3 y'rs.	1st Res.	30th Inf.	Col. R. Biddle Roberts*.....	Capt. Wm. C. Talley.
"	2d ".....	31st ".....	" Wm. B. Mann*.....	Col. Wm. McCandless.
"	3d ".....	32d ".....	" H. G. Sickles.....	" H. G. Sickles.
"	4th ".....	33d ".....	" Robert G. March*.....	" A. L. Magilton.*
"	5th ".....	34th ".....	" Seneca G. Simmons ¹	Lieut.-Col. J. W. Fisher,
"	6th ".....	35th ".....	" W. W. Ricketts*.....	Col. William Sinclair.

* Resigned.

† Promoted or recommended for promotion.

¹ Col. Seneca G. Simmons, killed at Charles City Cross-Roads, Va., June 30, 1862.

TABLE of Pennsylvania Troops—Continued.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	First Commanding Officer.	Number of men.	Date of Muster.	Commanding Officer at last Report.
3 y'rs.	84th Infantry.....	Col. Wm. G. Murray ¹.....	.....	.....	Col. S. M. Bowman.
"	85th ".....	" Joshua B. Howell.....	.....	.....	" Joshua B. Howell.
"	86th ".....	" Ernest Beteze.....	.....	.....	(Supposed out service).
"	87th ".....	" George Hay.....	.....	.....	" George Hay.
"	88th ".....	" George P. McLean*.....	.....	.....	Lieut.-Col. George W. Gile.
"	89th Cavalry (8th).....	" E. G. Chorman.....	.....	.....	Col. D. M. Gregg.†
"	90th Infantry.....	" Peter Lyle.....	.....	.....	" Peter Lyle.
"	91st ".....	" E. M. Gregory.....	.....	.....	" E. M. Gregory.
"	92d Cavalry (9th).....	" E. C. Williams*.....	.....	.....	Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. James.
"	93d Infantry.....	" J. M. McCarter.....	.....	.....	Col. J. M. Mark.
"	94th Cav'y (10th).....	" A. F. McReynolds.....	.....	.....	(In N.Y. organization.)
"	95th Infantry.....	" John M. Gosline ².....	.....	.....	" G. V. Town. ³
"	96th ".....	" H. L. Cake.....	.....	.....	" H. L. Cake.
"	97th ".....	" H. R. Guss.....	.....	.....	" H. R. Guss.
"	98th ".....	" John F. Ballier.....	.....	.....	Lieut.-Col. Adolph Mahler.
"	99th ".....	" Thomas W. Sweeney*.....	.....	.....	Col. A. H. Leidy.
"	100th ".....	" D. Leasure.....	.....	.....	" D. Leasure.
"	101st ".....	" Joseph H. Wilson ⁴.....	.....	.....	" D. B. Morris.
"	102d ".....	" T. A. Rowley.....	.....	.....	" T. A. Rowley.†
"	103d ".....	" T. F. Lehman.....	.....	.....	" T. F. Lehman.
"	104th ".....	" W. W. H. Davis.....	.....	.....	" W. W. H. Davis.
"	105th ".....	" A. A. McKnight.....	.....	.....	" A. A. McKnight.
"	106th ".....	" T. G. Moorhead.....	.....	.....	" T. G. Moorhead.
"	107th ".....	" Thomas A. Zeigle ⁵.....	.....	.....	" T. F. McCoy.
"	108th Cav'y (11th).....	" Josiah Harlan*.....	.....	.....	" Samuel P. Speer.
"	109th Infantry.....	" H. J. Stainrook.....	.....	.....	" H. J. Stainrook.
"	110th ".....	" Wm. D. Lewis, Jr.*.....	.....	.....	Lieut.-Col. James Crowther.
"	111th ".....	" M. Schlaudecker*.....	.....	.....	" Geo. A. Cobham.
"	112th Artill'y (2d).....	" Charles Angeroth*.....	.....	.....	Col. A. A. Gibson.
"	113th Cav'y (12th).....	" Wm. Frismuth*.....	.....	.....	" L. B. Pierce.
"	114th Infantry.....	" C. H. T. Collis.....	.....	.....	" C. H. T. Collis.
"	115th ".....	" Robert E. Patterson.....	.....	.....	Lieut.-Col. Robert Thompson.
"	11th ".....	" Richard Coulter.....	.....	.....	Col. Richard Coulter.
"	23d ".....	" D. B. Birney†.....	.....	.....	" T. H. Neill.†
Total under act of July 22, 1861, including seven companies of cavalry, seven companies of infantry, and ten companies of artillery, numbering 2,954, and 6,400 men in organizations of other States.....			89,048		

Under the requisition of July 7, 1862.

3 y'rs.	116th Infantry.....	Col. Dennis Heenan.....	.....	.....	Col. Dennis Heenan.
"	117th Cav'y (13th).....	" James A. Gallagher.....	.....	.....	" James A. Gallagher.
"	118th Infantry.....	" Charles M. Provost.....	.....	.....	" Charles M. Provost.
"	119th ".....	" P. C. Ellmaker.....	.....	.....	" P. C. Ellmaker.
"	120th ".....	" (Failed to organize).....	.....	.....
"	121st ".....	" Chapman Biddle.....	.....	.....	" Chapman Biddle.
"	122d ".....	" Emlen Franklin.....	.....	.....	" Emlen Franklin.
"	123d ".....	" J. B. Clarke.....	.....	.....	" J. B. Clarke.
"	124th ".....	" Joseph W. Hawley.....	.....	.....	" Joseph W. Hawley.
"	125th ".....	" Jacob Higgins.....	.....	.....	" Jacob Higgins.
"	126th ".....	" James G. Elder.....	.....	.....	" James G. Elder.
"	127th ".....	" W. W. Jennings.....	.....	.....	" W. W. Jennings.
"	128th ".....	" Samuel Croasdale ⁶.....	.....	.....	" Joseph A. Mathews.
"	129th ".....	" J. G. Frick.....	.....	.....	" J. G. Frick.
"	130th ".....	" H. J. Zinn ⁷.....	.....	.....	Lieut.-Col. Levi Maish.
"	131st ".....	" P. H. Allabach.....	.....	.....	Col. P. H. Allabach.
"	132d ".....	" R. A. Oakford ⁸.....	.....	.....	" V. M. Wilcox.

* Resigned.

† Promoted or recommended for promotion.

¹ Col. Wm. G. Murray, killed at the battle of Winchester, Va., March 24, 1862.² Col. John M. Gosline, killed at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.³ Col. G. V. Town, killed at second battle of Fredericksburg, Va., May, 1863, since date of Report.⁴ Col. Joseph H. Wilson, died in camp in Virginia, May 30, 1862.⁵ Col. Thomas A. Zeigle, died in camp in Virginia, July 15, 1862.⁶ Col. Samuel Croasdale, killed at the battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.⁷ Col. H. J. Zinn, killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.⁸ Col. R. A. Oakford, killed at the battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

TABLE of Pennsylvania Troops.—Continued.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	First Commanding Officer.	Number of men.	Date of Muster.	Commanding Officer at last Report.
3 y'rs	133d Infantry.....	Col. Frank Speakman.....	.....	.....	Col. Frank Speakman.
"	134th ".....	" M. S. Quay*.....	.....	.....	Lieut.-Col. E. O'Brien.
"	135th ".....	" J. R. Porter.....	.....	.....	Col. J. R. Porter.
"	136th ".....	" Thomas M. Bayne.....	.....	.....	" Thomas M. Bayne.
"	137th ".....	" H. M. Bossart.....	.....	.....	" H. M. Bossart.
"	138th ".....	" C. L. Sumwalt.....	.....	.....	" C. L. Sumwalt.
"	139th ".....	" F. H. Collier.....	.....	.....	" F. H. Collier.
"	140th ".....	" R. P. Roberts.....	.....	.....	" R. P. Roberts.
"	141st ".....	" H. J. Madill.....	.....	.....	" H. J. Madill.
"	142d ".....	" R. T. Cummins.....	.....	.....	" R. T. Cummins.
"	143d ".....	" E. L. Dana.....	.....	.....	" E. L. Dana.
"	144th ".....	(Not organized.).....	.....	.....
"	145th ".....	" H. L. Brown.....	.....	.....	" H. L. Brown.
"	146th ".....	(Not organized.).....	.....	.....
"	147th ".....	Lieut.-Col. Ario Pardee, Jr.....	.....	.....	Lieut.-Col. Ario Pardee, Jr.
"	148th ".....	Col. James Beaver.....	.....	.....	Col. James Beaver.
"	149th ".....	" Roy Stone.....	.....	.....	" Roy Stone.
"	150th ".....	" L. Wister.....	.....	.....	" L. Wister.
"	151st ".....	" H. Allen.....	.....	.....	" H. Allen.
"	152d Artily (3d).....	" H. Segebarth.....	.....	.....	" H. Segebarth.
"	153d Infantry.....	" C. Glanz.....	.....	.....	" C. Glanz.
"	154th ".....	(Not organized.).....	.....	.....
"	155th ".....	" E. Jay Allen.....	.....	.....	" E. Jay Allen.
"	156th ".....	(Not organized.).....	.....	.....
"	157th ".....	" Wm. H. Gray.....	.....	.....	Wm. H. Gray.
"	159th Cav'y (14th).....	" J. M. Schoonmaker.....	.....	.....
"	160th " (15th).....	Lieut.-Col. Wm. Spencer.....	.....	.....
"	161st " (16th).....	Col. J. Irvine Gregg.....	.....	.....
"	162d " (17th).....	" J. H. Kellogg.....	.....	.....
"	163d " (18th).....	" T. M. Bryan, Jr.....	.....	.....
"	Unattached cav'y and artillery.		.....	.....
"	Compa'y Cavalry.....	Capt. Mitchener.....	.....	.....
"	" ".....	" Barr.....	.....	.....
"	" ".....	" Smith.....	.....	.....
"	Battery Artillery.....	" Young.....	.....	.....
"	" ".....	" Schooley.....	.....	.....
"	" ".....	" Nevin.....	.....	.....
"	Battal'n of Artil. Major Jos. Roberts, U.S.A.		.....	.....
Total under call of July 7, 1862.....			40,383		
Recruits for three years, sent forward by Col. Ruff, and Capts Dodge and Lane, mustering officers of the United States.....			9,259		
<i>Nine-Months men and Drafted men under call of August 4, 1862, for 300,000 Militia.</i>					
9 mo's	158th Infantry.....	Col. D. R. McKebben.....	.....	.....
and	165th ".....	" Charles A. Butcher.....	.....	.....
draft'd.	166th ".....	" A. J. Fulton.....	.....	.....
"	167th ".....	" C. A. Knoderer.....	.....	.....
"	168th ".....	" Joseph Jack.....	.....	.....
"	169th ".....	" L. W. Smith.....	.....	.....
"	171st ".....	" E. Bierer.....	.....	.....
"	172d ".....	" C. Cleckner.....	.....	.....
"	173d ".....	" D. Nagle.....	.....	.....
"	174th ".....	" John Nice.....	.....	.....
"	175th ".....	" Samuel A. Dyer.....	.....	.....
"	176th ".....	" A. A. Leckler.....	.....	.....
"	177th ".....	" George B. Westling.....	.....	.....
"	178th ".....	" James Johnston.....	.....	.....
"	179th ".....	" Wm. H. Blair.....	.....	.....
Nine-months and drafted under call of Aug. 4, 1862..			15,100		
Enlistments in organizations of other States in 1862, estimated by the Adjutant-General.....			5,000		
Total number of troops furnished by Pennsylvania to Dec. 31, 1862.....			200,336		

* Resigned.

MILITARY OPERATIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1863.—Repeated applications for information sent to the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania failed to elicit any account of the military operations of the State in 1863. We are hence obliged to go to press without any official information of the troops or recruits raised in that great State in that eventful year. From Governor Curtin's Message of January, 1864, we extract the following reference to the measures adopted by the State and National authorities to repel Lee's invasion of June, 1863, by which it will appear that 36,523 men from the militia of Pennsylvania did effective service in the field on that occasion:—

"In May last it was believed, from information received, that General Lee intended to invade this State. Communications on the subject were immediately sent to Washington, urging that preparations for effective defence should not be delayed. Accordingly, the War Department erected two new military departments,—viz., the Department of the Monongahela, including that portion of the State lying west of the mountains, to be commanded by Major-General Brooks; and the Department of the Susquehanna, comprising the remainder of the State, and to be commanded by Major-General Couch.

"The rebels having actually entered the State in some force, and the approach of their whole army being imminent, the President made a requisition for militia from this and some of the neighboring States, and several regiments from New York and New Jersey were promptly sent, and our own volunteer militia began to assemble; but, some embarrassments arising, the President assented to a call by the Executive of the State, which was accordingly made. Under these calls, 5106 of the men of Pennsylvania were assembled in the department of General Brooks, and 31,422 in that of General Couch. To give the details, or even a summary, of the operations which ensued, would be impracticable within the limits of a message. It is due, however, to the men who came forward that I should say now that they made long and laborious marches in parts of this

and other States which had been plundered by the rebels, suffered great privations, and were frequently in conflict with the enemy; and on all occasions acted in obedience to military discipline and orders, and with courage and endurance. Some of the militia called in 1862 and 1863 were killed, and others disabled."

Colored Troops from Pennsylvania.—From a report made by the supervisory committee for recruiting colored troops we compile the following:—

1st Pennsylvania (colored) Regiment (3d United States) was full July 24, 1863.

2d Pennsylvania (colored) Regiment (6th United States) was full September 13, 1863.

3d Pennsylvania (colored) Regiment (8th United States) was full December 4, 1863.

4th Pennsylvania (colored) Regiment (22d United States) was full January 4, 1864.

5th Pennsylvania (colored) Regiment (25th United States) was full February, 1864.

The 1st was in front of Fort Wagner at the surrender; the 2d left for Yorktown, October 14, 1863; the 3d left for Hilton Head, January 16, 1864; and the 4th and 5th remained in camp in Philadelphia, February, 1864.

GIRARD COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS, PHILADELPHIA.—Richard Somers Smith, *President*.—This college is endowed by the whole residuary income of the estate of Stephen Girard, left by his will in trust to the city of Philadelphia. The object of the college, as expressed in the will, is to provide to the white male orphans of Philadelphia, in the first place, and then to other places mentioned, a more comfortable maintenance and a better education than the public funds furnish. The college-buildings were completed on the 13th of November, 1847, at a cost of \$1,933,821.78, and the establishment was formally dedicated to the purposes of the trust on the 1st of January, 1848. Since the opening to the 31st of December, 1862, 973 pupils were admitted. The following tabular statement will show the average number of pupils and the total cost of maintenance for each of the six years prior to 1863:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Average number of pupils.....	295	350	325	340	375	400
Expense for each year	\$88,173	\$81,949	\$85,672	\$80,944	\$81,547	\$73,247

In the year 1852 the annual expenditure per pupil was \$205.46; in the year 1853 it was \$214.60; in 1857 it was \$298.89; but in the year 1862 it was reduced to \$123.12. The result of the system of economy thus introduced was an increase of the number of pupils in 1863 to 500.

The whole number of persons under salaries in the college was, in December, 1862, eighty-seven, at an aggregate cost of \$29,031. President of the Board of Directors, Richard Vaux; Chairman of Committee on Admission, George W. Nebinger, M.D.; Secretary, Henry W. Aray.

X. DELAWARE.

Settled in 1627. *Capital*, Dover. *Area*, 2120 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 112,216.*Government for the year 1864.*

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor	WILLIAM CANNON.....	Bridgeville.....	Jan. 1867.	\$1,333 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Secretary of State.....	Saml. M. Harrington, Jr...	Wilmington...	" 1867.	400 and fees.
State Treasurer	Loxley R. Jacobs.....	Bridgeville.....	" 1865.	500.
Auditor of Accounts	Andrew J. Calley.....	Camden.....	" 1865.	500.
Attorney-General.....	Alfred B. Wooten	Wilmington...	Mar. 1865.	350 and fees.
Adjutant-General.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1867.	

The Governor is chosen by the people for a term of four years. The general election for the State is held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. The Secretary of State and the Attorney-General are appointed by the Governor,—the former for the same term as the Governor, and the latter for five years. The State Treasurer and Auditor are chosen by the Legislature for terms of two years each. Senators (9 in number), 3 from each of the three counties, elected for four years, and Repre-

sentatives (21 in number), 7 from each county, elected for two years, compose the Legislature, styled The General Assembly of the State of Delaware. The Legislature meets biennially on the first Tuesday of January. A regular session was held in 1863. Every white male citizen who has attained the age of twenty-one years, who has been a resident of the State one year, and of the county where he offers to vote one month, and who has within two years paid a county tax, is entitled to the right of suffrage.

JUDICIARY.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Appointed.	Salary.
COURT OF CHANCERY.				
Samuel M. Harrington.....	Dover.....	Chancellor	1857	\$1,100
SUPERIOR COURT.				
Edward W. Gilpin.....	Wilmington.....	Chief-Justice	1857	1,200
John J. Milligan.....	Wilmington.....	Associate Justice.....	1859	1,000
Edward W. Wootten	Georgetown	" "	1847	1,000
John W. Houston.....	Milford.....	" "	1856	1,200
John W. Houston.....	Dover.....	State Reporter.....	1856	
William Sharp.....	Dover.....	{ Clerk of Court of } { Errors and Appeals }	Oct. 1861	Fees
Charles H. Richards.....	Georgetown	Proth. Sup. Court.....	Dec. 30, 1861	Fees
William Sharp.....	Dover.....	" "	Oct. 14, 1861	Fees
William G. Whitely.....	New Castle.....	" "	Jan. 20, 1862	Fees

	Clerks of Orphans' Court, &c.	Appointed.	Registers of Wills.	Appointed.
New Castle.....	James Duncan	April, 1861	Peter B. Vandever	Oct. 1859
Kent	William R. Calhoun.....	Feb. 1863	James L. Haverin.....	Jan. 1863
Sussex.....	Thomas Robins	June, 1861	John W. Scribner.....	Apr. 1861

These officers are paid by fees.

The judicial power of the State is vested in a Court of Errors and Appeals, Superior Court, Court of Chancery, Orphans' Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer, Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, Registers' Court, and Justices of the Peace.

The courts above named are composed of five judges,—viz., a Chancellor of the State, who is president of the Orphans' Courts of the respective

counties; and four judges,—a Chief-Justice and three Associate Judges, who compose the Superior Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery. The Register of Wills is the presiding officer of the Registers' Court for his county.

The Chancellor alone holds the Court of Chancery in each county of the State.

The Chancellor and the Associate Judge re-

siding in the county hold the Orphans' Court in each county. The Chief Justice and all the Associate Judges, except the Associate residing in the county where the court is in session, hold the Superior Court and Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

All the judges except the Chancellor sit in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Court of Errors and Appeals consists of the Chancellor, who presides, and at least two of the other judges of the State.

The Court of Errors and Appeals is held annually at Dover, the capital of the State, commencing on the first Tuesday in June.

The Court of Chancery and the Orphans' Court are held twice a year, in each county, commencing at the town of New Castle, in New Castle county, on the third Monday in February and first Monday in September; in Kent county, at Dover, on the first Tuesday after the fourth

Monday in March, and on the fourth Monday in September; and in Sussex county, at Georgetown, on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in March, and on the first Tuesday after the third Monday in September.

The Superior Court and Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery are held twice a year in each county, commencing in Sussex county, at Georgetown, on the second Monday in April and second Monday in October; in Kent county, at Dover, on the fourth Monday in April and fourth Monday in October; and in New Castle county, at New Castle, on the second Monday after the commencement of the April term in Kent county, and on the third Monday in November.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer has no stated term, but is called when required.

All the judges are appointed by the Executive, and hold their offices during good behavior.

FINANCES.—From the Report of the Auditor of Accounts for the year 1862.

Receipts.

Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on settlement.....	\$21,396 46
Amount received from Secretary of State.....	513 00
Amount received from bank dividends.....	4,364 50
“ “ bank tax.....	6,076 44
“ “ railroad bonus.....	10,000 00
“ “ railroad tax.....	1,000 00
“ “ licenses sold.....	2,365 40
“ “ constables' bonus.....	115 00
“ “ fines collected.....	583 00
“ “ miscellaneous.....	1,107 11
	\$47,520 91

Expenditures.

Executive Department.....	\$1,333 33
Judicial Department.....	6,100 00
Law Department.....	350 00
State Department.....	400 00
Treasury Department.....	500 00
Auditor's Department.....	500 00
Legislative Department.....	3,589 50
Printing and stationery.....	1,828 00
School-districts in New Castle county.....	175 00

Railroad.....	\$20,300 00
Murderkill, Duck Creek, and Leipsic Navigation Companies.....	750 00
New Castle county.....	675 00
Concord Academy.....	300 00
Peace Commissioners.....	
Allowances by Legislature.....	3,041 34
County Agricultural Societies.....	600 00
	\$40,442 17

State Debt.—None.

State Assets.—Delaware has a fund invested for State purposes, amounting to \$71,750.

School Fund.—This fund consists of loans to, and stock in, several of the corporations of the State, amounting to \$411,392. The income from this and the fees for various licenses are distributed annually to the three counties of the State for school purposes. The amount received and disbursed on this account in 1862 was \$36,857.62. Other means are raised by the counties for the schools,—the amounts thus collected and disbursed in 1862, including the State funds, being as follow:—New Castle county, \$97,931; Kent county, \$40,767; Sussex county, \$36,910.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The school statistics furnished in the published reports of the State of Delaware are very meagre. Besides the amount and distribution of the school funds already given, the following are the only particulars contained in the Legislative reports of 1863 relating to the year 1862:—

	Schools.	Pupils.	Months.
New Castle county.....	86	5,265	7.32
Kent county.....	82	3,678	6.76
Sussex county.....	138	5,813	.....
Totals.....	306	14,756	

Average length of school-year in New Castle county, 8½ months, nearly; average length of school-year in Kent county, 8½ months.

VALUATION AND TAXATION.

The following table will show the valuation and taxation for the year 1863:—

	Valuation.	County Tax.	Poor Tax.	Total.
New Castle county.....	\$23,447,075	\$44,549	\$18,758	\$63,307
Kent county.....	8,637,137	17,074	7,684	24,758
Sussex county.....	7,003,826	24,029	7,010	28,039
Totals.....	\$38,994,038	\$85,652	\$33,452	\$116,104

DELAWARE AND THE WAR.

Under very adverse circumstances, the State of Delaware has contributed a considerable number of troops to the armies of the United States. The first regiment of three-months men was placed in the field in July, 1861; and since then, including the three-months men, the State has furnished, in all, 7300 men,—of whom 999 were for 3 months, 4401 for 3 years, and 1900 for 9 months. The 7300 men composing the above total were organized into 5 regiments of infantry, 1 squadron of

cavalry, and 2 batteries of artillery. Other particulars will be found in the subjoined table.

Adjutant-General's Report.—No report has been published. The information contained in the table was courteously furnished in manuscript by Adjutant-General Harrington (now Secretary of State). Prior to his administration, there appears to have been no effort to keep records of the military operations of the State.

DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS.

TABLE showing the Term of Service, Arm of Service, Original Commanding Officer, Number of Men, Date of Muster, and the present Commander of each Military Organization, furnished by the State of Delaware to the Armies of the United States, to November 30, 1863.

Term of Service.	Arm.	Original Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.	Date of Muster.	Commanding Officer, Nov. 1863.	Remarks.
3 mos.....	1st Infantry.	H. H. Lockwood.....	999	July, 1861	.....	Time expired.
3 years..	" Re-organized..	John W. Andrews..	943	†Nov. 1861	Thos. A. Smyth...	2d Army Corps.
"	2d Infantry..	Henry W. Wharton	*950	†Oct. 1861.	Wm. P. Bailey....	2d Army Corps.
"	3d " "	Wm. O. Redden.....	*950	.....	S. H. Jenkins.....	Middle Department.
"	4th " "	A. H. Grimshaw.....	*950	.....	A. H. Grimshaw...	Defences of Wash'ton.
9 mos.....	5th " "	Henry S. McComb...	*950	†Oct. 1862.	H. S. McComb.....	Time expired. <i>Emerg.</i>
"	6th " "	Edwin Wilmer.....	*950	†Oct. 1862.	Edwin Wilmer....	" " "
3 years..	1st Cavalry Battalion..	Maj. N. B. Knight..	375	Sept. 1862.	Maj. N. B. Knight	Middle Department.
"	Artillery.					
"	1st Battery...	Capt. Benj. Nields..	143	Aug. 1862..	Capt. B. Nields...	Camp Barry, Wash.
"	2d Battery....	Capt. J. B. W. Aydelotte.....	90	.....	.....	Nov. 30, 1863, recruiting at Wilmington, Del.
		Total.....	7,300			

ROLL OF DELAWARE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

New Castle county.
John R. Tatum.
John P. Bellville.
John F. Williamson.

Kent county.
John Green.
Gove Saulsbury.
Thomas Cahall.

Sussex county.
Hicks D. Hooper.
Henry Hickman.
William Hitch.

House.

John Hayes.
John A. Duncan.
Solomon M. Curtis.
David W. Genmill.
Merritt M. Paxson.
John Whitby.
Levi W. Lattomus.

Benjamin S. Gootee.
John H. Bewley.
James Williams.
John Slay.
William B. Stubbs.
Robert Ranghley.
Curtis S. Watson.

Major W. Allen.
William A. Scribner.
John Sorden.
Luther W. Fisher.
William D. Waples (of P).
Isaac H. Bailey.
George W. Horsey.

* Estimated on the basis of the 1st Infantry.

† Approximated.

XI. MARYLAND.

Settled in 1634. Ratified the Constitution, April 28, 1788. Area, 9356 square miles. Population, 687,049. Capital, Annapolis.
Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.	AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD..	Baltimore Co.....	Jan. 1866.	\$3600, and use of a furnished house.
Secretary of State.....	William B. Hill.....	Baltimore City...	" "	\$1000
Private Secretary to Governor.....	John M. Carter.....	Baltimore City...	" "	800
Treasurer.....	Robert Fowler.....	Baltimore Co.....	" 1864.	2500
Comptroller of Treasury..	Henry H. Goldsborough..	.....	" 1866.	2500
Commissioner of Land Office.....	Wm. L. W. Seabrook.....	AnneArundel Co.	" 1870.	250 and fees.
State Librarian.....	Hanson P. Jordan.....	Baltimore City...	Apr. 1865.	1000
Adjutant-General.....	Nicholas Brewer of Jno..	AnneArundel Co.	Mar. 1864.	1000
State Reporter.....	Nicholas Brewer, Jr.....	AnneArundel Co.	Jan. 1867.	\$500 and proceeds of sale of printed Reports.
Commissioners of Public Works.....	Levin E. Strong.....	.....	Jan. 1868.	\$200
	Elisha J. Hall.....	.....	" "	200
	Frederick Fickey, Jr.....	Baltimore City...	" 1866.	200
	Edward Shriver.....	Frederick Co.....	" "	200

The Governor is elected by the people for four years; a Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate, for the Governor's term, and removable by him; the Comptroller is elected by the people for two years, and the Commissioner of the Land Office for six years. The Treasurer and the State Librarian are chosen by the Legislature, by joint ballot, for two years; the Commissioners of Public Works, &c., are elected by the people for four years; the Adjutant-General is appointed by the Governor for six years. The general election is held on the first Wednesday of November. Senators, 22 in number, are elected for four years, one-half every two years. Representatives, 74 in number, are elected for two years. The pay of Senators and Representatives is \$4 a day during the session, and 10 cents for every mile of travel. The presiding officer of each house receives \$5 *per diem*. The sessions of the Legislature are *biennial*, commencing on the first Wednesday in January in the even years, viz., 1864, 1866, &c.

JUDICIARY.
Court of Appeals.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
Richard J. Bowie.....	Montgomery co...	Chief-Justice	1871	\$2,500
S. Morris Cochran.....	Baltimore co.....	Associate Justice.	1871	2,500
Brice J. Goldsborough.....	Dorchester co.....	" "	1871	2,500
James L. Bartol.....	Baltimore.....	" "	1867	2,500
George T. Earle.....	Cecil co.....	Clerk.....	1868	Fecs.
Oliver Miller.....	Annapolis.....	Reporter .....	.....	Copy'r't & \$500

The judicial power of the State is vested in a Court of Appeals and in Circuit Courts. The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction only. Its judges, four in number, are elected from districts, by the voters therein; and they hold their offices for ten years, unless they shall, before the expiration of their term of service, reach the age of seventy. They must be above thirty years of age, citizens of the State at least five years, residents of the judicial districts from which they are elected, and have been admitted to practice in the State. The Court of Appeals appoints its own clerk, to hold office for six years, and may reappoint him at the end of that time. When any judge of any court is interested in a case, or connected with any of the parties by affinity or consanguinity within the prescribed degrees, the Governor may commission the requisite number of persons learned in the law, for the trial and determination of the case. The Governor,

with the advice and consent of the Senate, designates one of the four judges as Chief-Justice. Two terms of the Court of Appeals are held each year at Annapolis, commencing, respectively, on the first Monday of June and the first Monday of December.

The State is divided into eight judicial circuits, each of which elects a judge of the Circuit Court to hold office for ten years. The qualifications of the judges are the same as those of the Court of Appeals, except that they must be citizens of the United States, and residents for two years in their

judicial districts. There is in the city of Baltimore a Court of Common Pleas, with jurisdiction in civil cases between \$100 and \$500, and exclusive jurisdiction in appeals from justices of the peace in that city; and a Superior Court, with jurisdiction in cases over \$500. Each of these courts consists of one judge, elected by the people for ten years. There is also a Criminal Court, consisting of one judge elected for ten years. Clerks of the Circuit Courts in each county, and of the Baltimore courts, are chosen for six years, and are re-eligible.

Judges of the Circuit Courts.

Circuit.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
1	George Brent.....	Charles co.....	1871	\$2,000
2	Nicholas Brewer.....	Annapolis.....	1871	2,000
3	Madison Nelson.....	Frederick City.....	1871	2,000
4	Daniel Weisel.....	Hagerstown	1871	2,000
6	John H. Price.....	Harford co.....	1865	2,000
7	Richard B. Carmichael.....	Queen Anne's co.....	1869	2,000
8	Thomas A. Spence.....	Worcester co.....	1865	2,000

The fifth circuit comprises the city of Baltimore. The judges of that circuit, all of whom reside in Baltimore, are as follow :—

Name.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
Robert N. Martin.....	Judge of Superior Court.....	1871	\$2,500
.....	Judge of Circuit Court.....	1873	2,500
John C. King.....	Judge of Court of Common Pleas..	1871	2,500
J. Lenox Bond.....	Judge of Criminal Court.....	1871	2,500
Archibald Stirling, Jr.....	State Attorney.....	1864	Fees to 3 000

Each county, and Baltimore City, elect three persons as judges of the Orphans' Court, to hold office for four years; a Register of Wills for six years; justices of the peace, a sheriff, and constables for

two years. Attorneys for the Commonwealth are chosen in each county by the people for four years.

FINANCES.

From the Comptroller's Report of January 10, 1863.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Balance in the Treasury, Sept. 30, 1861.....	\$170,044 42	To the Judiciary.....	\$34,824 56
From Auction Duties and Licenses.....	9,387 47	“ Civil Officers.....	17,747 31
From Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, for ½ receipts for passengers on Washington Branch.....	199,701 94	“ Interest on Public Debt....	672,559 80
From Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, for Interest on Bonds.....	54,656 80	To the Colleges, Academies, and Schools.....	25,150 00
From Dividends on Bank Stock..	29,925 30	To the Asylum for the Blind.....	6,000 00
From Fines, Forfeitures, Grain Inspections, &c.....	22,643 10	“ Asylum for the Insane....	29,166 67
From Licenses.....	280,438 05	“ Maryland Penitentiary...	38,000 00
From Maryland Defence Loan.....	173,587 75	“ House of Refuge.....	10,000 00
From Northern Central Railroad Company	170,000 00	“ Indigent Deaf and Dumb	4,549 60
From Dividends from Road Stock	70,410 50	“ Maryland Hospital.....	10,000 00
From Susquehanna & Tidewater Canal Companies.....	80,000 00	“ Legislature	80,652 42
From Direct and Specific Taxes...	565,280 10	To the Relief of Families of Volunteers.....	50,000 00
From all other sources.....	167,532 86	To the United States—Direct Tax	371,299 83
Total receipts.....	\$1,993,608 29	To the Indigent Blind for 1861-2.	12,000 00
		To all other objects.....	184,908 91
		Total receipts.....	\$1,546 859 10
		Balance in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1862.....	\$446,749 19

MARYLAND STATE DEBT.

The State Debt of Maryland, on the 30th of September, 1862, was.....	\$14,899,050 63
From which deduct this amount of Bonds to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company on which that Company pays the interest.....	3,269,321 11
	\$11,629,729 52
Against this the State has Investments in a Sinking Fund, amounting to.....	5,391,659 23
Real Debt of the State.....	\$6,238,070 29

COMMON SCHOOLS.—City of Baltimore. From the Report of the Commissioners, Dec. 31, 1862. George N. Eaton, President.

Number of Schools.—The number with which the year was commenced was 81. There are now 84: namely, 1 Central High School, 2 Female High Schools, 1 Floating School, 1 Saturday Normal School, 13 Male Grammar and 15 Female Grammar Schools, 20 Male Primary and 29 Female Primary Schools, and 2 Evening Schools.

Number of Teachers.—The number of teachers employed is 319, being an increase of 4 during the year. The number of male teachers is 44, including 2 music-teachers; females, 275.

Number of Pupils.—In the Central High School, there are 223 pupils. In the Female High Schools, 621. In the Floating School, 35. In the Normal School, 120. In the Male Grammar Schools, 2635. In the Female Grammar Schools, 3040. In the Male Primary Schools, 3204. In the Female Primary Schools, 4165. Whole number of pupils attending the schools at one time, 14,043. Increase in the number of pupils in the Day-Schools, 582. The whole number of pupils attending the schools during the year is 22,948, being an increase of 824 over last year.

The revenue for school purposes for the year was \$154,073.16; of which \$22,952.26 was received for tuition-fees. The expenditures were \$154,073.16; of which \$100,365 was for salaries, and \$15,674 for books and stationery.

[No Report of the other Schools received.]

HOUSE OF REFUGE, BALTIMORE.—W. R. Lincoln, Superintendent. Statistics from the Report dated January 1, 1863.—There were in the House, January 1, 1862, 257 boys and 28 girls,—total, 285. There were received during the year 129 boys and 26 girls,—total, 155. During the year 33 boys and 7 girls were indentured, 55 boys and 5 girls were discharged, 2 boys and 1 girl escaped, and 7 boys and 1 girl deceased. There were remaining in the House, January 1, 1863, 289 boys and 40 girls,—total remaining, 329.

The receipts of the House from all sources during the year were \$28,317, and the expenditures were \$27,406.

MARYLAND AND THE WAR.—No official report of the military operations of Maryland having been made since the commencement of the war, there are, consequently, no accessible data from which to make a table of soldiers furnished to the armies of the Union similar to those given for each of the preceding States. The most earnest and industrious efforts were made to procure the desired information, but without success. For the subjoined statement, giving the designations of the Maryland regiments and organizations, the

names of their officers, and the arms of the service to which they belong, we are indebted to the courtesy of Adjutant-General Brewer, who sent it in manuscript.

STATEMENT of Maryland Troops sent into the Service of the United States and for Home Defence.

Infantry.

1st Regiment....	Colonel Nathan T. Dushane.
2d " " " "	Thomas B. Allard.
3d " " " "	Joseph M. Sudsburg.
4th " " " "	Richard N. Bowerman.
5th " " " "	Wm. Louis Schley.
6th " " " "	John W. Horn.
7th " " " "	Edwin H. Webster.
8th " " " "	Andrew W. Dennison.
9th " " " "	Benjamin L. Simpson.
10th " " " "	William H. Revere, Jr.

1st Potomac Home Brig....	William P. Maulsby.
2d " " " "	Robert Bruce.
3d " " " "	Charles Gilpin.
1st East. Shore..	James Wallace.
2d " " " "	Robert S. Rogers.
Purnell Legion...	Samuel A. Graham.
Independent Patapsco Guards (a company of Home Guards).	Captain Thomas S. McGowan.

Cavalry.

1st Regiment.....	Lieut.-Colonel James M. Deems.
2d " " " "	Captain William G. Bragg.
3d " " " "	Major Byron Kirby.
Battalion Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry...	Major Henry A. Cole.
Battalion Purnell Cavalry...	Captain Robert E. Duvall.
Independent Cavalry Company.....	Captain G. W. P. Smith.

Artillery.

1st Maryland Light Artillery.	Battery A.....	Captain James H. Rigby.
	B.....	Alonzo Snow.
	C.....	Fred. W. Alexander.
	D.....	John M. Bruce.
	E.....	Joseph H. Andoun.

Recapitulation.

Infantry.—15 Regiments and 2 Companies.

Cavalry.—2 Regiments and 2 Battalions.

Light Artillery.—Battalion of 5 Companies.

The names of the commanding officers above given are different in some cases from those of the original officers. Thus, the original commanding officer of the 1st Infantry was Colonel John F. Kenly; of the 2d, Colonel John Sommer; of the 3d, Colonel John C. McConnell; of the 4th, Colonel W. J. L. Nicodemus; of the 6th, Colonel George R. Howard; of the 7th, Colonel Edwin H. Webster; of the 3d Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Colonel Stephen W. Downey; of the 2d Eastern Shore, Colonel Edward Wilkins; of the Purnell Legion, Colonel Wm. H. Purnell; of the 1st Cavalry, Colonel Joseph P. Crager; and of Battery A, Light Artillery, Captain J. W. Wolcott. The term of enlistment of the organizations named in the foregoing statement is three years, with the following exceptions, enlisted for six months: viz., 9th and 10th Infantry, 2d Cavalry, and Batteries D and E of the Artillery.

XII. WEST VIRGINIA.

Formerly part of the State of Virginia. Separate State Constitution framed Nov. 26, 1861. Ratified by the people May 3, 1862. Consented to by Legislature of Virginia May 3, 1862. Amended Constitution ratified March 26, 1863. Admitted into the Union June 20, 1863, by authority of Act of Congress of Dec. 31, 1862. Capital, Wheeling. Area, 23,000 square miles. Population, by Census of 1860, 393,234.

Government for the year 1864.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
ARTHUR I. BOREMAN.	Parkersburg.....	Governor.....	March 4, 1865..	\$2,000
J. Edgar Boyers.....	Middlebourne.....	Secretary of State.....	" " 1,300	
Campbell Tarr.....	Wellsburg.....	Treasurer	" " 1,400	
Samuel Crane.....	Wheeling.....	Auditor.....	" " 1,500	
A. Bolton Caldwell..	Wheeling.....	Attorney-General.....	Jan. 1, 1865.....	1,000
F. P. Peirpoint.....	Harrisville.....	Adjutant-General.....	March 4, 1865..	1,200
George W. Brown....	Kingwood.....	Quartermaster-General.	Jan. 1, 1865.....	1,000
J. M. Phelps.....	Point Pleasant...	President of Senate.....	.....	\$5 per diem.
Elbery R. Hall.....	Fairmont.....	Clerk of Senate.....	.....	\$8 "
Spicer Patrick.....	Charleston.....	Speaker of House.....	.....	\$5 "
Granville D. Hall....	Wheeling.....	Clerk of House.....	.....	\$9 "

By the act of Congress admitting West Virginia into the Union, the new State embraces the following counties of the old State of Virginia,—viz.: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan. In addition to these, the Constitution of West Virginia makes provision for the admission of the following counties also,—Berkeley, Jefferson, and Frederick; and these counties, having, at an election held for the purpose, adopted the Constitution of West Virginia, only require some preliminary legislation to incorporate them with the new State. The boundaries between the new and the old State can be traced upon the map by referring to the above list of counties. The greater part of the territory lies between the main ridge

of the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, covering an area of about 23,000 square miles, and embracing a population which numbered, in 1860, 334,921.

The EXECUTIVE power of the State is vested in a Governor, elected by the people, to hold office for two years. At the time of voting for Governor, an election is also to be held for a Secretary of State, a Treasurer, an Auditor, and an Attorney-General, to hold office for two years. The general election for State and County officers, and of members of the Legislature, is held on the fourth Thursday of October.

The LEGISLATIVE power of the State is vested in a Senate and House of Delegates,—the former consisting of twenty-two Senators, elected for two years, and the latter of fifty-seven Delegates, elected for one year. The Legislature is required to meet once a year, the regular sessions to begin on the third Tuesday of January. Sessions are limited to forty-five days, unless otherwise ordered by two-thirds of both houses. The pay of Senators and Delegates is \$3 per day, and ten cents per mile of travel going and returning.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts, and certain inferior courts. The Supreme Court of Appeals consists of three judges, elected by the people, to hold office for twelve years, one to go out every fourth year. This court has original jurisdiction in cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and *prohibition*; and appellate jurisdiction in civil cases where the matter in controversy, exclusive of costs, is of greater value or amount than two hundred dollars; in controversies concerning the title or boundaries of land, the probate of wills, the appointment or qualification of a personal representative, guardian, committee, or curator, or concerning a mill, road, way, ferry, or landing, or the right of a corporation or county to levy tolls or taxes; also in cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and *prohibition*, and cases involving freedom or the constitutionality of law; also in criminal cases, where there has been a conviction for

felony or misdemeanor in a Circuit Court; and such other appellate jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law. In addition to the foregoing jurisdiction and powers conferred by the Constitution, the Supreme Court of Appeals is invested by an act of the Legislature (passed July 20, 1863), with all the jurisdiction and powers, original and appellate, which, under the laws in force on the 19th June, 1863, could have been exercised by the Supreme Court of Appeals or the District Courts of Virginia respecting any suit or proceeding within the limits of West Virginia. The salary of the judges of this court is \$2000 per annum. Two sessions of the Supreme Court of Appeals are required to be held every year at the seat of government (Wheeling), beginning on the second Thursday of January and the second Thursday of July, respectively. The officers of the court are appointed by the court.

Supreme Court of Appeals.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Judge	R. L. Berkshire	Morgantown.....	Jan. 1, 1867.....	\$2,000
"	James H. Brown.....	Charleston	Jan. 1, 1871.....	2,000
"	William H. Harrison	Clarksburg.....	Jan. 1, 1875.....	2,000
Clerk	Sylvanus W. Hall.....	Fairmont.....	.....	1,000

Circuit Courts.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Judge, 1st Circuit..	Elbert H. Caldwell.....	Moundsville	Jan. 1, 1869.	\$1,800
" 2d "	John A. Dille.....	Kingwood	" " "	"
" 3d "	Thomas W. Harrison.....	Clarksburg	" " "	"
" 4th "	Chapman J. Stuart.....	West Union.....	" " "	"
" 5th "	Robert Irvine.....	Weston	" " "	"
" 6th "	George Loomis.....	Parkersburg.....	" " "	"
" 7th "	Daniel Polsley.....	Mason Co.....	" " "	"
" 8th "	Henry J. Samuels.....	Barboursville.....	" " "	"
" 9th "	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10th "	John W. Kennedy.....	Berkeley Springs.....	Jan. 1, 1869.	\$1,800
" 11th "	.....	.....	.....	.....

The judges of these courts are elected by the people of the respective circuits. They hold office for six years. The judge must reside in his circuit. The Circuit Courts have jurisdiction and control of all proceedings before justices and other inferior tribunals by *mandamus*, *prohibition*, or *certiorari*. They have (except in cases confided to other tribunals) original and general jurisdiction of all matters at law where the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest, exceeds twenty dollars, and of all cases in equity, and of all crimes and misdemeanors. They have appellate jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, where an appeal, writ of error, or supersedeas may be allowed from the judgment of an inferior tribunal. Other jurisdiction may be conferred by law. A Circuit Court must be held in every county four times a year.

The Constitution of the State provides for eleven circuits, which are constituted as follows:—

First Circuit.—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, and Marshall counties.

Second Circuit.—Monongalia, Preston, Tucker, and Taylor counties.

Third Circuit.—Marion, Harrison, and Barbour counties.

Fourth Circuit.—Wetzel, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, and Gilmer counties.

Fifth Circuit.—Randolph, Upshur, Lewis, Braxton, Webster, and Nicholas counties.

Sixth Circuit.—Wood, Wirt, Calhoun, Roane, Jackson, and Clay counties.

Seventh Circuit.—Kanawha, Putnam, Mason, and Fayette counties.

Eighth Circuit.—Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, and Raleigh counties.

Ninth Circuit.—Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer, and McDowell counties.

Tenth Circuit.—Pendleton, Hampshire, Hardy, and Morgan counties.

Eleventh Circuit.—Frederick, Berkeley, and Jefferson counties.

FINANCES.

Having been organized but a few months, the State of West Virginia has but a brief and very general financial history. The report of the Auditor of Public Accounts of Virginia for the year ending September 30, 1860, shows that the forty-eight counties composing the new State paid into the treasury for that year over \$600,000. As the revenue of the entire State of Virginia in 1850 was but \$532,664, the new State takes very respectable rank, at once, in the matter of resources. At the last session of the General Assembly of Virginia (loyal) prior to the organization of West Virginia, all property owned by, and all moneys due, that State, within the boundaries of the new State, including the taxes of 1863, were transferred to the latter; and the specific sum of \$150,000, and all moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, were set apart for the benefit of West

Virginia on her admission to the Union. Thus the new State commences her career with \$150,000 in the treasury, and with assets embracing a large amount of uncollected taxes, including the taxes of 1863. The Constitution provides that the new State shall assume an equitable proportion of the debt of Virginia as it stood prior to January 1, 1861; but no other debt can be contracted except to meet deficits in the revenue, to redeem a previous liability of the State, or for State defence.

An act making appropriations, passed by the Legislature of West Virginia August 5, 1863, contained the following:—

For expenses of Constitutional Convention, and of elections held by its authority.....	\$2,028 48
For civil and contingent fund.....	5,000 00
For salaries of officers of civil government.....	4,000 00

For expenses of the judiciary.....	\$5,000 00
For contingent expenses of the courts..	2,000 00
For clerks in executive offices.....	2,000 00
For expenses of lunatics.....	3,000 00
For expenses of convicts.....	2,000 00
For salary of Adjutant-General.....	600 00
For janitor in executive office.....	150 00
For expenses of criminal trials.....	3,000 00
For expenses of inaugural celebration..	301 64
For election expenses in Harrison com..	73 00
For commissioners of the revenue.....	3,000 00
In addition to the above, an act passed July 28, 1863, appropriated:—	
For the expenses of the Legislature.....	10,000 00
And one of July 2, 1863, appropriated:	
For arms, equipments, munitions, &c....	50,000 00
	\$92,153 12

SOIL, MINERAL, CLIMATE, &c.—On these subjects Governor Boreman, in his inaugural address, touched, briefly, in these words:—"Here are all the elements necessary to make a great and prosperous State. The salubrity of the climate is unsurpassed; the fertility of the soil is equal to that of almost any State in the Union. Iron, coal, salt, petroleum, and other minerals, are found in abundance; the unimproved portions abound in timber of the finest quality; and there is water-power

sufficient to turn machinery to manufacture for the nation."

EDUCATION.—No recent reports have been made showing the condition of the educational institutions embraced in the counties which form the new State. Virginia had no system of public schools such as prevails in the free States. She provided means for the tuition of the children of the *indigent* only; and many of these, rather than undergo the humiliation which attaches to such an invidious distinction, stayed away, and received no school-education at all. A remedy for so great an evil is provided in the Constitution of the new State. The Legislature is required to establish a thorough and efficient system of free schools; a considerable portion of the income of the State is set apart for a school fund; general taxation for their support on persons and property is authorized; township taxation is required; and a general superintendent, with county superintendents, are to be elected by the people. The Legislature is also commanded to foster and encourage moral, intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement; to make suitable provision for the blind, mute, and insane, and for the organization of such institutions of learning as the best interests of general education in the State may demand.

LEGISLATION.

At the session of the Legislature which commenced June 20 and adjourned Aug. 5, 1863, the following acts were passed:—

Chap. 1.—An act in relation to the powers and duties of the recorder. 26 June, 1863.

Chap. 2.—An act concerning oaths and affirmations. 26 June, 1863.

Chap. 3.—An act in relation to the taxes assessed within the several counties under the laws of the State of Virginia. 26 June, 1863.

Chap. 4.—An act to authorize the council of the city of Wheeling to raise money by way of loan for the defence of the city. 2 July, 1863.

Chap. 5.—An act relating to official bonds. 29 June, 1863.

Chap. 6.—An act making an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for procuring arms, equipments, munitions of war, &c. \$50,000 appropriated. 2 July, 1863.

Chap. 7.—An act for the defence of the State. The Governor is authorized to procure arms, &c., to issue them to loyal male citizens, and to organize bands of minute-men. 2 July, 1863.

Chap. 8.—An act to fix the terms of the several courts. 9 July, 1863.

Chap. 9.—An act concerning the Hempfield Railroad Company. 10 July, 1863.

Chap. 10.—An act to regulate criminal proceedings against negroes. 15 July, 1863.

Chap. 11.—An act to provide the manner in which money may be paid into the treasury of the State. 16 July, 1863.

Chap. 12.—An act to regulate the recovery of claims when the State is a party interested. 16 July, 1863.

Chap. 13.—An act to prevent the encouragement of invasions and insurrections. 16 July, 1863.

Chap. 14.—An act to provide for the appointment and qualifications of deputy sheriffs, recorders, and clerks. 16 July, 1863.

Chap. 15.—An act to provide seals for the several courts and recorders. 17 July, 1863.

Chap. 16.—An act to authorize the payment of outstanding claims for the tuition of indigent children. 20 July, 1863.

Chap. 17.—An act defining the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court of Appeals and judges thereof. 20 July, 1863.

Chap. 18.—An act for the relief of Milton Wells. 21 July, 1863.

Chap. 19.—An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases. 22 July, 1863.

Chap. 20.—An act allowing further time to officers now elected in which to qualify and give bond. 22 July, 1863.

Chap. 21.—An act for the appointment of a quartermaster-general, and prescribing in part his duties. 23 July, 1863.

Chap. 22.—An act to amend the act staying the collection of debts. 27 July, 1863.

Chap. 23.—An act relating to exemptions from military duty. 28 July, 1863.

Chap. 24.—An act to provide for the trial of offences committed in counties in which the administration of justice may be interrupted by war or insurrection. 28 July, 1863.

Chap. 25.—An act making appropriations for the expenses of the Legislature. \$10,000 appropriated. 28 July, 1863.

Chap. 26.—An act providing for examining and certifying commissioners' books for 1863. 28 July, 1863.

Chap. 27.—An act to provide for the division into townships of the several counties of the State. 31 July, 1863.

Chap. 28.—An act concerning the bond of surveyors of lands. 31 July, 1863.

Chap. 29.—An act in relation to orders of publication. 1 August, 1863.

Chap. 30.—An act to authorize the heirs of David Albright to establish a ferry across Cheat River. 3 Aug. 1863.

Chap. 31.—An act relating to the public printing. 4 Aug. 1863.

Chap. 32.—An act conferring on the governor, auditor, treasurer, and secretary of state the powers and duties of the board of public works. 5 Aug. 1863.

Chap. 33.—An act making appropriations. 5 Aug. 1863.

Chap. 34.—An act to authorize suits in Ritchie county, in cases heretofore cognizable in the courts of Calhoun county. 5 Aug. 1863.

Chap. 35.—An act admitting the county of Berkeley into, and making it part of, this State. 5 Aug. 1863.

POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

EXHIBITING THE TOTALS OF WHITES, FREE COLORED, AND SLAVES, BY SEXES.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Barbour.....	4,454	4,274	8,728	74	61	135	8,863	41	54	95	8,958
Berkeley.....	5,299	5,290	10,589	134	152	286	10,875	766	884	1,650	12,525
Boone.....	2,448	2,233	4,681	.....	1	1	4,682	69	89	158	4,840
Braxton.....	2,533	2,352	4,885	3	.....	3	4,888	50	54	104	4,992
Brooke.....	2,707	2,718	5,425	24	27	51	5,476	6	12	18	5,494
Cabell.....	3,901	3,790	7,691	9	15	24	7,715	137	168	305	8,020
Calhoun.....	1,323	1,169	2,492	.....	1	1	2,493	6	3	9	2,502
Clay.....	924	837	1,761	3	2	5	1,766	10	11	21	1,787
Doddridge.....	2,641	2,527	5,168	1	.....	1	5,169	10	24	34	5,203
Fayette.....	2,995	2,721	5,716	4	6	10	5,726	133	138	271	5,997
Frederick.....	6,550	6,529	13,079	572	636	1,208	14,287	1,104	1,155	2,259	16,546
Gilmer.....	1,858	1,827	3,685	10	12	22	3,707	25	27	52	3,759
Greenbrier.....	5,509	4,991	10,500	117	69	186	10,686	783	742	1,525	12,211
Hampshire.....	6,344	6,134	12,478	109	113	222	12,700	595	618	1,213	13,913
Hancock.....	2,253	2,189	4,442	.....	1	1	4,443	.....	2	2	4,445
Hardy.....	4,304	4,217	8,521	137	133	270	8,791	547	526	1,073	9,864
Harrison.....	6,671	6,505	13,176	11	21	32	13,208	259	323	582	13,790
Jackson.....	4,237	4,003	8,240	10	1	11	8,251	23	32	55	8,306
Jefferson.....	5,061	5,003	10,064	236	275	511	10,575	2,049	1,911	3,960	14,535
Kanawha.....	7,084	6,701	13,785	91	90	181	13,966	1,234	950	2,184	16,150
Lewis.....	3,977	3,759	7,736	19	14	33	7,769	94	136	230	7,999
Logan.....	2,501	2,288	4,789	.....	1	1	4,790	85	63	148	4,938
Marshall.....	6,641	6,270	12,911	21	36	57	12,968	15	14	29	12,997
Marion.....	6,350	6,306	12,656	1	2	3	12,659	28	35	63	12,722
Mason.....	4,556	4,194	8,750	26	21	47	8,797	159	217	376	9,173
McDowell.....	774	761	1,535	.....	.....	.....	1,535	.....	.....	.....	1,535
Mercer.....	3,315	3,113	6,428	15	14	29	6,457	182	180	362	6,819
Monongalia.....	6,385	6,516	12,901	26	20	46	12,947	42	59	101	13,048
Monroe.....	4,826	4,710	9,536	44	63	107	9,643	573	541	1,114	10,757
Morgan.....	1,847	1,767	3,614	10	14	24	3,638	46	48	94	3,732
Nicholas.....	2,349	2,122	4,471	2	.....	2	4,473	82	72	154	4,627
Ohio.....	10,990	11,206	22,196	59	67	126	22,322	42	58	100	22,422
Pendleton.....	2,957	2,913	5,870	20	30	50	5,920	119	125	244	6,164
Pleasants.....	1,503	1,422	2,925	3	2	5	2,930	8	7	15	2,945
Pocahontas.....	1,887	1,799	3,686	14	6	20	3,706	137	115	252	3,958
Preston.....	6,787	6,413	13,200	28	17	45	13,245	31	36	67	13,312
Putnam.....	2,875	2,833	5,708	5	8	13	5,721	281	299	580	6,201
Raleigh.....	1,672	1,619	3,291	13	6	19	3,310	28	29	57	3,367
Randolph.....	2,498	2,295	4,793	7	7	14	4,807	88	95	183	4,990
Ritchie.....	3,528	3,281	6,809	.....	.....	.....	6,809	13	25	38	6,847
Roane.....	2,722	2,585	5,307	.....	2	2	5,309	34	38	72	5,381
Taylor.....	3,717	3,583	7,300	31	20	51	7,351	47	65	112	7,463
Tucker.....	718	674	1,392	8	8	16	1,408	10	10	20	1,428
Tyler.....	3,334	3,154	6,488	4	7	11	6,499	7	11	18	6,517
Upshur.....	3,637	3,427	7,064	9	7	16	7,080	103	109	212	7,292
Wayne.....	3,521	3,083	6,604	.....	.....	.....	6,604	58	85	143	6,747
Webster.....	833	719	1,552	.....	.....	.....	1,552	1	2	3	1,555
Wetzel.....	3,408	3,283	6,691	1	1	2	6,693	3	7	10	6,703
Wirt.....	1,921	1,807	3,728	.....	.....	.....	3,728	9	14	23	3,751
Wood.....	5,624	5,167	10,791	36	43	79	10,870	85	91	176	11,046
Wyoming.....	1,446	1,349	2,795	1	1	2	2,797	35	29	64	2,861
Total.....	188,195	180,428	368,623	1,948	2,033	3,981	372,604	10,292	10,338	20,630	393,234

CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF WEST VIRGINIA, SEPTEMBER 30, 1863; embracing Returns from the Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank and Northwest Branch Bank, Wheeling, the Exchange Bank of Virginia, at Weston, and the Fairmount Bank.

Liabilities.		Resources.	
Capital stock	\$1,812,385	Discounts	\$2,406,633
Circulation	1,668,515	Specie	303,373
Due other banks	104,399	Due from banks	670,275
Deposits	1,535,136	United States securities	411,669
Aggregate liabilities, including all not specified	5,335,486	Aggregate resources, including all not specified	5,335,486

THE GREAT SEAL OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The disk of the great seal is two and a half inches in diameter. The obverse bears the legend, "State of West Virginia" (the constitutional designation of the State), which, with the motto, "*Montani semper liberi*" (in English, "Mountaineers always free"), is inserted in the circumference. In the centre is a rock, with ivy, emblematic of stability and continuance; and on the face of the rock the inscription, "June 20, 1863" (the date of foundation), as if "graved with a pen of iron in the rock forever." On the right of the rock, a farmer clothed in the traditional hunting-shirt peculiar to this region; his right arm resting on the plough-handles, and his left supporting a woodman's axe,—indicating that while the territory is partially cultivated it is still in process of being cleared of the original

forest. At his right, a sheaf of wheat and a corn-stalk. On the left of the rock, a miner, indicated by a pickaxe on his shoulder, with barrels and lumps of mineral at his feet; on his left an anvil, partly seen, on which rests a sledge-hammer, typical of mechanic arts,—the whole indicating the principal pursuits and resources of the State. In front of the rock and figures, as if just laid down by the latter and ready to be resumed at a moment's notice, two hunters' rifles, crossed and surmounted at the place of contact by the Phrygian cap, or cap of liberty,—indicating that the freedom and independence of the State were won and will be maintained by arms.

The above is also the legend, motto, and device of the less seal, the disk of which has a diameter of an inch and a half.

WEST VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.

TABULAR STATEMENT of Troops furnished by West Virginia to the Armies of the United States, to Nov. 1863.

Time of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.	Date of Muster.	Present Commander.
3 years..	1st W. Va. Inf'y	Col. Joseph Thoburn..	895	Nov. 1861...	Col. Joseph Thoburn.
"	2d " "	" J. W. Moss	1,031	— 1861...	" George R. Latham.
"	3d " "	" D. T. Hewes	922	— 1861...	" David T. Hewes.
"	4th " "	" J. A. J. Lightburn	944	— 1861...	" J. H. Dayton.
"	5th " "	" John L. Zeigler...	867	— 1861...	" A. A. Tomlinson.
"	6th " "	" N. Wilkinson	1,170	— 1861...	" N. Wilkinson.
"	7th " "	" James Evans	992	July, 1861...	Lt.-Col. J. H. Lockwood.
"	8th " "	" John H. Oley	653	Nov. 1861...	Col. John H. Oley.
"	9th " "	" Leonard Skinner..	874	— 1861...	" J. H. Duval.
"	10th " "	" Thos. M. Harris...	921	Apr. 1862...	" T. M. Harris.
"	11th " "	" J. C. Rathbone...	757	July, 1862...	" Daniel Frost.
"	12th " "	" John B. Klunk....	1,130	Aug. 1862...	Lt.-Col. R. S. Northcott.
"	13th " "	" Wm. R. Brown....	687	— 1862...	Col. Wm. R. Brown.
"	14th " "	" Andrew S. Core....	919	Sept. 1862...	" D. D. Johnson.
"	15th " "	" M. McCaslin.....	765	Oct. 1862...	" M. McCaslin.
"	16th " "	" James T. Close....	850	.....	Mustered out.
"	1st Cavalry	" H. Anisansel.....	979	— 1861...	Maj. Charles E. Capehart.
"	2d "	" Wm. M. Bolles....	882	Sept. 1861...	Col. Wm. H. Powell.
"	3d "	" David H. Strother	676	— 1861, '62	" David H. Strother.
6 mos....	4th "	" Joseph Snider.....	1,100	Nov. 1863...	" Joseph Snider.
3 years..	Batt'y A, Artill.	Capt. P. Daum	114	— 1861...	Capt. George Fürst.
"	" B, " "	" Davey	138	Sept. 1861...	" K. V. Keeper.
"	" C, " "	" F. Buell	168	Sept. 1861...	" Wallace Hill.
"	" D, " "	" John Carlin	151	Aug. 1862...	" John Carlin.
"	" E, " "	" A. C. Moore	141	Sept. 1862...	" Alex. C. Moore.
6 mos....	" F, " "	" Jas. H. Holmes...	130	Oct. 1863...	" James H. Holmes.
"	" G, " "	" Thos. Maulsby...	91	Aug. 1861...	" Thos. Maulsby.
			17,896		

Total of above table..... 17,896
Recruits of all arms mustered in..... 1,475

Whole number furnished by the State 19,371

[Acknowledgments.—For a great part of the materials from which the article on West Virginia is compiled, the editor is under especial obligation to S. K. Hornbrook, Esq., of Wheeling; also to the State authorities; and particularly to Adjutant-General Peirpoint.]

The new State of West Virginia, from which these troops were furnished, has 50 counties, out of which enrolment for draft can only be made in 27, the border counties being overrun by guerrillas.

XIII. VIRGINIA.

Settled in 1607. *Former capital*, Richmond. *Present capital*, Alexandria. *Population*, 1860 (exclusive of West Virginia), 1,261,397. *Area* (exclusive of West Virginia), 38,352 square miles.

Since April, 1861, a large portion of this State has been under the control of insurgents against the Government of the United States, the insurgents being aided by the State authorities in office at that time. There is, consequently, but little accessible information of the character usually recorded in these pages. The people of that portion of the State which maintained its relations with the national Government assembled in convention, at Wheeling, on the 11th of June, 1861, and organized a new State Government, which

continued until the organization of the State of West Virginia, after which it was reorganized for the present State of Virginia. Within the territory under the actual control of this government a new State was erected, called "West Virginia," which was admitted into the Union by that name on the 20th of June, 1863. [See title West Virginia, *ante*.] The remaining counties adhering to the loyal State organization have their capital at Alexandria. The Government is as follows:—

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	FORMER RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	FRANCIS H. PEIRPOINT.	*Fairmont.	Jan. 1, 1868.	\$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Leopold C. P. Cowper.	Portsmouth.	" " "	\$8 per day while presiding over the Senate.
Secretary of the Commonw'th	Lucian A. Hagans.....	*Brandenville.	" " 1865.	1,500
Auditor of Public Accounts...	Lewis W. Webb.....	Norfolk.	" " "	2,000
Treasurer.....	George S. Smith.....	Culpepper co.	" " "	1,500
Adjutant-General.....	Frederic E. Foster.....	*Wheeling.	Ap. by Gov.	1,200
Attorney-General.....	Thos. Russell Bowden.	Norfolk.	Jan. 1, 1868.	1,000

JUDICIARY.

Judge District Court.....	John C. Underwood...	Clarke co.	.....	.....
Clerk " ".....	W. H. Barry.....	Alexandria.	.....	.....
Marshal.....	John Underwood.....	Prince Wm.co.	.....	.....

OTHER OFFICERS.

Collector of Internal Revenue.....	J. P. Keneaster.
Assessor " ".....	Jos. Millard.
Collector of Customs, Alexandria.....	A. Jameison.
Postmaster of Alexandria.....	W. D. Massey.
Mayor of ".....	Chas. A. Ware.
Military Governor of Alexandria.....	Brigadier-General J. P. Slough.
Provost-Marshal General.....	Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Wells.

In the disloyal counties, John Letcher, who was elected Governor in 1859, continued to be recognized to the close of his term, January, 1864. In the same counties an election was held in May, 1863, when WILLIAM SMITH, of Warrenton, formerly Governor and Representative in Congress, was returned as Governor. On the 8th of October, 1863, JOHN S. CALVERT, signing himself Treasurer of the State of Virginia, published the following statement of the receipts and expenditures through his office:—

Receipts.....	\$20,753,169
Expenditures.....	18,250,209

The following report of the State Debt was made at the same time:—

Condition of the Public Debt, 30th September, 1863.

Amount of certificates of State six per cent. registered debt..... \$22,064,798 38

Amount of certificates of five per cent. registered debt..... 108,000 00

Total registered debt..... \$22,172,798 38

Amount of Virginia six per cent. coupon debt upon which interest is payable..... 10,963,000 00

Virginia State coupon bonds said to have been lost at sea in steamer Arctic..... 145,000 00

Amount of Virginia State five per cent. sterling coupon debt, payable in London..... 1,865,000 00

Total coupon debt..... \$12,973,000 00

Aggregate public debt, 1st October, 1863..... \$35,145,798 38

What is called the "Act of Separation" of Virginia from the Union is alleged to have been passed in convention on the 18th of April, 1861.

XIV. NORTH CAROLINA.

Settled in 1650. *Capital*, Raleigh. *Area*, 45,000 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 992,622. *Valuation*, 1860, \$358,739,399 (including 331,059 slaves).

North Carolina has been in a state of insurrection against the United States since the 21st of May, 1861, when a so-called act of secession is alleged to have been passed. The local authorities being in collusion with the insurgents, and the greater part of the State being under their control, there is no reliable information concerning the affairs of the State within reach, nor is there any State government in North Carolina now recognized by the United States. Nearly all the seaboard counties adhere to the national Government. The following is said to be a correct list of the State officers recognized by the insurgents:—

Governor, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Buncombe.

Aid, Col. David Barnes, Northampton.

" Col. George Little, Wake.

Surgeon-General, Dr. Edward Warren, Chowan.

Secretary of State, John P. H. Russ, Wake.

Public Treasurer, Jonathan Worth, Randolph.

Comptroller, Curtis H. Brogden, Wayne.

Auditor, Samuel F. Phillips, Orange.

State Geologist, Ebenezer Emmons.

Adjutant-General, Major-Gen. Daniel G. Fowle, Wake.

Paymaster, Captain William B. Gullick, Beaufort.

Commissary and Ordnance Officer, Capt. Thomas D. Hogg, Wake.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—*Chief-Justice*, Richmond M. Pearson, Yadkin. *Judges*, William H. Battle, Orange, and Matthias E. Manly, Craven. *Attorney-General*, Sion H. Rogers, Wake. *Reporter*, Hamilton C. Jones, Rowan. *Clerk*, Edmund B. Freeman. [Meets in the city of Raleigh, second Monday in June each year.] (January, 1864.)

XV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Settled in 1689. *Capital*, Columbia. *Area*, 24,500 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 703,708. *Valuation*, 1860 (including 402,406 slaves), \$548,138,754.

[In a state of insurrection since the 20th of December, 1860, when the so-called act of secession was passed by the South Carolina Convention. There is no State government recognized

by the United States. MILLEDGE L. BONHAM is recognized as Governor by the insurgents. The whole seaboard of the State is occupied by the national Government.] (January, 1864.)

XVI. GEORGIA.

Settled in 1733. *Capital*, Milledgeville. *Area*, 58,000 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 1,057,286. *Valuation*, 1860 (including 462,198 slaves), \$645,895,237.

[In a state of insurrection since January 19, 1861, when a so-called act of secession was passed by the Georgia Convention. There is no State government recognized by the United States, nor is there any reliable information within reach concerning the ordinary public affairs of the State. The entire seaboard of Georgia, and some of the

northern counties also, are occupied by the national Government, but the greater part of the interior has been since the spring of 1861, and is now under the control of the insurgents, who recognize JOSEPH E. BROWN as Governor, under an alleged re-election in 1863.] (January, 1864.)

XVII. FLORIDA.

First settled by the Spaniards, in 1580. Purchased by the United States in 1819. Admitted into the Union, March 3, 1845. *Capital*, Tallahassee. *Area*, 59,268 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 140,425. *Valuation*, 1860 (including 61,745 slaves), \$73,101,500.

[In a state of insurrection since January 10, 1861, when a so-called act of secession was passed by the Florida Convention. There is no State government recognized by the United States, nor is there any reliable information concerning the ordinary public affairs of the people. Every place

of importance on the coast is occupied by the national Government, and the greater part of the State is under its control. JOHN MILTON is recognized by the insurgents as Governor.] (January, 1864.)

XVIII. ALABAMA.

Settled in 1713. Admitted into the Union, Dec. 14, 1819. *Capital*, Montgomery. *Area*, 50,722 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 964,201. *Valuation*, 1860 (including 435,080 slaves), \$495,237,078.

[In a state of insurrection since January 11, 1861, when the so-called act of secession was passed by the Alabama Convention. There is no State government recognized by the United States, nor is there any reliable information concerning the ordinary public affairs of the people. The northern

counties are mainly under the control of the national Government, but the greater part of the State is ruled by the insurgents, who recognize as Governor THOMAS H. WATTS, under an election alleged to have been held in the fall of 1863.] (January, 1864.)

XIX. MISSISSIPPI.

Settled in 1716. Admitted into the Union in 1817. *Capital*, Jackson. *Area*, 47,156 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 791,305. *Valuation*, 1860 (including 436,631 slaves), \$607,324,911.

[In a state of insurrection since January 9, 1861, when the so-called act of secession was passed by the Mississippi Convention. There is no State government recognized by the United States, nor are there any accessible official reports of the ordinary public affairs of the people. The Gulf coast, the Mississippi River counties, and the northern counties are under the control of the national

Government. The insurgents rule about one-half of the State, and they recognize the following as State officers under an election alleged to have been held in November, 1863:—*Governor*, CHARLES CLARK; *Secretary of State*, C. A. Brougher; *Auditor*, A. J. Gillespie; *Treasurer*, M. D. Haynes.] (January, 1864.)

XX. LOUISIANA.

Acquired in 1699, by the French. Purchased from France by the United States in 1803. Admitted into the Union, April 8, 1812. *Capital*, Baton Rouge. *Area*, 46,341 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 708,002. *Valuation*, 1860 (including 331,726 slaves), \$602,118,568.

[In a state of insurrection since January 25, 1861, when the so-called ordinance of secession was passed by the Louisiana Convention; and there is no State government recognized by the United States. On the 25th of April, 1862, Flag-officer Farragut, having destroyed the fleet of the insurgents in the Lower Mississippi, and having run by Forts Jackson and St. Philip, appeared before the city of New Orleans with a portion of his fleet. After negotiations continued over the two following days, the city was surrendered to him on the 28th. From that day the authority of the United States has been in progress of restoration over Louisiana, until now the greater part of the State is again under the Union flag. General GEORGE F. SHEPLEY is Military Governor, with his head-quarters at New Orleans. Efforts are being made to re-establish the State government, and candidates are nominated to be voted for at an election to be held early in 1864. A convention to alter the State Constitution is also to be chosen. The Government as established by the military authorities of the United

States, and which remains until the new civil government shall have been chosen, is as follows:—

LIST OF OFFICERS OF STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Brig.-General George F. Shepley.....*Military Governor*.
 Captain James F. Miller,
 A. A. G. *Act'g Mayor of N. Orleans*.
 Capt. Chas. C. G. Thornton,
 A. A. G. *Acting Secretary of State*.
 Thomas J. Durant.....*Attorney-General*.
 Samuel H. Torrey.....*Auditor of Pub. Accounts*.
 T. C. A. Dexter.....*Treasurer*.

JUDICIAL.

Edwin White.....*Judge 2d Jud. Dist. Court*.
 Wm. H. Knight..... " 3d " "
 J. H. Thomas.....*Dist. Att'y 1st Jud. Dist.*
 L. Lombard..... " 2d "

In that part of the State where the insurgents still exercise control, HENRY W. ALLEN is recognized as Governor.] (January, 1864.)

XXI. TEXAS.

Settled in 1687. Annexed to the United States, March 1, 1845. *Capital*, Austin. *Area*, 237,321 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 604,215, of whom 182,566 were slaves. *Valuation*, 1860, \$365,200,614.

[In a state of insurrection since February 1, 1861, at which date the so-called act of secession was passed. There is no State government recognized by the United States, nor is there any reliable information concerning the ordinary public affairs of the people. The Gulf coast is blockaded by the naval forces of the United States; the Rio Grande counties up to and beyond Brownsville, and some of the northern territory of the State, are occupied by the national troops. Brigadier-General ANDREW J. HAMILTON, who formerly re-

presented the State in Congress, is the Military Governor. The greater part of the State is still under the control of the insurgents, who recognize the following persons as holding the offices opposite their names respectively, by virtue of an election alleged to have been held in August, 1863:—

Governor..... PENDLETON MURRAH.
Lieutenant-Governor..... F. S. Stockdale.
Land Commissioner..... S. Crosby.] (Jan. 1864.)

XXII. ARKANSAS.

Purchased (as part of Louisiana Territory) by the United States from France, in 1803. Admitted into the Union, June 15, 1836. *Capital*, Little Rock. *Area*, 52,198 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 435,450, of whom 111,115 were slaves. *Valuation*, 1860 (including slaves), \$219,256,473.

[In a state of insurrection since May 6, 1861, when an alleged act of dissolution was passed. A loyal State government has been organized in Arkansas. Isaac Murphy, of Madison, is Governor; C. C. Bliss, of Independence, Lieutenant-Governor; and R. J. T. White, of Crawford, Secretary of State. A State Convention has remod-

elled the Constitution,—prohibiting slavery; and an election for the adoption of this Constitution and for permanent State officers is appointed for March 10, 1864. In the limited part of the State remaining under the influence of the insurgents, HARRIS FLANNIGAN is recognized as Governor.] (February, 1864.)

XXIII. TENNESSEE.

Settled in 1765. Admitted into the Union, June 1, 1796. *Capital*, Nashville. *Area*, 45,600 square miles. State erected from territory ceded by North Carolina. *Population*, 1860, 1,109,801.

Government, 1864.

ANDREW JOHNSON..... *Military Governor*.
James Lindsley..... *Aid to Governor*.
Edward H. East..... *Secretary of State*.
Joseph S. Fowler..... *Comptroller of the Treasury*.
Alvan C. Gillem..... *Adjutant-General*.

Tennessee from May, 1861, to September, 1863, occupied a very anomalous position. On the 9th of February the people of the State were called upon to vote upon the question of "Convention" or "No Convention,"—this being a preliminary to secession. The result was as follows: for a "Convention," 57,798; "No Convention," 69,675. There was also an election held for delegates to the Convention—"if ordered." At this election the disunion delegates had an aggregate vote of 24,749, and the Union delegates had an aggregate vote of 88,803. Notwithstanding these strong expressions of the will of the people, the Governor of the State called an extra session of the Legislature, at which an ordinance of "separation" was passed on the 6th of May, 1861. A form of election was held on this question of "separation," on the 8th of June, but Tennessee by that time was in the chaos of insurrection, the disunionists having occupied the State with camps of armed men, so that a free expression was not possible, and the alleged result in favor of disunion was never verified. From this time until February, 1862, the State was entirely dominated by the disunionists. Isham G. Harris was elected Governor for two years,—until October, 1863,—and Representatives were sent to the Confederate Congress at Richmond. On the 23d of February, 1862, the Union forces under General Nelson entered Nashville, and on the following 4th of March, Andrew Johnson was commissioned Military Governor. Under his authority the officers above named constituted the government of the State, and exercised the powers of government over the greater parts of Middle and West Tennessee, while the administration of Harris exercised similar powers over East Tennessee. Thus there were two governments, each partially in power, down to September, 1863, when the advance of the Union forces, under General Rosecrans, to Chattanooga, and under General

Burnside to Knoxville, entirely expelled the insurgent government.

Since the spring of 1861, the regular operations of civil government having been greatly interrupted, or wholly suspended, in Tennessee, there are no reliable statistics relating to her finances, her banks, her railroads, her agriculture, her educational institutions, or any of the interests to which the attention of this work is usually directed.

Judiciary.—John Catron, Justice of the Supreme Court U. S. C. F. Trigg, Judge of the District Court U. S. Horace Maynard, Attorney-General and Reporter for Tennessee. Horace Harrison, United States Attorney, Middle District. E. R. Glasscock, United States Marshal, Middle District.

[What is here said of the Judiciary of Tennessee relates to the condition of affairs in November, 1863.]

The Circuit Court of the United States, held by Judge Catron, and the District Court, held by Judge Trigg, hold their sessions at Nashville on the third Mondays of April and October. No Federal court had been held in East or West Tennessee since 1861.

Supreme Court of Tennessee.—Three Judges—one from each grand division—compose this court, viz.:—Hon. Robert J. McKinney, East Tennessee; Hon. Wm. F. Cooper, Middle Tennessee; Hon. Archibald Wright, West Tennessee. It is not in operation. There has been no session of the Supreme Court since 1861. Terms by law,—at Nashville, for Middle Tennessee, December; at Jackson, for West Tennessee, April; at Knoxville, for East Tennessee, September.

Chancery Court of Tennessee.—The State is divided into six Chancery districts; but no one of the courts is in operation.

Circuit Courts of Tennessee.—There are sixteen judicial districts, nine in operation.

Criminal Court for Counties of Davidson, Rutherford, and Montgomery, Tennessee. For this court, Hon. Andrew Johnson, Military Governor, has appointed Manson M. Brian Judge, and the court at Nashville is in operation.

XXIV. KENTUCKY.

Settled in 1775. *Capital*, Frankfort. Admitted into the Union, June 1, 1792. *Area*, 37,680 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 1,155,684, of whom 225,483 were slaves.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.....	Columbia, Adair co....	Sept. 1867.	\$2,500
Lieutenant-Governor, and Speaker of Senate.....	Richard T. Jacob.....	Oldham co....	" "	\$10 per day during ses- sion of Le- gislature.
Secretary of State.....	E. L. Vanwinkle.....	Somerset, Pu- laski co.....	" "	\$1,000
Assistant Sec. of State.....	Jas. R. Page.....	Frankfort.....	" "	800
Attorney-General.....	John M. Harlan.....	" "	" "	500
Auditor Public Accounts....	Wm. T. Samuels.....	" "	Jan. 1868.	\$2,000
Assist. Public Accounts....	C. Bailey.....	" "	" "	900
Treasurer.....	Jas. H. Garrard.....	" "	" "	1,700
Register Land Office.....	Jas. A. Dawson.....	" "	Sept. 1867.	1,700
Supt. Public Instruction....	Daniel Stevenson.....	" "	" "	1,000
Quartermaster-General.....	L. G. Suddarth.....	Adair co.....	" "	\$200 per mo.
Adjutant-General.....	John Boyle.....	Frankfort.....	" "	\$200 per mo.
State Librarian.....	G. A. Robertson.....	" "	Jan. 1864.	\$400
Keeper Penitentiary.....	H. I. Todd.....	" "	" "	Contract.
State Printer.....	W. E. Hughes.....	Louisville....	Aug. 1864.	.....

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor, Attorney-General, Register of Land Office, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, are elected by the people for the term of four years. The general election is held on the first Monday in August. The Governor is ineligible for the four years succeeding the expiration of his term. If a vacancy in the office of Governor occur during the first two years of the term, the people fill it; if during the last two years, the Lieutenant-Governor, and after him the Speaker of the Senate, acts as Governor. The Treasurer is elected by the people every two years. The Secretary of State

is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, during his term. Senators, 38 in number, are elected from single districts for four years, one-half every two years. Representatives, 100 in number, are elected from single districts for two years. Sessions of the Assembly are held annually, commencing on the first Monday in December. They cannot continue longer than 60 days without a two-thirds vote of all the members elect to each branch. The members are paid \$4 a day, and 15 cents a mile for travel.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Chief-Justice.....	Alvin Duvall.....	Georgetown...	.....	\$2,500
Associate Justice.....	Joshua Fry Bullitt.....	Jefferson co..	.....	2,500
" "	Belvard J. Peters.....	Mt. Sterling..	.....	2,500
" "	Rufus King Peters.....	Graves co.....	.....	2,500
Clerk.....	Leslie Combs.....	Lexington.....	.....	Fees.
Deputy.....	R. R. Bolling.....	Lexington.....	.....	.....
Reporter.....	Jas. P. Metcalfe.....	.....	.....	.....

There are two Chancellors in the State, J. W. Ritter, of Glasgow, in the 4th district, and Henry Pirtle, of Louisville, in the 7th district. In the other districts the Circuit Judges have the same powers as the Chancellors.

Circuit Courts and Attorneys.

Judge.	Residence.	Attorney.	Residence.
1st Dist.* C. S. Marshall.....	Bandville.....	1. P. D. Yeiser.....	Paducah.
2d " R. T. Petree.....	Hopkinsville.....	2. E. P. Campbell.....	Princeton.
3d " Jas. Stuarts.....	Brandenburg.....	3. J. Chapeze.....	Hartford.
4th " A. W. Graham.....	Bowling Green.....	4. W. B. Jones.....	Franklin.
5th " J. E. Newman.....	Bardstown.....	5. L. H. Noble.....	Lebanon.
6th " F. T. Fox.....	Danville.....	6. M. H. Owsley.....	Burksville.
7th " P. B. Muir.....	Louisville.....	7. J. R. Dupuy.....	Shelbyville.
8th " G. C. Drane.....	New Castle.....	8. J. L. Scott.....	Frankfort.
9th " Jos. Doniphan.....	Augusta.....	9. R. B. Carpenter.....	Covington.
10th " L. W. Andrews.....	Flemingsburg.....	10. G. M. Thomas.....	Clarksburg.
11th " R. Apperson, Jr.....	Mt. Sterling.....	11. J. S. Dury.....	Mt. Sterling.
12th " G. Pearl.....	London.....	12. H. F. Finley.....	Whitley C. H.
13th " W. C. Goodloe.....	Lexington.....	13. W. S. Downy.....	Winchester.
14th " W. P. Fowler.....	Smithland.....	14. Jno. Barrett.....	Henderson.

* The salary of a Circuit Judge is \$1800 per annum, and an Attorney is paid \$500 besides his fees.

In Kentucky, all judges are justices of the peace, and the principal court officers are elected by the people. The judges of the Court of Appeals are elected by districts for a term of eight years, one every second year, and the judge having the shortest term to serve is Chief-Justice. The Circuit Court Judges are elected by districts for six years, and justices of the peace for four years.

The Court of Appeals is the Supreme Court of the State, and has *appellate* jurisdiction over the final orders and judgments of all other courts of the State in civil cases, except where the amount in controversy is *less* than fifty dollars, or in cases of judgment granting divorce, or on a judgment of an inferior court from which an appeal is given to the Quarterly or Circuit Court. It holds two terms annually, commencing on the first Mondays in June and December, continuing each term about seventy-five days.

The *Circuit Courts* have original jurisdiction of all actions and proceedings for the enforcement of civil rights or redress of civil wrongs, except where exclusive jurisdiction is given to other courts, where the amount in controversy is \$50 and upwards; also appellate jurisdiction of the judgments and final orders of Quarterly and Justices' Courts, where the matter in controversy is of the value of *twenty* dollars or more, and of judgments and final orders of the County Courts in all probate business and other matters of local concern to the county, such as roads, passways, &c. There are also *Quarterly Courts*, which have jurisdiction of actions to recover money or personal property *not exceeding* \$100 in value; and *appellate* jurisdiction from justices' courts where the matter in controversy is \$5 and over.

The *County Courts* have jurisdiction of the probate of wills, &c., guardians, settlements with fiduciaries, bastardy, division of lands and slaves, allot-

ment of dower, and of ferries and mills. *Justices' Courts* have exclusive jurisdiction of actions for money or personal property *not exceeding* \$50. The County Judge who holds the Quarterly Court is an ex-officio Justice, and hence his jurisdiction in cases *not exceeding* \$50 is concurrent.

Pleadings, &c.—In the Circuit Court, and in the Quarterly Court in cases of \$50 and upwards, the pleadings are written, and, except in certain cases where action or defence is founded upon a writing, or for divorce, or damages, the pleadings must be sworn to. In such cases the process must be served ten days before court. In Quarterly and Justices' Courts where the amount is *less* than \$50, the pleadings may be oral, and process may be served but five days before court.

Criminal Jurisdiction.—The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction, on questions of law, in prosecutions for felonies, and in penal actions and prosecutions, where the fine is \$50, or over that amount. The Circuit Courts have general jurisdiction for the trial of all offences which may be prosecuted by indictment, and all prosecutions and penal actions, except where exclusive jurisdiction is given to other courts. The city and police courts have jurisdiction within corporate limits incident to such courts, concurrent with other courts, where the punishment of a free person is a fine not exceeding \$100, or of a slave not exceeding thirty-nine stripes. The Justices' and Quarterly Courts have exclusive jurisdiction where the punishment of a free person does not exceed \$10, or of a slave twenty stripes, and concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts where the punishment of a free person is a fine not exceeding \$100, or of a slave, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes. City courts of Lexington and Louisville have the larger jurisdiction suitable to the wants of cities.

FINANCES TO OCTOBER 10, 1863.

The following statement of the finances of the State of Kentucky to October 10, 1863, is compiled from the Report of Mr. Garrard, the State Treasurer, date November 4.

Receipts.

Balance, October 11, 1862..... \$459,708 30
From sheriffs, for taxes, &c..... 1,133,753 38

On account of Sinking Fund..... \$806,433 84
On account of School Fund..... 320,578 00
From clerks of counties..... 58,639 97
From all other sources..... 474,889 80

Total receipts..... \$3,254,003 29

Payments from October 11, 1862, to October, 1863.

To attorneys.....	\$7,362 29
" appropriations, August called session, 1862.....	17,746 48
" advance pay to nine-months men.....	10,000 00
" Blind Asylum.....	7,538 29
" clerks' services.....	17,017 41
" Commissioners of Tax.....	25,261 51
" contingent expenses.....	16,156 04
" criminal prosecutions.....	27,107 38
" clerks paid trustees.....	29,536 70
" Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	6,394 76
" Eastern Lunatic Asylum.....	25,250 00
" Institution for Feeble-Minded and Imbecile Children.....	9,594 26
" idiots.....	18,805 45
" jailers.....	36,391 38
" interest on Sinking Fund Loan.....	28,883 27
" Legislature, August called session, 1862.....	34,524 75

To Military Fund.....	\$384,745 61
" public printer.....	13,330 33
" paper for public printer.....	4,230 00
" public binding.....	3,125 65
" Revenue Supervisors.....	1,412 00
" red foxes.....	1,604 00
" slaves executed.....	6,500 00
" salaries.....	66,160 96
" School Fund, revenue department.....	189,256 92
" Sinking Fund, revenue department.....	338,613 90
" stationery for public use.....	3,303 29
" sheriffs paid trustees.....	17,072 73
" Sinking Fund Loan.....	100,000 00
" Sinking Fund proper.....	742,416 30
" School Fund proper.....	179,350 51
" Trustees' Jury Fund.....	9,852 98
" Western Lunatic Asylum.....	59,250 00
" miscellaneous objects.....	10,821 14
" balance.....	808,387 00
	<hr/> \$3,254,003 29

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1862.

Aggregate receipts from October 11, 1861, to October 10, 1862.....	\$3,549,066
Aggregate of warrants paid " " " ".....	3,014,022

Balance, October 11, 1862.....	135,044
To which add balance of Sinking Fund.....	190,066
And balance of School Fund.....	134,598

Balance, October 11, 1862, as stated above in the account for 1863..... \$459,708

State Debt, as per Auditor's Report of October 10, 1862.

Amount of 6 per cent. debt due and outstanding.....	\$35,402 00
Amount of 5 per cent. bonds unredeemed.....	466,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. bonds unredeemed.....	2,837,000 00
Amount of Military Loan, 6 per cent.....	1,485,000 00
At thirty years' date, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and dated August 9, 1840.....	\$24,000 00
At thirty years' date, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and dated January 16, 1840.....	21,500 00
At thirty years' date, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and dated January 1, 1840.....	22,000 00
At thirty-five years' date, bearing 5 per cent. interest, dated January 18, 1840.....	500,000 00
At thirty-five years' date, bearing 5 per cent. interest, dated January 22, 1840.....	170,000 00
At thirty-five years' date, bearing 5 per cent interest, dated January 22, 1840.....	180,000 00
Bearing 5 per cent. interest from January 1, 1848, and made payable at the pleasure of the Legislature, and dated December 20, 1848.....	308,268 42
Amount of bond issued for balance due for interest on State bonds, and same dated July 5, 1850, and made payable at the pleasure of the Legislature, and to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from 1st January, 1850.....	101,001 59
	<hr/> 1,326,770 01
Bond issued by the Governor for surplus due the several counties, dated 23d August, 1855, held by the Board of Education.....	42,894 72
Bond issued by the Governor for surplus due the several counties, dated 21st February, 1857, held by the Board of Education.....	12,167 30
	<hr/> Total State Debt.....\$6,205,234 03

Assets and Sinking Fund.

The State holds stock in various road and navigation improvements to the amount of \$4,830,475. A large number of items of revenue are set apart for the Sinking Fund, and from these there was derived in 1862 the amount of \$353,574.

Governor Bramlette, in his message of December

7, 1863, speaks of the financial prosperity of Kentucky in strong terms. Notwithstanding the fact that many counties of the State have been overrun by invaders, guerrillas, and marauders, the finances are in a most gratifying condition, as will be seen by the following statement:—

Balance in the Treasury, Oct. 10, 1860.....	\$126,548
“ “ “ 1861.....	280,112
“ “ “ 1862.....	459,708
“ “ “ 1863.....	808,387

Repaid by the U. S.....	\$861,221 12
Credit for quota of U. S. direct tax.....	605,000 00

Expenditures on account of the War.

In the Governor's message of December 7, 1863, the following statement is given under this head:—

Advances to the United States to 31st August, 1863.....	\$2,106,611 83
Advances to the United States from 31st of August to 30th November..	90,000 00
Total advances.....	\$2,196,611 83

Total repayments and credits by the United States.....	\$1,466,221 12
Balance due from the U. S.....	730,390 71

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN 1862 AND 1861.

TABLE showing the Valuation of Land, Town-Lots, Slaves, Horses, Mules, Cattle, and Stores, and the Numbers of each, in Kentucky, in the Years 1861 and 1862.

Items of Taxation, &c.	Valuation, 1862.	Valuation, 1861.	Decrease.
21,145,221 acres of land.....	\$174,187,963		
21,709,358 acres of land.....		\$224,656,910	\$50,468,947
564,146 decrease in acres.			
45,721 town-lots.....	41,142,738		
47,471 town-lots.....		51,508,004	10,365,266
1,750 increase in lots.			
213,247 total slaves.....	57,998,498		
213,724 total slaves.....		88,704,682	30,706,184
477 decrease in slaves.			
369,120 horses and mares.....	17,948,088		
388,227 horses and mares.....		22,037,713	4,089,625
19,107 decrease in horses and mares.			
93,840 mules.....	4,342,408		
95,582 mules.....		5,681,521	1,339,113
1,742 decrease in mules.			
5,125 jennies.....	309,351		
5,181 jennies.....		506,791	197,440
56 decrease in jennies.			
670,777 cattle.....	3,432,621		
692,797 cattle.....		4,510,666	1,078,045
22,020 decrease in cattle.			
4,109 stores.....	6,642,301		
4,814 stores.....		10,547,876	3,905,575
705 decrease in stores.			
Value under the Equalization Law.....	45,558,382		
Value under the Equalization Law.....		56,317,873	10,759,491
Total.....	\$351,562,350	\$464,472,036	\$112,909,686

Valuation of Property from 1852 to 1862, inclusive.

1854.....	\$405,830,143
1855.....	407,126,413
1856.....	428,806,618
1857.....	455,944,209

Valuation of Property from 1852 to 1862, inclusive.

1858.....	\$466,113,681
1859.....	493,409,363
1860.....	516,766,167
1861.....	464,472,036
1862.....	351,562,350

<i>Tax Levy.</i> —For 1862.....	\$1,107,251
“ 1861.....	989,069

Increase of levy, 1862.....	\$128,182
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Carriages, Watches, Clocks, Plate, and Pianos.—These articles of personal property were valued, in 1862, for purposes of taxation, as follows:—Carriages, of all kinds, \$1,420,771; watches and clocks, \$929,415; gold and silver plate, \$504,386; pianos, \$500,223.

Interesting Miscellaneous Statistics.—The Report of the Auditor for 1862 contains the following interesting statistics, partaking of the character of a census:—

TABLE showing the following particulars relating to Kentucky for the Years 1861-2,—the Number of White Males over 21 years old, of Children between 6 and 18 Years old, of Enrolled Militia, of Slaves over 16 Years old, of Free Negroes, and of Blind, Deaf and Dumb; also the Tobacco, Hemp, Hay, Corn, Wheat, Barley, Pig-metal, and Blooms produced in each of the two Years.

	For 1862.	For 1861.
Total number of white males over 21 years old.....	182,246	191,391
“ of slaves over 16 years old.....	98,605	99,483
“ of children between 6 and 18 years old.....	249,122	253,022
“ of studs, jacks, and bulls.....	2,813	3,162
“ of tavern licenses.....	370	804
Free whites that are blind.....	163	174
“ that are deaf and dumb.....	218	266
Total number of hogs over six months old.....	1,185,046	1,169,768
Pounds of tobacco.....	74,227,085	77,211,016
“ of hemp.....	8,715,862	10,314,684
Tons of hay.....	140,418	149,184
Bushels of corn.....	66,597,438	54,223,120
“ of wheat.....	9,153,019	4,708,821
“ of barley.....	181,175	133,117
Tons of pig-metal.....	11,100	23,800
“ of bloom.....	.....	1,632
Enrolled militia.....	120,853	137,211
Free negroes.....	5,885	6,802

Number of Acres of Land, and the gross Value, and Value per Acre in 1861-2.

	Acres.	Value.
Total land lying in the State of Kentucky, and value (as per returns).....	21,145,212	\$174,187,963
Average value per acre, for 1862.....	\$ 8 24	
“ “ for 1861.....	10 34	
Decreased value per acre.....	\$2 10	

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Statistics from the Report of the Superintendent, R. Richardson, dated December 31, 1862.

Of the one hundred and ten counties in Kentucky, one hundred and eight officially reported to the Superintendent for the school year ending December 31, 1862.

The whole number of children living in districts in which common schools were duly taught three months and over, in conformity to the general law, for the year, was 158,989. This number embraces the children living in a few districts in which schools were taught for a period less than three months during the year 1862,—such schools having been broken up or discontinued in consequence of the invasion of the State. The highest number of children actually attending the district

schools was 82,718. The lowest number at school was 27,992. The average number of children in attendance on the common schools throughout the State, during the year, was 43,654.

The whole number of districts in which schools were taught (each city and town being considered one district) was 2225.

The whole number of children of the school age in the State, as reported to the Auditor, was 249,122.

The number of children in the districts where schools were open, and the number attending during the seven years preceding 1863, are presented in the following exhibit:—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Number of children reported to Superintendent.....	243,025	254,111	267,712	280,466	286,370	182,976	158,989
Average attending school.....	92,367	88,931	97,001	98,925	107,219	61,375	43,654

Amount and Condition of the School Fund.—The present resources of the Common School Fund (Jan. 1, 1863) consist in the interest and dividends due semi-annually on the amount of State bonds (\$1,381,832.03, mostly bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.), and bank stock (\$73,500), held by the Board of Education; in the amounts realized annually from a tax on the capital stock and surplus of the Farmers' Bank, Southern Bank of Kentucky, Commercial Bank, and Bank of Ashland; and in a tax of five cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in this Commonwealth, or one-sixth of the net revenue annually collected. A small amount also has been realized to the Educational Fund under the provisions of the act imposing penalties for betting on elections, and of the act by which all forfeitures to the Commonwealth in actions for the recovery of money lost at gaming are to be appropriated for the use and benefit of the Common School Fund. The amount per scholar, counting the whole number reported, allotted out of the treasury March 1, 1863, on account of schools taught during the year 1862, was one dollar and five cents, a larger amount than has been disbursed since March 1, 1860. The whole amount of funds in the treasury to the credit of common schools on the 1st of March, 1863, was \$341,528 30; and, financially, the school system was then in better condition than at any previous time since the beginning of the rebellion.

KENTUCKY EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM, LEXINGTON,
—Dr. W. S. Chipley, *Superintendent*.—Statistics from the Report of Oct. 1, 1862.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining, Oct. 1, 1861.....	137	100	237
Admitted since.....	26	17	43
Whole number during the year...	163	117	280
Of whom have recovered.....	15	10	25
" died.....	5	11	16
" removed.....	6	2	8
Remaining, Oct. 1, 1862.....	137	94	231
Whole number from 1824 to date...	1,680	850	2,530
Of whom have recovered.....	.....	.....	947
" died.....	.....	.....	970
" removed.....	.....	.....	249
" cloped.....	.....	.....	133
" remaining.....	.....	.....	231

Of the 231 patients remaining, over 200 are non-paying or State patients.

Of the 43 patients admitted during the year, all but 17 had been insane a length of time which almost precluded any hope of recovery. The fol-

lowing table shows the duration of insanity prior to admission:—

Over 20 years, 2; over 10 years, 8; over 5 years, 1; over 1 year, 7; under 1 year, 17; unknown, 8.

The average age at the time of admission was 39.62 years. In 8 cases insanity is attributed to the "war excitement."

Civil Condition.—Married, 21; single, 16; widowers, 4; widows, 2.

Occupation of Males.—Farmers, 14; Merchants, 1; Gas-lighter, 1; Shoemakers, 5; Soldier, 1; Laborer, 1; Saddler, 1; Boatman, 1; Theological Student, 1.

Form of Insanity.—Mania, 27; Melancholia, 6; Dementia, 6; Monomania, 2; Imbecility, 2.

The mortality of the year was 5.71 per cent. Nearly two-thirds of this mortality had for immediate cause pulmonary consumption.

The following tables refer to the deceased of the year:—

Causes of Death.—Exhaustion, 2; Phthisis pulmonalis, 10; Epilepsy, 3; Apoplexy, 1.

The average age at the time of death was 43.62 years.

Duration of Insanity prior to Death.—28 years, 1; over 24 years, 1; over 23 years, 1; over 14 years, 1; 12 years, 1; 11 years, 2; 10 years, 1; 9 years, 2; 8 years, 1; 7 years, 1; 6 years, 2; 3 years, 1; unknown, 1.

WESTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM OF KENTUCKY, HOPKINSVILLE.—Dr. James Rodman, *Superintendent*.—From a letter dated at this institution, December 1, 1863, we take the following:—

"Our last Report shows 135 inmates (72 males, 63 females). Our percentum of recoveries for several years past is about 38 upon all admissions. Our Asylum is supported by the State, not relying upon private sources for any part of its support, although we occasionally receive pay-patients. Our Asylum-building was burnt November 30, 1861. It is being rebuilt, and will be occupied by December 15. It has accommodations for 325 patients."

KENTUCKY AND THE WAR.—Governor Bramlette's Message to the Legislature of Kentucky, sent in to that body on the 7th of December, 1863, furnishes the following figures relating to the Kentucky volunteers. Whole number of men sent to the field for three years, 37,444; for one year, 11,911; for nine months, 413; for sixty days, 1770,—total, 51,538. Of these, the troops furnished prior to January 1, 1863, as set forth in detail in the subjoined table, were organized into 35 regiments and 2 battalions of infantry, 14 regiments of cavalry, and 2 companies of artillery. The organization of those placed in the field in 1863 had not been made public when this table was prepared (December 12, 1863).

Enrolled Militia.—The number of enrolled militia in the Commonwealth is 119,577, as returned in 1863.

Expenses on account of the War.—These are stated in the account of the finances of the State, ante.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The Report of Adjutant-General John W. Finnell, dated December

8, 1862, is an octavo of 200 pages. It is a complete roster of the commissioned officers of the troops organized prior to that date. Since then, Adjutant-General Boyle, his successor, has laid the

Report for 1863 before the Governor. The latter document is commended by the Governor as full, complete, and able.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Troops furnished to the United States from Kentucky to December, 1862, showing the Term of Service, the Arm of Service, the Original Commanding Officer, the Number of Men in each Organization, the Date of the First Officer's Commission, and the Commanding Officer at the last Report in 1862.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	Number of Men.	Date of Commanding Officer's Commission.	Commanding Officer at date of last Report.
3 years.	1st Infantry...	Col. David A. Enyart....	809	Jan. 22, 1862.	Col. David A. Enyart.
	2d " ...	" Thos. D. Sedgewick.	878	Nov. 26, 1861.	" Thos. D. Sedgewick.
	3d " ...	" Thos. E. Bramlette..	931	Aug. 16, "	" Wm. T. Scott.
	4th " ...	" Speed Smith Fry....	831	Oct. 9, "	" John T. Croxton.
	5th " ...	" Harvey M. Buckley..	956	Oct. 5, "	" Harvey M. Buckley.
	6th " ...	" Walter C. Whitaker.	900	Aug. 9, "	" Walter C. Whitaker.
	7th " ...	" Theo. T. Garrard....	1028	"	" T. T. Garrard.
	8th " ...	" Sidney M. Barnes...	922	Nov. 11, 1861.	" Sidney M. Barnes.
	9th " ...	" Benjamin C. Grider.	929	"	" Benj. C. Grider.
	10th " ...	" John M. Harlan.....	859	" 13, "	" John M. Harlan.
	11th " ...	" P. Butler Hawkins...	906	" 11, "	" P. Butler Hawkins.
	12th " ...	" Wm. A. Hoskins.....	849	" 18, "	" Wm. A. Hoskins.
	13th " ...	" Edward H. Hobson...	849	" 30, "	" Edward H. Hobson.
	14th " ...	" Laban T. Moore.....	841	" 12, "	" John C. Cochran.
	15th " ...	" Curran Pope.....	885	Dec. 3, "	" James B. Forman.
	16th " ...	" Chas. A. Marshall...	878	Jan. 9, 1862.	" James W. Craddock.
	17th " ...	" J. H. McHenry, Jr..	844	Dec. 31, 1861.	" Jno. H. McHenry.
	18th " ...	" Wm. A. Warner.....	861	Jan. 20, 1862.	" Wm. A. Warner.
	19th " ...	" Wm. J. Landrum....	894	Dec. 13, 1861.	" Wm. J. Landrum.
	20th " ...	" Sanders D. Bruce....	866	" 18, "	" Sanders D. Bruce.
	21st " ...	" Ethelbert L. Dudley	858	" 12, "	" Samuel W. Price.
	22d " ...	" Daniel W. Lindsey..	868	" 12, "	" Daniel W. Lindsey.
	23d " ...	" Marc Mundy.....	855	" 16, "	" Marc Mundy.
	24th " ...	" L. B. Grigsby.....	883	" 25, "	" L. B. Grigsby.
	25th " ...	" Jas. M. Shackelford.	843	" 28, "	" Jas. M. Shackelford.
	26th " ...	" Steph. G. Burbridge.	650	Jan. 18, 1862.	" Cicero Maxwell.
	27th " ...	" C. D. Pennebaker...	661	" 21, "	" C. D. Pennebaker.
	28th " ...	" Wm. P. Boone.....	706	" 7, "	" Wm. P. Boone.
	29th " ...	(Consolidated with 6th Cavalry).....	.....	.....	.....
3 yrs.	30th " ...	(Abandoned) .....	.....	.....	.....
	31st " ...	(Abandoned) .....	.....	.....	.....
	32d " ...	Col. Wm. J. Hume.....	400	Aug. 13, 1862.	Col. W. J. Hume.
	33d " ...	" James F. Lauck.....	400	" 16, "	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Lauck.
	34th " ...	" Henry Dent.....	803	Oct. 2, "	Col. Henry Dent.
	35th " ...	(Transf. to 33d Infantry).	.....	.....	.....
	36th " ...	(Consolidated with 11th and 4th Cavalry).....	.....	.....	.....
3 yrs.	37th " ...	(Abandoned) .....	.....	.....	.....
	38th " ...	(Consolidated with 12th Cavalry) .....	.....	.....	.....
	39th " ...	Col. Levi J. Hampton...	850	Oct. 27, 1862.	Col. J. Dills.
60 dys	40th " ...	(In progress of formation)	.....	.....	.....
	41st " ...	Col. A. Shinkle.....	1102	.....	State service, and disbanded.
9 mos.	42d " ...	(Abandoned) .....	.....	.....	.....
	43d " ...	Col. Wm. Woodcock....	475	Nov. 26, 1862.	Col. Thos. Z. Morrow.
	44th " ...	" Thos. R. Sinton.....	400	Dec. 18, "	" Isaac S. Todd.
Total Infantry.....			28,470		
3 years.	1st Cavalry....	Col. Frank Wolford.....	1045	Oct. 28, 1861.	Col. Frank Wolford.
	2d "	" Buckner Board.....	964	Sept. 27, "	" Buckner Board.
	3d "	" Jas. S. Jackson.....	971	Nov. 26, "	" Ely H. Murray.
	4th "	" Jesse Bayles.....	670	Dec. 13, "	" Jesse Bayles.
	5th "	" David R. Haggard...	882	" 4, "	" David R. Haggard.

TABULAR STATEMENT of Troops furnished to the United States from Kentucky, &c.—Continued.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	Number of Men.	Date of Commanding Officer's Commission.	Commanding Officer at date of last Report.
3 years.	6th Cavalry.....	Col. D. J. Halisy.....	1248	Aug. 25, 1862.	Col. D. J. Halisy.
	7th "	" Leonidas Metcalfe..	1248	" 14, "	" Leonidas Metcalfe.
	8th "	" Jas. M. Shackelford.	1248	Sept. 9, "	" Jas. M. Shackelford.
	9th "	" Richard T. Jacob....	1248	Aug. 22, "	" Richard T. Jacob.
	10th "	" Joshua Tevis.....	1248	" " "	" Chas. J. Walker.
	11th "	" Wm. E. Riley.....	650	Sept. 20, "	Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Riley.
	12th "	" Quintus C. Shanks..	1200	Oct. 11, "	Col. Quintus C. Shanks.
3 yrs.	13th "	(Abandoned and transferred to 11th Cavalry)			
	14th "	Col. Joseph W. Stivers..	1150	Oct. 28, 1862.	Major Jos. W. Stivers.
	15th "	" Gabriel Netter.....	*400 *300	July 25, "	" Waller. " Henry.
		Total Cavalry.....	14,472		
"	1st Battery Kentucky Volunteer Artillery	Capt. David C. Stone....	109	Jan. 22, 1862.	Captain Stone.
	2d "	" John M. Hewitt....	89	Aug. 12, 1861.	" Hewitt.
		Total Artillery.....	198		
60 dys	Kentucky State Guard.....	Capt. Robert Cochran...	183	Sept. 8, 1862.	.....
	Harlan County Battalion	" B. F. Blankenship.	585	Oct. 13, "	.....
		Total State Guard ...	768		
Aggregate of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and State Guard to Dec. 8, 1862.....			43,908		

* First and Second Battalions.

The foregoing comes down to December, 1862. Since then, as already mentioned, Kentucky has placed in the field additional troops to an extent that increases the aggregate to 51,538. The

Governor's statement of the terms of service differs somewhat from the table, but the latter follows the Adjutant-General's Report of 1862.

THE KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

On the 25th of July, 1863, John W. Finnell, then Adjutant-General of Kentucky, published a list showing the number of volunteers contributed to the United States Army from each county and Congressional District in the State. The following is the exhibit by Congressional Districts, the numbers referring to the 41,637 volunteers at that time in the service:—

1st District.....	1,154
2d "	5,228
3d "	4,523
4th "	4,933
5th "	5,719
6th "	3,260
7th District.....	3,500
8th "	7,121
9th "	6,499
Total.....	41,637

The 1st District, which contributes but 1154, is the Hickman and Columbus District, in the extreme southwestern corner of the State, bordering on the Mississippi River; the 8th, which contributes 1721, is in the extreme southeast, bordering on East Tennessee and Virginia; the 9th, which contributes 6499, is in the extreme northeast of the State; the 5th, which is the Louisville District, contributes 5719; the 7th, which contains Frankfort and Lexington, contributes 3500.

Casualties, &c.—In December, 1863, Adjutant-General Boyle reported the following casualties to date in the 51,945 men furnished by the State to the date of his report, viz.:—discharged, 3988; died, 3252; killed in action, 610; missing, deserters, and in hospitals, 5030; present strength of Kentucky organizations in the field, 39,065.

XXV. OHIO.

Settled in 1788. *Capital*, Columbus. *Area*, 39,964 square miles. Admitted into the Union, Nov. 29, 1802. *Population*, 1860, 2,339,502. *Government for the year 1864.*

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor	JOHN BROUGH.....	Cleveland.....	Jan. 1866.	\$1,800
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Charles Anderson.....	.....	" 1866.	\$5 per day during session of Legislature.
Secretary of State.....	William W. Armstrong.	Seneca co	" 1865.	\$1,400
Auditor of State.....	James H. Goodman.....	.....	" 1867.	1,600
Treasurer of State.....	G. Volney Dorsey.....	Troy	" 1866.	1,500
Comptroller of Treasury...	Jos. H. Riley.....	Columbus.....	" 1865.	1,200
Attorney-General.....	L. R. Critchfield.....	Holmes co.....	" 1865.	1,400
Commissioner of Schools...	.....	.....	" 1866.	1,500
Commissioner of Statistics.	Edward D. Mansfield.....	Morrow.....	.....	1,000
Adjutant-General.....	Charles W. Hill.....	Toledo.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster-General.....	George B. Wright.....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon-General.....	Dr. L. M. Smith.....	.....	.....	.....
Private Sec. to Governor...	Benjamin F. Hoffman.....	Warren.....	.....	\$800
Board of Public Works.....	Joseph P. Torrence.....	Hamilton.....	April, 1865.	\$1,500
	James Gamble	Coshocton.....	" 1866.	1,500
	John M. Barrere.....	.....	" 1867.	1,500

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Treasurer of State are elected by the people for two years, and the Secretary of State and Attorney-General for the same period; but their election takes place on the alternate years. The Comptroller of the Treasury, and State School Commissioner, are elected for three years; but their terms expire on different years. The Auditor of State is elected for four years. The members of the Board of Public Works are elected for three years, one going out of office each year. Senators, 34 in number, elected for two years, and Repre-

sentatives, 97 in number, also elected for two years, composed the last Legislature. The style of the body is The General Assembly of the State of Ohio. The number of Senators and Representatives shifts with different years, according to a schedule in the Act of Apportionment. There should be in the present Senate 36 Senators, and in the House 101 Representatives. The regular meetings of the Legislature are biennial, on the first Monday of January of the even years, 1864, 1866, &c. The general election is held on the second Tuesday of October.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary
Chief-Justice	William V. Peck.....	Scioto co.....	Feb. 1861.	\$3,000
County Justice.....	William Y. Gholson*.....	Hamilton co..	" 1865.	3,000
do.	Jacob Brinkerhoff.....	Richland co..	" 1866.	3,000
do.	Josiah Scott.....	Butler co.....	" 1867.	3,000
do.	Rufus P. Ranney.....	Cuyahoga co..	" 1868.	3,000
do.	H. H. Hunter.....	.....	" 1869.	3,000
Clerk.....	Thomas H. Shepard.....	.....	.....	Fees.
Reporter.....	L. J. Critchfield.....	.....	.....	.....

The Judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by the people, and they hold their offices for five years, one judge retiring each year, unless re-elected. The judge having the oldest commission is Chief-Justice. Although the names of six judges are in the foregoing list, the Supreme Court consists of but five Judges; the sixth in the list being the new Justice, who goes on the bench after Chief-Justice Peck retires. This court has original jurisdiction in *quo warranto*,

mandamus, *habeas corpus*, and *procedendo*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other matters. It holds at least one term at Columbus every year, commencing on the ——. For the despatch of the business of the Supreme Court, the State is divided into five circuits, each comprising two of the Common Pleas districts, in each of which the Court holds sessions, presided over by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, according to assignment.

* Resigned. Hon. Joshua R. Swan appointed, Dec. 1863.

Courts of Common Pleas.

The State is divided into ten Common Pleas districts, subdivided into three sections, from each of which one judge is chosen by the electors of the section for five years, who must reside in his district while in office. In the second, fourth, fifth, seventh, and ninth districts, additional judges are chosen in one or more of the sections, to aid in holding courts, and in the sixth and eighth districts an additional judge is chosen for the whole district. The whole number of these Common Pleas Judges in 1862 was forty-two. Their salary is \$1500 each. Their term of office commences on the second Tuesday of February after their election. Courts of Common Pleas are held by one or more of the judges in every county, and more than one court may be held at the same time in each district. District Courts, composed of the judges of the Courts of

Common Pleas of the respective districts, and of one of the judges of the Supreme Court, any three of whom form a quorum, are held in each county at least once in each year. The District Courts have the same original jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, and appellate jurisdiction. There is a Probate Court, with the usual probate jurisdiction, in each county, open at all times, holden by one judge, who is chosen by the voters of each county for three years. Justices of the Peace are elected in each township, for three years. Clerks of the Common Pleas are chosen in each county, by the people, for three years. There is in Cincinnati a Superior Court, presided over by three judges, elected for three years. There are also Superior Courts, with a single judge, in Montgomery and Franklin counties.

Common Pleas Judges.

First District.—M. W. Oliver, Nicholas Headington, Charles C. Murdock.

Second District.—Alexander F. Hume, David L. Meeker, Ebenezer Parsons, George J. Smith, Wm. White.

Third District.—William Lawrence, Benjamin F. Metcalf, Alexander S. Latty, M. C. Whiteley, Josiah S. Plants.

Fourth District.—John Fitch, John L. Greene, S. F. Taylor, W. H. Canfield, Stevenson Burke, Horace Foote, Thomas Bolton, James M. Coffinberry.

Fifth District.—James L. Bates, Thomas D. Ashburn, R. M. Briggs, Alfred L. Dickey.

Sixth District.—William Sample, George W. Geddes, William Given, T. C. Jones.

Seventh District.—John Welch, W. W. Johnson, John P. Plyley, P. B. Ewing, P. Van Trump.

Eighth District.—Nathan Evans, Ezra E. Evans, John W. Okey, George W. McIlvaine.

Ninth District.—J. W. Church, Jacob A. Ambler, Norman L. Chaffee, Charles E. Glidden.

Superior Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Term ends.	Salary.
Hamilton county.....	{ George T. Hoadley..... Bellamy Storer..... Stanley Matthews.....	1864 1865 1866	\$3,500 3,500 3,500
Franklin county.....	F. J. Matthews.....	.....	1,500
Montgomery county.....	Daniel A. Haines.....	.....	1,500

FINANCES.

From the Report of the State Auditor, December, 1862.

The following statement exhibits, in a condensed form, the gross amount of the revenues of the State, and of the several Funds, with the

sources from which they were chiefly derived, and also the disbursements from the several funds respectively.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Bal. in Treasury, Nov. 15,	
1861.....	\$129,176 43
Gen. Rev.—From Taxes.....	\$1,226,511 82
From Canals.....	30,960 85
From other sources.....	138,759 71
	\$1,396,232 38
Mil. Fund—From U. S.	\$724,783 30
From other sources...	91,690 26
	\$816,473 56
Sinking Fund—Taxes....	\$1,249,832 43
Taxes War Loan Levy.	301,623 19

School Lands.....	\$86,218 05
Sales of Stocks and Bonds.....	262,052 17
Other sources.....	43,805 33
	\$1,943,531 17
Com. School Fund—Taxes.....	1,242,630 17
Nat. Road Fund—Tolls.....	19,510 65
Soldiers' Allotment Fund	
—Pay Agents.....	\$20,945 21
Total receipts.....	\$6,368,499 57

Disbursements.

From General Revenue..	\$998,274 98
Gen. Rev.—For Canals	104,949 47
	<u>\$1,103,224 45</u>
Military Fund	920,952 92
Sinking Fund.....	1,899,887 18
Common School Fund.....	1,207,675 90
School Library Fund.....	245 53
National Road Fund.....	16,450 47
Bank Redemp. Fund.....	294 00
Soldiers' Allot. Fund.....	741,312 63
	<u>\$5,890,043 08</u>
Total Disbursements.....	\$5,890,043 08
Balance in Treasury.....	\$478,456 49

Principal Disbursements from the General Revenue.

Amount paid for Judiciary.....	\$79,845 82
Legislature.....	79,220 28
State Officers	12,081 22
Transportation and prosecution of convicts Ohio Penitentiary..	19,466 33
General expenses, repairs, officers, guards, &c., Ohio Penitentiary.	111,741 16
Expenses, repairs, salaries, &c. of Benevolent Institutions.....	193,952 44
Printing and binding.....	21,413 23
Stationery.....	17,658 36
Fuel and gas consumed in State- House.....	9,764 58
Mileage of county treasurers.....	3,638 26
Contingent Expenses of State officers.....	8,478 39
State Board of Agriculture.....	1,807 39
Clerks in the State departments..	16,757 74
United States Direct tax.....	380,100 00
Other items of State expenses...	21,083 88

STATE DEBT.

The outstanding debt consists of—	
Loan of 1856, not bearing interest...	\$1,166 33
“ 1860, 6 per cents.....	1,608,905 07
“ 1865, 5 “	1,015,000 00
“ 1868, 6 “	379,866 00
“ 1870, 6 “	2,183,531 93
“ 1875, 6 “	1,600,000 00
“ 1881, 6 “	4,095,309 47
“ 1886, 6 “	2,400,000 00
	<u>\$13,283,778 80</u>
Total foreign debt.....	\$13,283,778 80
Not bearing interest.....	\$1,825 36
Loan of 1863, 6 per cents. 275,385 00	
“ 1866, 6 “	299,704 32
“ 1868, 6 “	280,969 13
	<u>\$857,883 81</u>
Total domestic debt.....	\$857,883 81
Total funded debt.....	\$14,141,662 61
Annual interest on foreign debt.....	\$786,806 75
Annual interest on domestic debt....	51,363 51
	<u>\$838,170 26</u>
Total.....	\$838,170 26

The terms “domestic” and “foreign” mean simply, in the State, and outside of the State.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY AND TAXATION.

The taxes levied on the duplicate of 1862, to be collected during the fiscal year 1863, were assessed upon the following valuations of property:—

Real estate not in ci- ties and villages....	\$494,101,182 00
Real estate in cities and villages.....	151,568,898 00
Chattel property.....	243,615,212 00
	<u>\$889,285,292 00</u>
Total valuation for 1862.....	\$889,285,292 00

The taxes levied upon this valuation were as follows:—

For State Purposes.

General revenue.....	\$887,661 13
Sinking fund.....	1,242,727 11
War debt fund.....	310,685 31
Common School fund	1,155,220 99
Volunteer relief fund	533,178 80
	<u>\$4,129,473 34</u>
Total State taxes.....	\$4,129,473 34

For County, City, and Borough Purposes.

County tax.....	\$1,159,949 34
Poor tax.....	227,781 54
Bridge tax.....	214,466 11
Building tax.....	157,468 90
Road tax.....	211,864 66
For railroad debts of counties, etc.....	812,204 52
Township tax.....	226,453 84
School & school-house tax.....	1,021,011 52
Other special taxes.....	279,743 04
City, town, & borough taxes.....	1,322,092 52
	<u>\$5,633,035 99</u>
Total local taxes le- vied in 1862.....	\$5,633,035 99

Total taxes of 1862.....	\$9,762,509 33
Add delinquencies and forfeitures..	372,776 30
	<u>\$10,135,285 63</u>

Total taxes of 1862, including de-
linquencies, etc..... \$10,135,285 63

FINANCES OF 1863.—The following general state-
ment is from the Annual Message of Governor
Tod, delivered January 4, 1864:—

“The financial affairs of the State were never
in better condition. Although we have advanced
during the past year for the General Government,
in the care of sick and wounded soldiers, and in
the payment of troops called out to aid in the
capture of Morgan and his band, the sum of
\$153,436.03, and have reduced our public debt,
by payment from the Treasury, the sum of
\$676,752.68, there still remains in the Treasury,
to the credit of General Revenue Fund, on the
15th of November, 1863, the sum of \$423,786.91.”

BANKS.

Condition of the Ohio Banks on the 2d of November, 1863, as shown by the Quarterly Statement of Oriatt Cole, Esq., Auditor of State.

	Seven Independent Banks.	Thirteen Free Banks.	Thirty-six Branches of the State Bank of Ohio.	Totals of all Banks.
<i>Liabilities.</i>				
Capital Stock.....	\$202,500	\$1,045,740	\$3,804,700	\$5,052,940
Safety Fund Stock	199,900	102,100	702,659	1,004,659
Circulation.....	321,467	592,310	5,738,535	6,652,311
Due to Banks, &c.....	157,156	461,860	214,353	833,368
Deposits.....	1,512,686	3,705,529	6,187,245	11,405,440
Total Liabilities, including those not specified.	\$2,570,314	\$6,191,924	\$17,001,434	\$25,763,672
<i>Resources.</i>				
Specie	\$45,886	\$337,728	\$1,444,977	1,828,591
Eastern Deposits.....	301,479	744,846	1,247,012	2,293,336
Notes of other Banks and U.S. Notes.....	243,328	753,341	1,493,269	2,489,938
Due from other Banks.....	60,511	82,221	820,220	970,952
Notes and Bills discounted.....	926,457	2,152,468	8,287,527	11,366,451
State and U.S. Bonds and Mortgages.....	815,720	1,944,123	815,509	3,575,351
Total Resources, including those not specified.	\$2,570,314	\$6,191,924	\$17,001,434	\$25,763,871

The foregoing admits of the following comparisons in respect to circulation and specie at three periods since January, 1862:—

	Nov. 2, 1863.	Nov. 1, 1862.	Feb. 1862.
Circulation	\$6,652,311	\$10,033,922	\$8,217,519
Specie.....	1,828,591	3,370,132	3,153,722

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Report of the State Commissioner for the year ended August 31, 1862.

Youth Enumerated, Enrolled, &c.

Number of white youth in Ohio between 5 and 21 years of age.—Males, 464,190; females, 442,632; total white youth, 906,822.

Number of colored youth between 5 and 21 years of age.—Males, 7097; females, 6971; total colored youth, 14,068; grand total of white and colored youth, 920,890. This statement shows that there are in the State 21,684 more males than females between 5 and 21 years of age, or about 23 males to 22 females.

Number of youth enrolled in the schools during the year.—Common,—males, 365,925; females, 333,675; High,—males, 6325; females, 6681; German and English,—males, 2404; females, 2203; colored,—males, 3868; females, 3588; total males and females, 723,669.

Number of scholars in average daily attendance in school during the year.—Common, males, 117,136; females, 200,993; High,—males, 3194; females, 4139; German and English,—males, 1752; females, 1515; colored,—males, 2369; females, 2244; total males, 224,451; total females, 208,891; total males and females, 433,342.

Enumeration, Enrolment, and Average Attendance for Six Years.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Enumeration	838,037	843,227	865,914	892,844	912,960	920,890
Enrolment.....	603,347	611,720	600,034	685,177	717,726	723,669
Average Daily Attendance	350,867	352,145	350,399	405,592	425,033	433,343

Thus it is seen that there has been in six years an increase in enumeration of 82,853; in enrolment of 120,322; in average daily attendance of 82,476.

Number of Schools.—Common, 14,728; High, 144; German and English, 108; colored, 172; total, 15,152.

Number of teachers employed in the schools during the year.—Common,—males, 9996; females, 10,592; High,—males, 179; females, 90; German and Eng-

lish,—males, 77; females, 16; colored,—males, 121; females, 53; private and select,—males, 86; females, 180; total males, 10,459; total females, 10,931; total males and females, 21,390.

Wages of teachers.—The wages paid teachers per

month show the following averages for all the schools:—male teachers in the high school, \$58.34, in the common schools, \$26.35, in the German and English schools, \$27.58, in the colored schools, \$24.48, in the private and select schools, \$36.39; female teachers in the high school, \$34.04, in the common schools, \$15.32, in the German and English schools, \$26.25, in the colored schools, \$19.45, in the private and select schools, \$17.25. The whole number of school-houses in the State at the date of the report was 10,422, and their value was \$1,649,903; average value per school-house, \$150.

Branches of study taught, and number of scholars in each branch.—Alphabet, 61,855; orthography, 468,024; reading, 490,496; penmanship, 323,066; mental arithmetic, 271,781; written arithmetic, 224,469; geography, 155,224; English grammar, 98,608; physiology, 3816; map-drawing, 9189; composition, 38,755; declamation, 50,863; drawing, 6901; vocal music, 71,459; history, 10,395; algebra, 14,661; geometry, 1794; trigonometry, 9; surveying, 31; natural philosophy, 4054; moral philosophy, 424; mental philosophy, 453; chemistry, 890; rhetoric, 1395; astronomy, 724; geology, 254; zoology, 155; Latin, 2236; Greek, 182; German, 9248; French, 284; botany, 33.

Ohio teachers in the army.—Returns from 47 counties in Ohio, in 1862, showed that 2466 teachers had entered the army; the same proportion for the other 41 counties, from which no returns were received, would have made a total of 4617 Ohio teachers in the military service of the United States. Among the teachers named by the School Commissioner are the following:—Major-General O. M. Mitchel, formerly a teacher in Cincinnati, now deceased. Major-General J. D. Cox, formerly Superintendent of the Public Schools in Warren. Brigadier-General Jacob Ammen, Superintendent of the Public Schools in Ripley. Brigadier-General J. A. Garfield, Principal of the Western Reserve

Eclectic Institute at Hiram. Colonel Lorin Andrews, President of Kenyon College. He was appointed colonel of the 4th Ohio Regiment, and served with honor in Western Virginia, and died on the 18th of September, 1861. Colonel E. B. Andrews, Professor in Marietta College, colonel of the 36th Ohio Regiment. Colonel M. D. Leggett, Superintendent of Public Schools in Zanesville, colonel of the 78th Regiment, and commanding a brigade in Mississippi at the date of the Report. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Young, of the 26th Regiment, was a Professor in the Ohio University at Athens. Lieutenant-Colonel Z. M. Chandler, of the 78th Regiment, was Superintendent of Public Schools in Putnam. Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Wildes, of the 116th Regiment, was Superintendent of the Public Schools in Wooster. Major John McClellan, of the 15th Regiment, was Superintendent of the Public Schools in Cambridge. Major D. F. De Wolf, of the 55th Regiment, was Superintendent of the Public Schools in Tiffin. Major M. W. Smith, of the 1st Ohio Cavalry, was formerly Superintendent of the Public Schools in Defiance.

School Fund.—There is a Permanent State School Fund, amounting to \$2,879,379, the annual interest of which is \$173,712. Besides this, there was raised, in 1863, by State tax for school purposes, \$1,155,221, and by local taxation for school purposes, \$1,021,012. Including a balance on hand from the year previous, the moneys disposable for school purposes, in 1862, amounted to \$3,554,376, and the expenditures for that year were \$2,501,068.

COLLEGES.—Eleven colleges made reports to the Commissioner of Schools in 1862, showing the following aggregates for the whole number:—professors and tutors, 80; students, 1952; graduates in 1862, 151; graduates and under-graduates in the army, 824; value of college buildings and grounds, \$932,000; value of apparatus, \$16,300; value of endowments, \$642,600.

INSANE ASYLUMS.

Statistics of the following Institutions for the year 1862, tabulated from the Reports of the Superintendents.

	CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.			SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.			NORTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.			LONGVIEW INSANE ASYLUM.		
	Males.	Fem.	Tot.	Males.	Fem.	Tot.	Males.	Fem.	Tot.	Males.	Fem.	Tot.
In the Asylum, Nov. 1, 1861.....	132	120	252	78	81	159	72	69	141	166	191	357
Admitted during the year.....	77	80	157	44	48	92	49	50	99	79	59	138
Discharged during the year.....	69	80	149	46	44	90	50	49	99	77	72	149
Remaining, November 1, 1862.....	140	120	260	76	85	161	71	40	141	169	177	346
Discharged recovered.	44	46	90	23	33	61	26	32	58	48	44	92
Discharged improved.	9	13	22	5	6	11	4	3	7	12	14	26
Discharged unimpr'd.	11	13	24	5	2	7	17	12	29	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	4	9	13	8	3	11	3	2	5	17	14	31
Receipts for the year..	\$36,387			\$31,304			\$27,860			\$48,883		
Expenditures for the year.....	35,490			30,850			26,939			48,202		
Locality of Asylum....	Columbus.			Dayton.			Newburg.			Mill Creek, Hamilton co.		
Superintendents	Dr. R. Hills.			Dr. R. Gundry.			Dr. O. C. Kendrick.			Dr. O. M. Langdon		

The Central Asylum reports the following results for twenty-four years, from 1839 to 1863:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole number admitted.....	2,028	1,986	4,014
Discharged.....	1,888	1,866	3,754
Recovered.....	1,031	1,059	2,090
Died.....	272	211	483
Percentage of recoveries on all admitted.....	.....	.....	53.78
Percentage of deaths on all admitted.....	.....	.....	11.16

OHIO REFORM SCHOOL, near LANCASTER, Fairfield county, *Acting Commissioner* George E. Howe.—It is no misuse of terms to style this school a peculiar institution. Its design is to reform and educate juvenile offenders. The school is organized on a plan similar to that of the French Agricultural Colony at Mettray. The inmates are divided into four families, each under the care of a head, called the "Elder Brother." A large farm (1170 acres) is attached to the school. On this the boys labor during several hours each day, five hours being devoted to the school-room. The restraint imposed upon the boys is of the mildest type. There are no walls about the establishment to prevent escape; and yet very few escapes are attempted. The school had been five years in operation in January, 1863, and was regarded as a complete success.

The number of boys in the school, Nov. 1, 1861, was.....	178
Received to Nov. 1, 1862.....	66
Returned.....	3
.....	247
Discharged.....	62
Remaining, Nov. 1, 1862.....	185

There is ample evidence in the Report of the Commissioner that the discipline of the school wins the affections of the boys, and accomplishes effectual reform.

OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, COLUMBUS.—A. D. Lord, *Superintendent*.—From 1838, when this institution was founded, to Dec. 1862, 432 persons were under its training, of

whom 25 were admitted in 1862. The expenditures for the latter year were \$15,294.

OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, COLUMBUS.—Collins Stone, *Superintendent*.—The whole number of pupils on the 4th of November, 1862, was 150,—males, 88, females, 62. The receipts and expenditures for the year were as follow:—Receipts, \$20,007; expenditures, \$19,277.

OHIO STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE YOUTH, COLUMBUS.—Dr. G. A. Doren, *Superintendent*.—Fifty-seven children were under treatment in the year ended Nov. 1862. In many cases aimless and involuntary movements had been replaced by those in response to the will; and some had so far progressed as to be capable of productive labor in the garden, shop, and sewing-room. 28 of these children had been taught to read and write, of whom but 2 knew any thing of words as expressed by letters, when admitted, and 5 could not even talk. All have improved. The receipts and expenditures for the year 1862 were as follow:—Receipts, \$8684; expenditures, \$8434.

OHIO PENITENTIARY, COLUMBUS.—Nathaniel Merion, *Warden*.—Statistics for the year ended Nov. 1, 1862. The number of prisoners remaining on the 1st of November, 1861, was 924, of whom 908 were males, and 16 were females. The number remaining on the 1st of November, 1862, was 768, of whom 18 were females. Decrease in 1862, 156. The number of prisoners committed to the Penitentiary in 1861 was 355; the number committed in 1862 was 237. Decrease in 1862, 118. An inspection of the following table will show that the commitments in 1862 were less in number than in any year since 1856.

TABLE showing the Number of Convictions in the Years 1850 to 1862, inclusive.

Number received.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
1st conviction.....	168	188	223	209	173	115	181	189	237	263	319	326	205
2d ".....	20	10	12	24	45	58	11	46	54	57	49	18	26
3d ".....	3	2	2	3	8	9	3	8	11	8	7	10	3
4th ".....	2	2	.....	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	4	.....	3
5th ".....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total.....	193	203	237	238	229	186	196	244	305	430	379	355	237
Number remaining at the end of each year.....	424	469	508	531	587	606	593	608	693	853	932	924	768

The receipts and expenditures for the year were as follow:—Receipts, \$73,072, of which \$61,504 was from contractors for convict labor; expenditures, \$93,444, of which \$27,178 was for provisions, \$18,299 for clothing, \$5045 for officers' salaries, \$27,937 for guards, and the balance for miscellaneous objects.

AGRICULTURE.—The copious and well-arranged reports of the public officers of Ohio furnish to the people of that State information relating to their agriculture as well as to their other affairs. Thus, they have in the Report of the Auditor of State for 1862, returns of their agriculture for 1861, two years later than that furnished by the United States Census. The following totals are taken from that Report:—

Wheat.—Acres sown.....	1,931,002
Bushels produced.....	20,055,424
Rye.—Acres sown.....	69,374
Bushels produced.....	779,829
Barley.—Acres sown.....	60,501
Bushels produced.....	1,255,049
Corn.—Acres sown.....	2,266,129
Bushels produced.....	74,858,378

Buckwheat.—Acres sown.....	51,389
Bushels produced.....	696,623
Oats.—Acres sown.....	728,722
Bushels produced.....	17,798,794
Meadow.—Acres sown.....	1,461,018
Tons of hay produced.....	1,708,201
Potatoes.—Acres sown.....	80,949
Bushels produced.....	6,556,901
Butter.—Pounds produced.....	35,442,858
Cheese.—Pounds produced.....	20,637,235
Stone Coal.—Bushels mined.....	24,541,843
Sheep killed by dogs.—Number.....	32,061
Value.....	\$63,868
Sheep injured by dogs.—Number.....	24,301
Value.....	\$23,224
Sheep killed and injured by dogs.— Number and value.....	87,092

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF OHIO.

Crime.—The following tabular statement, taken from the Report of E. D. Mansfield, Esq., Commissioner of Statistics, shows the comparative number of indictments for crime in Ohio for six years, with their classification, and also the number of convictions for the same years:—

	No. of indictments.	Against person.	Against property.	Against statutes.	Convictions.
In 1857.....	3,236	587	938	1,696	697
1858.....	3,533	807	987	1,759	1,272
1859.....	3,493	657	966	1,615	1,585
1860.....	3,362	730	737	1,883	1,657
1861.....	2,827	724	597	1,422	1,321
1862.....	2,407	606	671	1,050	1,124
Averages of six years.....	3,139	685	816	1,571	1,276

Marriages.—The number of marriages reported in Ohio for the four years prior to 1863 stand as follow:—For 1859, 22,671; for 1860, 23,106; for 1861, 22,251; for 1862, 19,540.

Violent Deaths.—Reports from the clerks and coroners of the several counties of Ohio show the following aggregates and averages of the various classes of violent deaths in Ohio for the years named:—

	Homicides.	Suicides.	Casualties.
In 1858.....	65	70	310
1859.....	48	87	309
1860.....	77	85	359
1861.....	72	118	496
1862.....	57	95	441
Averages of five years.....	64	91	383

Deeds, Leases, Mortgages, and Liens.—The total numbers of instruments of these classes recorded in the several counties in Ohio for the year ending July 1, 1862, are reported as follow:—Deeds and leases, 49,494; mortgages and liens, 21,963; amount of property secured, \$22,759,253.

Debts Public and Private.—The investigations of Mr. Mansfield on this subject lead him to the

conclusion that the public and private debts of the State, counties, cities, associations, and individuals of Ohio, stood about as follow for the years named:—1859, \$189,593,346; 1860, \$169,070,527; 1861, \$166,705,282.

OHIO AND THE WAR.—From the 17th of April, 1861, when the 1st and 2d Regiments left the State for Washington, to the close of 1862, Ohio sent to the field 182,704 men. Of these, 26,893 were for three months, 154,015 were for three years, and 1796 drafted men for nine months. They were organized into 146 regiments, 2 battalions, and 2 companies of infantry; 7 regiments, 1 battalion, 1 squadron, and 6 companies of cavalry; 1 regiment and 22 batteries of artillery; and 6 companies of sharpshooters. The details are given, with other particulars of interest, in the subjoined table, compiled from the Reports of the Adjutant-General of the State.

MILITARY OPERATIONS OF OHIO, 1863.—From Governor Tod's message of January 4, 1864, we extract the following:—

"We have raised within the past year 15,060 troops. This, added to the number reported to the last General Assembly, swells the grand Union army from Ohio to 200,671.

TABLE showing the number of Soldiers sent to the field by the State of Ohio to the close of 1862; showing also the Term of Service, the Arm of Service, the Original Commanding Officer, the Number of Men in each Organization, the Date of their Departure, and the Commanding Officer, Dec. 31, 1862.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	Number of Men.	Date of Departure.	Commanding Officer, Dec. 31, 1863.
3 y'rs.	1st Infantry....	Col. B. F. Smith.....	1,001	Oct. 29, 1861.	Col. E. A. Parrot.
"	2d "	" L. H. Harris.....	913	Sept. 14, "	" L. A. Harris.
"	3d "	" Isaac H. Marrow....	910	June 23, "	" John Beatty.
"	4th "	" John S. Mason.....	1,004	June 23, "	" John S. Mason.
"	5th "	" Sam'l H. Dunning....	941	June 26, "	" John H. Patrick.
"	6th "	" W. K. Bosley.....	931	July 1, "	" N. L. Anderson.
"	7th "	" E. B. Tyler.....	1,006	June 24, "	" Wm. R. Creighton.
"	8th "	" S. S. Carroll.....	905	July 7, "	" S. S. Carroll.
"	9th "	" Rob't L. McCook....	974	June 25, "	" Gustav Kemmerling
"	10th "	" Wm. H. Lytle.....	958	June 26, "	" Wm. H. Lytle.
"	11th "	" Chas. A. DeVilliers..	887	July 6, "	" Philander P. Lane.
"	12th "	" Carr B. White.....	937	July 2, "	" Carr B. White.
"	13th "	" Wm. S. Smith.....	900	June 27, "	" Joseph G. Hawkins.
"	14th "	" Jas. B. Steedman....	996	Oct. 2, "	" George P. Este.
"	15th "	" Moses R. Dickey.....	938	Sept. 2, "	" Wm. Wallace.
"	16th "	" J. Fitzroy DeCourcy.	923	Dec. 16, "	" J. F. DeCourcy.
"	17th "	" John M. Connell....	852	Sept. 30, "	" John M. Connell.
"	18th "	" Timothy R. Stanley..	921	Oct. 29, "	" Timothy R. Stanley.
"	19th "	" Samuel Beatty.....	996	Oct. 29, "	" Samuel Beatty.
"	20th "	" Charles Whittlesey..	916	Nov. 1, "	" Manning Force.
"	21st "	" Jesse S. Norton.....	889	Sept. 30, "	" James M. Neibling.
"	22d "	" Crafts J. Wright....	850	Sept. 6, "	" Oliver Wood.
"	23d "	" E. Parker Scammon..	927	June 22, "	" R. B. Hayes.
"	24th "	" Jacob Ammen.....	923	June 25, "	" Frederick C. Jones.*
"	25th "	" E. A. Jones.....	940	July 22, "	" Wm. P. Richardson.
"	26th "	" E. P. Fyffe.....	914	July 25, "	" E. P. Fyffe.
"	27th "	" John W. Fuller.....	898	Aug. 20, "	" John W. Fuller.
"	28th "	" Augustus Moor.....	1,002	Oct. 8, "	" August Moor.
"	29th "	" Lewis P. Buckley....	988	Jan. 17, 1862.	" L. P. Buckley.
"	30th "	" B. Ewing.....	796	Aug. 30, 1861.	" Hugh Ewing.†
"	31st "	" Moses B. Walker....	970	Sept. 27, "	" Moses B. Walker.
"	32d "	" Thos. H. Ford.....	884	Oct. 30, "	" Benjamin F. Potts.
"	33d "	" Joshua W. Sill.....	710	Oct. 13, "	" Oscar F. Moore.
"	34th "	" Abraham S. Piatt....	953	Sept. 14, "	" John T. Toland.
"	35th "	" Ferd. Vanderveer....	812	Sept. 25, "	" Ferd. Vanderveer.
"	36th "	" George Crook.....	850	Sept. 10, "	" E. B. Andrews.
"	37th "	" Edward Siber.....	867	Oct. 8, "	" Edward Siber.
"	38th "	" Edwin D. Bradley....	968	Sept. 30, "	" Edward H. Phelps.
"	39th "	" John Groesbeck.....	977	Sept. 11, "	" Edward T. Noyes.
"	40th "	" Jon. Cranor.....	890	Dec. 17, "	" Jonathan Cranor.
"	41st "	" Wm. B. Hazen.....	889	Oct. 29, "	" Wm. B. Hazen.
"	42d "	" James A. Garfield..	941	Dec. 14, "	" Lionel Sheldon.
"	43d "	" J. L. Kirby Smith..	925	Feb. 20, 1862.	" Wager Swayne.
"	44th "	" S. A. Gilbert.....	925	Oct. 12, 1861.	" Samuel A. Gilbert.
"	45th "	" Lt.-Col. Voris.....	946	Aug. 20, 1862.	" Benjamin P. Kunkle.
"	46th "	" Col. Worthington....	865	Feb. 17, "	" C. W. Walcott.
"	47th "	" Fred. Poshner.....	830	Sept. 1861.	" L. S. Elliott.
"	48th "	" Sullivan.....	938	Feb. 16, 1862.	" Peter J. Sullivan.
"	49th "	" Wm. H. Gibson.....	866	Sept. 20, 1861.	" Wm. H. Gibson.
"	50th "	" Ryan.....	924	Sept. 1862.	" A. E. Strickland.
"	51st "	" Stanley Matthews....	965	Oct. 29, 1861.	" Stanley Matthews.
"	52d "	" Jones.....	978	Aug. 23, 1862.	" Daniel McCook.
"	53d "	" Appler.....	899	Feb. 16, "	" Wills S. Jones.
"	54th "	" Smith.....	709	Feb. 16, "	" Thos. K. Smith.
"	55th "	" John C. Lee.....	966	Jan. 11, "	" John C. Lee.
"	56th "	" Kinney.....	863	Feb. 10, "	" Peter Kinney.
"	57th "	" Mungen.....	937	Feb. 16, "	" Wm. Mungen.
"	58th "	" Bausenwein.....	873	Feb. 9, "	" Lt.-Col. Peter Dister.‡
"	59th "	" James P. Fyffe.....	609	Sept. 1861.	" Col. James P. Fyffe.
"	60th "	" Trimble.....	867	April 1, 1862.	" Wm. S. Trimble.
"	61st "	" Schleich.....	876	May 27, "	" S. J. McGroarty.
"	62d "	" Francis B. Pond.....	936	Jan. 17, "	" Francis B. Pond.
"	63d "	" Craig.....	904	Feb. 2, "	" John W. Sprague.
"	64th "	" Forsythe.....	890	Dec. 16, 1861.	" John Ferguson.

* Killed at Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862. † Ap. Brig.-Gen. of Vols. ‡ Killed at Vicksburg, Dec. 29, 1862.

TABLE showing the Number of Soldiers sent to the Field by the State of Ohio, &c.—Continued.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	Number of Men.	Date of Departure.	Commanding Officer, Dec. 31, 1863.
3 y'rs.	65th Infantry..	Col. Charles G. Harker..	909	Dec. 16, 1861.	Col. Charles G. Harker.
"	66th " "	" Charles Candy.....	921	Jan. 16, 1862.	" Charles Candy.
"	67th " "	" Otto Burstenbinder.....	1,025	Jan. 19, "	" A. C. Voris.
"	68th " "	" Sam'l H. Steedman.....	990	Feb. 9, "	" Robert K. Scott.
"	69th " "	" Campbell	900	April 19, "	" Wm. B. Cassilly.
"	70th " "	" Cockerill.....	944	Feb. 17, "	" Joseph R. Cockerill.
"	71st " "	Lt.-Col. Kyle.....	879	Feb. 16, "	Lt.-Col. Geo. W. Andrews.
"	72d " "	" R. P. Buckland.....	1,010	Feb. 15, "	Col. R. P. Buckland.
"	73d " "	" Orland Smith.....	891	Jan. 23, "	" Orland Smith.
"	74th " "	Col. Moody	970	April 20, "	" Granville Moody.
"	75th " "	" McLean	921	Jan. 23, "	" R. A. Constable.
"	76th " "	" Woods	929	Feb. 9, "	" Charles R. Woods.
"	77th " "	" Hildebrand	910	Feb. 17, "	" Jesse Hildebrand.
"	78th " "	" Gilbert	908	Feb. 10, "	" M. D. Leggett.
"	79th " "	" Constable	857	Sept. 6, "	" H. G. Kennett.
"	80th " "	" Eckley.....	919	Feb. 20, "	" Ephraim R. Eckley.
"	81st " "	" Thomas Morton.....	950	Oct. 1861.	" Thomas Morton.
"	82d " "	" James Cantwell.....	931	Jan. 23, 1862.	" J. S. Robinson.
"	83d " "	" Fred. W. Moore.....	1,010	Sept. 6, "	" Frederick W. Moore.
3 mo's	84th " "	" Wm. Lawrence.....	1,021	June 10, "	" Wm. Lawrence.
"	85th " "	" C. W. B. Allison.....	871	State service.	" C. W. B. Allison.
"	86th " "	" Barnabas Burns.....	977	June 18, 1862.	" Barnabas Burns.
"	87th " "	" Henry B. Banning.....	1,024	June 29, "	" Henry B. Banning.
"	88th " "	Lt.-Col. E. A. Bratton.....	620	State service.	Lt.-Col. E. A. Bratton.
3 y'rs.	89th " "	Col. John G. Marshall.....	993	Aug. 31, 1862.	Col. Jos. D. Hatfield.
"	90th " "	" Isaac N. Ross.....	965	Aug. 29, "	" Isaac N. Ross.
"	91st " "	" John A. Turley.....	954	Sept. 15, "	" John A. Turley.
"	92d " "	" N. H. Van Vorhes.....	905	Sept. 15, "	" N. H. Van Vorhes.
"	93d " "	" Charles Anderson.....	967	Aug. 23, "	" Chas. Anderson.
"	94th " "	" Jos. W. Frizell.....	1,010	Aug. 28, "	" Jos. W. Frizell.
"	95th " "	" Wm. L. McMillen.....	1,017	Aug. 20, "	" W. L. McMillen.
"	96th " "	" Jos. W. Vance.....	1,014	Aug. 29, "	" Jos. W. Vance.
"	97th " "	" John Q. Lane.....	964	Sept. 7, "	" John Q. Lane.
"	98th " "	" George Webster	985	Aug. 23, "	" C. L. Poorman.
"	99th " "	" Albert Langworthy.....	1,020	Aug. 30, "	" Peter T. Swaine.
"	100th " "	" John C. Groom.....	1,014	Sept. 8, "	" John C. Groom.
"	101st " "	" Leander Stem*.....	980	Sept. 4, "	" Leander Stem.
"	102d " "	" Wm. Given.....	1,061	Sept. 4, "	" Wm. Given.
"	103d " "	" John S. Casement.....	975	Sept. 3, "	" John S. Casement.
"	104th " "	" James W. Reilley.....	1,017	Aug. 31, "	" James W. Reilley.
"	105th " "	" Albert S. Hall.....	1,009	Aug. 21, "	" A. S. Hall.
"	106th " "	.....	703	Sept. 21, "	Lt.-Col. Gustav Tafel.
"	107th " "	Col. Seraphim Meyer.....	850	Oct. 30, "	Col. Seraphim Meyer.
"	108th " "	.....	625	Sept. 30, "	Lt.-Col. Geo. T. Limberg.
"	110th " "	Col. J. Warren Keifer.....	797	Oct. 19, "	Col. J. Warren Keifer.
"	111th " "	" John R. Bond.....	1,011	Sept. 11, "	" John R. Bond.
"	112th " "	Capt. Wm. J. Colliflower.....	270	Nov. 6, "	(not fully org. date Rep.)
"	113th " "	Col. James A. Wilcox.....	819	Dec. 28, "	Col. Jas. A. Wilcox.
"	114th " "	" John Cradlebaugh.....	910	Nov. 26, "	" John Cradlebaugh.
"	115th " "	" A. J. Lucy.....	972	Oct. 5, "	" A. J. Lucy.
"	116th " "	" James Washburne.....	897	Sept. "	" James Washburne.
"	117th " "	.....	796	Sept. "	Lt.-Col. C. G. Hawley.
"	118th " "	Col. Samuel R. Mott.....	908	Sept. 11, "	Col. Samuel R. Mott.
"	120th " "	Col. Daniel French.....	949	Oct. 23, "	Col. Daniel French
"	121st " "	" Wm. P. Reid.....	943	Sept. 11, "	" Wm. P. Reid.
"	122d " "	" Wm. M. Ball.....	936	Oct. 22, "	" Wm. M. Ball.
"	123d " "	" Wm. T. Wilson.....	969	Oct. 16, "	" Wm. T. Wilson
"	124th " "	" O. H. Payne.....	847	Dec. 31, "	" O. H. Payne.
"	125th " "	" Emerson Opydye.....	731	Jan. 2, 1863.	" Emerson Opydye.
"	126th " "	" Benj. F. Smith.....	889	Sept. 16, 1862.	" Benj. F. Smith.
Total			113,132		
3 y'rs.	1st Cavalry	Col. Minor Milliken.....	1,039	Dec. 16, 1861.	Col. Minor Milliken.*
"	2d " "	" Charles Doubleday.....	1,177	.....	" August Kautz.

* Killed at Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862.

TABLE showing the Number of Soldiers sent to the Field by the State of Ohio, &c.—Continued.

Term of Service	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	Number of Men.	Date of Departure.	Commanding Officer, Dec. 31, 1861.
3 y'rs.	3d Cavalry	Col. Lewis Zahm.....	1,115	Feb. 10, 1862.	Col. Lewis Zahm.
"	4th "	" John Kennett.....	823	.....	" John Kennett.
"	5th "	" W. H. H. Taylor.....	1,074	Feb. 26, 1862.	" W. H. H. Taylor.
"	6th "	" Wm. R. Lloyd	778	May 13, "	" Wm. R. Lloyd.
"	7th "	" Israel Garrard.....	1,204	.....	" Israel Garrard.
"	McLaughlin's Squadron ....	.....	197	Dec. 16, 1861.	Maj. Gaylord McFall.
"	Independent Companies.	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2d " ....	.....	85	.....	Capt. Frank Smith.
"	3d " ....	.....	79	.....	" John S. Foster.
"	4th " ....	.....	98	.....	" James L. Foley.
"	5th " ....	.....	90	.....	" Jephtha Garrard.
"	6th " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1st Battalion Cavalry.....	.....	367	.....	Lt.-Col. Wm. O. Collins.
	Total .....	.....	8,126		
"	Artillery.	Col. James Barnett.....	1,800	No date given in the Adjutant-General's Report.	Col. James Barnett.
"	1st Regiment... Independent Batteries.	.....	.....		.....
"	1 "	Capt. Jas. McMullen.....	156		Capt. Jas. R. McMullen.
"	2 "	" Thos. J. Carlin.....	150		" Thomas J. Carlin.
"	3 " ....	.....	161		" Wm. S. Williams.
"	4 "	Capt. Lewis Hoffman.....	154		" Lewis Hoffman.
"	5 "	" A. Hickenlooper...	150		" A. Hickenlooper.
"	6 "	" Cullen Bradley.....	146		" Cullen Bradley.
"	7 " ....	.....	150		" Silas A. Burnap.
"	8 " ....	.....	148		" Chas. H. Schmidt.
"	9 "	Capt. Henry S. Wetmore.	156		" Harrison B. York.
"	10 " ....	.....	150		" H. Berlace White.
"	11 "	Capt. Frank C. Sands....	152		" Frank C. Sands.
"	12 " ....	.....	150		" Aaron C. Johnson.
"	13 " ....	.....	156		" John B. Myers.
"	14 "	Capt. Jerome B. Burrows	156		" Jerome B. Burrows.
"	15 " ....	.....	156		" Edward Spear.
"	16 "	Capt. Jas. A. Mitchell...	150		" James A. Mitchell.
"	17 "	" A. W. Blount.....	153	Oct. 1, 1862.	" A. W. Blount.
"	18 "	" C. C. Aleshire.....	149	Oct. 1, "	" C. C. Aleshire.
"	19 "	" Jos. C. Shields.....	152	Oct. 6, "	" Jos. C. Shields.
"	20 "	" Louis Smithnight.	152	Dec. 31, "	" Louis Smithnight.
	Total .....	.....	4,847		
	Independent Infantry Organizations.	.....	.....
.....	Hoffman's Battalion	Maj. W. S. Pierson.....	394	.....	Maj. W. S. Pierson.
.....	Gov's. Guards...	" Peter Zinn.....	405	.....	" Peter Zinn.
.....	Dennison "	Capt. E. V. Brookfield...	101	.....	Capt. E. V. Brookfield.
.....	Trumbull "	" Chas. W. Smith....	93	.....	" Chas. W. Smith.
	Total .....	.....	993		
	Sharpshooters.	.....	.....
.....	1st Company....	Capt. Calvin Reed.....	92	.....	Capt. Calvin Reed.
.....	2d "	" Camp. Dougherty.	89	.....	" Camp. Dougherty.
.....	3d "	" George A. Taylor..	97	.....	" Geo. A. Taylor.
.....	4th "	" Jacob Flegle.....	88	.....	" Jacob Flegle.
.....	5th "	" G. M. Barber.....	98	.....	" G. M. Barber.
.....	6th "	" Charles Coe.....	83	.....	" Charles Coe.
	Total .....	.....	547		

Recapitulation.

Infantry	113,132
Independent Infantry.....	993
Cavalry	8,126
Artillery	4,847
Sharpshooters.....	547
Add 22 regiments of infantry, 3 months' men of 1861.....	22,000
Add 2 batteries of artillery, 3 months' men of 1861.....	200
Add 2 companies of cavalry, 3 months' men of 1861.....	180
Add recruits sent to the field in 1861-2....	30,883
Add drafted men sent to old regiments, 1862.....	1,796
Total, 1861 and 1862.....	182,704

Note.—The three-months men from Ohio, of April, 1861, were organized into 22 regiments of infantry, 2 batteries of artillery, and 2 companies of cavalry. Of the infantry regiments, 13 were organized under the President's call for 75,000 men; and 2 of these were sent immediately to Washington, and the other 9 went to Camp Dennison. At the same time the State authorities organized 9 other regiments for State defence,—also for three months; and these were subsequently sent to West Virginia, where they did good service. These make up the 22 regiments of three-months men set down at the foot of the table as containing 22,000 men. No other figures are given concerning them, in the Reports of the Adjutant-General; nor do those Reports preserve the *personnel* of their organization. After the 13 regiments of three-months men, who went to the field, had returned, they, and the 9 regiments still

remaining at Camp Dennison, were reorganized for the three-years service, retaining their original numbers, from 1st to 22d, as they appear in the foregoing table. As far as the original commanding officers of the three-months men can be traced in reports, they were the same as already given for the three-years service, with the following exceptions:—The 1st was reorganized by Colonel B. F. Smith, *vice* Colonel A. D. McCook; the 15th was reorganized by Colonel Dickey, *vice* Colonel —; the 16th was reorganized by Colonel J. F. DeCoursey, *vice* Colonel —; and the 20th was reorganized by Colonel Charles Whittlesley, *vice* Colonel —.

Enrolment of Militia and the Draft of 1862.—Under the requisition of July, 1862, for 300,000 militia, an enrolment of the Ohio militia was made by the township assessors. Their returns show an aggregate of 425,147 enrolled as liable to military duty at that time. Between the enrolment and the day finally fixed for the draft, so many volunteers had come forward for three years that the number ultimately drafted was but 12,251. Of these, a large number volunteered by themselves or by substitutes for three years, and 4617 were discharged for disability, &c., so that the actual number of drafted men sent to the field to the close of 1862 was but 1796.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The Report of Adjutant-General Charles W. Hill, dated Dec. 31, 1862, is an octavo pamphlet of 139 pages, with interesting details of the progress of military operations in Ohio during the year 1862. Owing, however, to the duplication of regiments bearing the same number in the line, it is difficult sometimes to identify which of two with the same number is the one to which particular officers belong.

XXVI. MICHIGAN.

Settled in 1670. Admitted into the Union, Jan. 26, 1837. *Capital*, Lansing. *Area*, 56,243 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 749,113.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	AUSTIN BLAIR.....	Jackson.....	Jan. 1865.	\$1,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Charles S. May.....	Kalamazoo.....	" "	\$3 per day.*
Secretary of State.....	James B. Porter.....	Allegan.....	" "	\$800
Dep. Secretary of State...	George H. House.....	"	" "	700
State Treasurer	John Owen	Detroit	" "	1,000
Auditor-General.....	Emil Anneke.....	Lansing	" "	1,000
Sup't of Pub. Instruction	John M. Gregory.....	Ann Arbor.....	" "	1,000
Attorney-General.....	Albert Williams.....	Ionia.....	" "	800
Com. of Land Office.....	Samuel S. Lacey.....	Marshall.....	" "	800
Adjutant-General.....	John Robertson.....	Detroit .....	.....	1,500
Quartermaster-General	Williams Hammond.....	Marshall.....	.....	1,200
Board of Education.....	Daniel E. Brown	Flint .....	.....	.....
	Whitner J. Baxter	Jonesville .....	.....	.....
	Edwin Willets	Monroe .....	.....	.....
	Edward C. Walker	Detroit	Jan. 1866.	.....
Regents of the University.....	George Willard.....	Battle Creek.....	" "	.....
	Thomas D. Gilbert.....	Grand Rapids.....	" 1868.	.....
	Thomas J. Joslin.....	Flint .....	" "	.....
	Henry C. Knight.....	Detroit.....	" 1870.	.....
	J. Eastman Johnson.....	Centreville.....	" "	.....
	Alvah Sweetzer.....	Port Huron.....	" 1872.	.....
	James A. Swezey.....	Hastings.....	" "	.....

* While presiding over the Senate.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor-General, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the Land Office, Attorney-General, and member of the Board of Education are chosen by the people every two years, at a general election held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November. In the month of April, every second year, two Regents of the University are chosen by the people for a term of eight years. The Board of Regents consists of eight members, who were all chosen in 1863: two of these, however, retire every second year, as stated in the foregoing table. Senators, 32 in number, and Representatives, not exceeding 100 in number, constitute the Legislature of Michigan. They are chosen by the people every second year, at the general election in November. The present

House of Representatives has 100 members. The Legislature is required to assemble, in regular session, on the first Wednesday in January *biennially*, in the odd years, 1863, '65, &c. To qualify a resident to vote, he must be above the age of twenty-one, must have resided in the State three months, and in his election district ten days. Subject to these qualifications, every white male citizen, and every white male inhabitant of the State on the 24th of June, 1835, and every white male inhabitant of the State on the 1st of January, 1850, who shall have legally declared his intention to become a citizen six months before an election, or who shall have resided in the State two years and six months, having declared his intentions, &c., and every civilized male Indian not a member of any tribe, is entitled to vote.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Chief Justice	George Martin	Grand Rapids.....	Dec. 31, 1867.	\$2,500
Associate Justice.....	Isaac P. Christiancy.....	Monroe	" 1865.	2,500
" "	James V. Campbell.....	Detroit	" 1871.	2,500
" "	Randolph Manning.....	Pontiac	" 1869.	2,500

Circuit Court.

District.	Judge.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
First.....	Franklin Johnson.....	Monroe.....	Dec. 31, 1869.	\$1,500
Second	Perrin M. Smith.....	Centreville.....	" "	1,500
Third.....	Benjamin F. H. Witherell.....	Detroit	" "	1,500
Fourth	Edwin Lawrence.....	Ann Arbor.....	" "	1,500
Fifth.....	Benjamin F. Graves.....	Battle Creek.....	" "	1,500
Sixth.....	Sanford M. Green.....	Pontiac	" "	1,500
Seventh.....	Josiah Turner.....	Owosso.....	" "	1,500
Eighth	Louis S. Lovell.....	Ionia.....	" "	1,500
Ninth.....	Flavius J. Littlejohn	Allegan.....	" "	1,500
Tenth	Jabez G. Sutherland.....	East Saginaw.....	" "	1,500
Eleventh.....	Daniel Goodwin.....	Upper Peninsula.....	" "	1,500

The judicial power of Michigan is vested in one Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, Probate Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. Municipal Courts for civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature in cities. The Supreme Court has a general superintending control over all inferior courts. It has power to issue writs of error, *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *procedendo*, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same. In all other cases it has appellate jurisdiction only. Four terms of the court must be held annually. The times and places for holding these terms, as now arranged, are—one at Lansing on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in January; another at the same place on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in July; one at Detroit on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in April; and another at the same place on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in October. The court consists of four judges, chosen by the people at an election held for the purpose on the first Mon-

day in April. The Judges of the Supreme Court hold their offices for eight years, one judge retiring every second year unless re-elected. The court must be in session each term long enough to hear all the cases ready for argument, and must determine all cases either at the term they are argued or early in the following term. The clerk of the county holding the court is clerk of the Supreme Court. Judges of the Circuit Court are chosen by the people of their respective districts, at the elections held in April, to hold office for six years. Prosecuting officers are elected by the people of each county, to hold office for two years. By the act of Feb. 12, 1859, grand juries are not to attend any court unless the judge thereof shall so direct in writing, filed with the clerk of the court. Criminal proceedings are to be conducted by informations in lieu of indictments,—the information to be verified by the oath of the prosecuting officer, complainant, or some other person, and the same rules to govern in the setting forth of offences as in indictment. The prosecut-

ing attorney must subscribe his name thereto, and must endorse thereon the names of the witnesses known to him at the time of the filing of the information in court. The proceedings in holding to bail are the same as in indictments. No information can be found against any person for any offence unless such person shall have had, or waived, a preliminary examination therefor. The Circuit Courts have original jurisdiction in all mat-

ters, civil and criminal, not prohibited by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals. They have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, injunction, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, and other writs necessary to carry into effect their judgments, &c., and to give them general control over inferior tribunals within their jurisdiction.

FINANCES.

From the Report of the Auditor for the year ending Nov. 30, 1862, the following statement is compiled.

Total receipts for the year.....	\$1,124,595 10
Total expenditures.....	\$924,387 61
Add amount overdrawn at the commencement of the year.....	23,334 53
	<u>\$947,722 14</u>
Balance, Nov. 30, 1862....	\$176,872 96

Principal sources of Income.

Taxes Collected.....	\$325,245
Sales of Land for Taxes.....	86,980
Delinquent Taxes.....	93,896
Railroads.....	172,401
Sundry other Items of Taxes, and Miscel- laneous.....	97,302
University Fund.....	13,669
University Interest Fund.....	17,804
Primary School Fund.....	35,031
Primary School Interest Fund.....	63,961
Normal School Interest Fund.....	3,010
Swamp-Land Fund.....	29,696
Swamp-Land Interest Fund.....	9,271
Asylum Fund.....	3,752
War Fund.....	153,151
Sault St. Marie Canal Fund.....	15,000

Principal items of Expenditure.

Salaries.....	\$18,596
Extra Clerks.....	4,597
Judiciary.....	32,999
State Prison.....	8,000
Penitentiary Bonds.....	13,000
Reform School.....	18,000
Legislature (extra).....	9,382
Internal Improvement Fund.....	117,343
University Interest Fund.....	56,251
Primary School Interest Fund.....	127,495
Normal School Interest Fund.....	10,024
Swamp-Land Fund.....	32,938
Asylum Fund.....	65,027

War Fund.....	159,902
Sault St. Marie Canal Fund.....	6,775

Expenditures, &c. on account of the War.—During the year, bonds were sold to the amount of \$158,200, yielding the net amount of \$150,539.94; and to this was added an amount of interest, &c., making the whole war fund for the year \$193,831.12. Of this there was expended during the year, on all accounts, \$176,247.15. The total expenditures on account of the war from its commencement to Nov. 30, 1862, were \$696,403.80, of which the State had been repaid by the United States \$92,000, and had received credit on account of direct tax, \$426,498.84; in all, \$518,498.84.

STATE DEBT.—The total interest-bearing debt of the State, including part-paid bonds at legal rate of adjustment, and canal bonds guaranteed by the State, stood, on the 1st day of January, 1863, after paying war loan bonds advertised for, thus:—temporary loan, \$50,000; renewal loan, \$216,000; war loan (without further sale), \$567,200; two-million loan, \$2,000,000; canal loan, guaranteed, \$100,000; outstanding internal-improvement warrants, \$3,553.75; total, \$2,936,753.75.

Under existing provisions of law, this debt is subject to rapid reduction through the appropriate sinking funds; or, in case the bonds cannot be purchased, the sinking funds are subject to rapid accumulation. During the year, the State debt was increased by the amount of war bonds sold \$158,200, and reduced by the payment of penitentiary bonds \$13,000, and internal improvement warrant bonds \$50, taking up the last of these two classes of bonds.

FINANCES, 1863.—The State Auditor reports Dec. 29, 1863, that the total available resources of the Treasury for the year, to Dec. 1, were \$3,481,089, of which \$2,009,210 was from the sale of State bonds. The total expenditures for the year were \$3,127,486, of which \$2,035,285 was for repayment of State bonds. The balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1863, was \$353,603.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF MICHIGAN, NOV. 30, 1863.

Capital Stock.....	\$558,192 71
Circulation.....	198,866 00
Deposits.....	1,618,707 03
Due to other Banks.....	77,763 38
Other liabilities.....	82,272 01
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$2,535,801 13</u>

Notes and Bills discounted.....	\$1,235,614 62
Specie.....	98,388 56
Due from other Banks.....	554,753 41
Notes and Securities of the U.S. and State.....	440,757 00
Mortgages, Real Estate, &c.....	206,287 54

Total resources..... \$2,535,801 13

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Statistics from the Superintendent's Report, dated Dec. 26, 1862.—Number of school districts reporting, 4628; increase for the year, 65; number of districts reporting graded schools, 116; increase for year, 13; number of districts reporting 100 children, and authorized to establish graded schools, 251; number of children between 5 and 20 years of age, 261,323; increase over the number reported previous year, 6790; whole number who attended the public schools, 207,332; increase for the year, 4828; number who attended under 5 or over 20 years of age, 9261; average number of months of school for each district, 6; average number of months pupils attended school, 3.4; number of male teachers employed, 2380; number of female teachers employed, 5958; total number of teachers employed, 8338; increase over the previous year, 527; number of township libraries, 160; number of volumes in township libraries, 52,090; number of district libraries, 2289; number of volumes in district libraries, 101,574; districts supposed to have libraries, but not reporting, 699; value of school-houses and sites, \$1,673,258.

School revenues for year.—Moneys on hand, September 2, 1861, \$65,082.99; receipts from Primary School Interest Fund, \$126,464.16; receipts from two-mill tax, \$248,934.28; collected on rate bills; \$43,202.76; received for tuition of non-resident scholars, \$11,481.68; raised by district taxes for payment of teachers, \$84,352.89; raised by district taxes for other purposes, \$161,460.54; library moneys received from fines, &c., \$5,989.52; funds not reported,—errors in reports, \$35,425.22; total revenue for the year, \$783,394.04.

Expenditures for year.—Paid male teachers, \$221,865.26; paid female teachers, \$269,428.31; total amount paid teachers, \$491,293.57; building and repairing school-houses, \$112,877.96; paid for library books, \$5,040.82; paid for all other purposes, \$79,859.77; amount reported on hand, September 1, 1862, \$94,321.92; total, \$783,394.04.

The following tabular statement exhibits the steady progress in the school interests of the State from 1855:—

YEAR.	Number of children between 4 and 18 years of age.	Number of children attending school.	Number of Male Teachers.	Number of Female Teachers.	Average number of Months School.	Amount of wages paid Teachers.	Amount raised by Rate Bills.	For Building and Repairing School-Houses.
1855.....	187,549	142,307	1,600	3,474	5.5	\$295,231 29	\$83,932 84	\$137,120 68
1856.....	203,274	153,116	1,775	3,746	6.0	353,077 76	100,009 49	.....
1857.....	215,928	162,936	2,131	4,605	5.7	423,129 22	121,651 14	161,350 91
1858.....	227,010	173,594	2,326	4,905	6.0	442,226 37	118,098 89	140,491 01
1859.....	237,541	183,759	2,444	4,058	5.6	435,321 27	104,869 20	103,508 45
1860.....	240,684	192,937	2,599	5,344	6.2	467,286 50	67,484 88	124,623 37
1861.....	*254,533	202,504	2,326	5,485	6.1	500,053 66	56,469 29	122,715 00
1862.....	*261,323	207,332	2,380	5,958	6.0	491,293 55	43,202 76	112,877 96

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, YPSILANTI.—A. S. Welch, *Principal.*—The State Board of Education report this institution as still (1862) pursuing a course of unabated usefulness. The number of students during the year was 407 in the Normal Department and 86 in the Model School. It was opened in April, 1853, and had sent out, to the above date, 110 graduates, many of whom were employed as teachers in the graded schools. During the six years prior to 1863, it had furnished to the primary schools of the State more than 100 teachers annually. Applicants for admission to the Normal School must be, if males, 18 years of age, if females, 16 years of age; and they must pledge themselves to engage, after graduation, in teaching in the public schools of the State. The tuition fee for the summer term is \$2, and for the winter term \$3. For the year 1862 the expenditures were \$10,913.84, and the receipts were \$11,684.86, of which \$10,000 were from the State and \$1555 from tuition fees.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR.—The University of the State of Michigan owes its origin to a grant of lands by Congress to the Territory of

Michigan. As early as 1804, an entire township was thus reserved for the endowment of such an institution. In the year 1826, a new act was passed increasing the grant to 72 sections, or two entire townships. These lands were carefully selected, and from their sale has arisen the magnificent fund, amounting, in 1862, to \$525,000, from which the University is mainly supported. Various ordinances of the old Territory of Michigan were passed with a view to establishing the University, but it was not until 1837, after the State was admitted into the Union, that it was finally established. A Medical Department was added in 1850, and a Law School in 1859. The University has had a chequered fortune, but is now in the highest degree prosperous and useful. It has faculties of arts and sciences, of medicine and law, and also of the higher sciences and the fine arts. No one of the State universities has so large an endowment or so complete an organization as this. The instruction is free,—a matriculation fee of \$10 only being required upon entering the university, but no further payment being asked, however extended the course

* From 5 to 20 years of age.

of study pursued by the student. The astronomical observatory attached to the university has already attained reputation by the important researches and discoveries there made. The condition of the University in 1862 was reported as follows:—

Number of Students.—Department of Literature, Science, and Art, 270; Medical Department, 216; Law Department, 129; total, 615.

Number of Graduates.—Bachelors of Law, 44; Doctors of Medicine, 39; Masters of Arts, 16; Masters of Science, 5; Bachelors of Arts, 37; Bachelors of Science, 11; Civil Engineers, 1; total, 153.

Number of Professors and Instructors.—Department of Literature, Science, and Art, 17; Medical Department, 5; Law Department, 3; total, 25. The receipts for the year were \$47,429; the expenditures for the year were \$39,778.

Trust Funds for Public Education.—The several funds held by the State on this account were reported by the Treasurer, in 1862, as follows:—Primary School Fund (Common Schools), \$753,802; University Fund, \$185,888; Normal School Fund, \$22,453; total, \$962,143. The University has, besides the above, an endowment amounting, in 1862, to \$525,000.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING.—T. C. Abbott, *President*.—The Michigan State Agricultural College is a State institution, located near Lansing. The Legislature has made over to it the grant of Congress to the State for the support of agricultural colleges. The appropriation for 1863–4 was \$18,000. It has a farm of over 700 acres, a noble laboratory, library, museum, &c. All students labor three hours daily. It has (Nov. 4, 1863) 7 teachers and about 80 pupils, and has been in successful operation since the spring of 1857, never having been suspended, as was erroneously reported. Its course of study is four years, with an additional year as preparatory. It has graduated two classes.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, LANSING.—C. B. Robinson,

Superintendent.—This correctional institution was opened in 1856, since which the whole number of children received to November, 1862, is 334. There were in the school, November, 1861, 145 boys,—viz.: white boys, 131; colored boys, 14. And there were received during the year ending November 16, 1862, 72,—viz.: white boys, 64; colored boys, 8. During the year 34 were discharged, leaving in the school, November 16, 1862, white boys, 163; colored boys, 20; total, 183,—showing an increase for the year of 38. The school is reported to be accomplishing very useful results in the moral and mental culture of the boys and in teaching them productive trades. Receipts for the year, \$19,268, of which \$19,000 was from the State; expenditures, \$18,584.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND BLIND, FLINT.—B. M. Fay, *Principal*.—By the Report of the Principal of this asylum, dated Nov. 1862, it appears that the institution is gradually extending its benefits. In 1856 the number of pupils was 72, which increased to 111 in 1858, to 123 in 1860, and to 126 in 1862. The largest number of inmates at any one time was 100, in November, 1862. The whole number of persons received since the opening of the asylum was 203, of whom 144 were deaf and dumb, and 59 blind. Receipts for the year, \$52,143, of which \$50,000 was from the State Asylum Fund; expenditures, \$53,860.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KALAMAZOO.—E. H. Van Deusen, M.D., *Superintendent*.—Statistics from the Report of the Superintendent (without date, but presumed to be) November, 1862. Patients in the hospital, November, 1860, 109; patients received in two years, to November, 1862, 187; total, 296. Of this number, 63 were discharged, recovered; 25 were taken away, improved; 26 were taken away, unimproved; 27 died; and 155 remain. Of those remaining, 58 are males, and 97 females.

TABLE showing the duration of Disease and the Results of Treatment in 328 Cases.

DURATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE.		DISCHARGED.				Total discharged and died.	Remaining.	Whole number.
		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.			
Duration	less than two months.....	34	1	1	3	39	9	43
"	two months and less than five months.....	19	3	.....	2	24	11	35
"	five months and less than nine months.....	12	3	1	1	17	19	36
"	nine months and less than one year.....	4	2	.....	.....	6	4	10
"	one year and less than two years.....	6	2	3	6	17	14	31
"	two years and less than five years.....	7	8	9	5	29	42	71
"	five years and more.....	1	10	14	7	32	45	77
Epileptics	.....	.....	1	1	6	8	9	17
Imbeciles	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3
Total	.....	83	30	30	30	173	155	328

Receipts for the year on general expense account \$44,430
Expenditures for same time on same account 44,900

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, JACKSON,—Wm. L. Seaton, *Agent*.—Statistics from the Inspectors' Report, December 1, 1862.

STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison at the beginning of the under-mentioned fiscal years, the number received, the average number in Prison during the year, and the expenses of supporting the Convicts.

Years.	Number at beginning of year.	Average Number.	Number received.	Total annual expense for provisions and rations.	Annual expense of each Convict.
1854.....	205	219.1	103	\$8,732	\$39.85
1855.....	246	278.3	141	11,128	39.98
1856.....	304	316.5	136	12,911	40.79
1857.....	349	378.8	170	16,328	43.10
1858.....	411	443.6	195	17,325	39.05
1859.....	473	484.8	212	17,181	35.44
1860.....	535	597.5	272	18,334	20.68
1861.....	621	578.6	140	19,620	33.90
1862.....	531	459.6	110	15,072	32.79
1863*.....	410	November 30, 1862.			

Average prison population, 1860..... 597
 " " " 1862..... 459

Decrease, 1862..... 138

Total commitments, 1860..... 272
 " " " 1862..... 110

Decrease, 1862..... 162

The total expenditures for the year were \$54,064, and the aggregate receipts were \$57,021, of which \$35,019 was the product of convict labor. Of the 110 convictions in 1862, 40 were for larceny, 19 for various grades of burglary, 5 for assault with intent to kill, 4 for murder and manslaughter, 5 for adultery, 2 for polygamy, 3 for seduction, 1 for bigamy, 1 for incest, 2 for opening and detaining letters in the post-office, 2 for stealing from the United States mail, 2 for counterfeiting, 7 for forgery, and 17 for other crimes. Of the convicts in 1862, 95 were native born, and 15 of foreign birth. During the year there were eight deaths,—1 by suicide, 1 from confluent smallpox, 1 from congestion of the lungs, 1 from typhoid fever, 1 from chronic rheumatism, and 3 from consumption. In the three years 1857–8–9, there were 39 deaths; in the three years 1860–1–2, there were 20 deaths. The prison hospital has been in the care of a homeopathic physician since 1860.

MICHIGAN AND THE WAR.—The regiment furnished by this State under the President's call for 75,000 three-months volunteers was mustered into the service on the 1st of May, 1861, and from that date to the close of 1862, Michigan had sent to the field 40,063 men. Of these, 780 were for three months, and all the rest for three years. These men were organized into 27 regiments of infantry (including 1 of engineers and mechanics), 6 regiments and 1 squadron of cavalry, 9 batteries of artillery, 6 companies of sharpshooters, and 1 company of provost guards. Other particulars of interest relating to these troops are em-

braced in the subjoined tabular statement. At the date of the Adjutant-General's Report, from which the table is compiled, the following organizations were in progress in the State, viz.: the 27th Infantry, Col. D. M. Fox; 28th Infantry, Col. E. Doyle; 7th Cavalry, Col. W. D. Mann; 8th Cavalry, Col. John Stockton; 9th Cavalry, Col. Jas. I. David; 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, Col. C. V. Deland; 10th Battery, Capt. Guenther, and the 11th Battery, Capt. Thompson. The men recruited for these organizations were estimated, December 24, 1862, as numbering 4400, making the total enlistments in Michigan to that time 44,463.

Militia.—An enrolment of the militia was made by the State assessors, September 10, 1862, but the returns were not full. Exclusive of the militia of the counties from which there were no reports, the footing up was 109,715, of whom 18,644 were exempted, leaving 91,071 subject to draft. Add to this the calculated number of militia subject to duty in the delinquent counties, viz., 4507, and the total available militia of the State was, at the date given, 95,578.

Casualties in the Michigan Regiments.—Great attention seems to have been bestowed by the Adjutant-General of this State on the preparation of a record of casualties. One of his tables is republished in this volume with the article on mortality and disease in the army. The casualties reported to the close of 1862, in the force of 40,063 men already mentioned, were as follows:—Killed and died of wounds, 771, died of disease, 1810, missing, 370, discharged, 3791: total, 6742.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The Report of Adjutant-General John Robertson, dated December 24, 1862, is a fine octavo of 309 pages, half bound in leather. Besides the information usual in such documents, it contains a minute account of the casualties in the Michigan forces, giving the name, residence, &c. of each man killed, wounded, missing, or discharged, under separate heads for each organization and each class of casualties.

* The fiscal year 1863 began Dec. 1, 1862.

MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Troops furnished to the Armies of the United States by the State of Michigan to the close of 1862, showing their Term of Service, Arm of Service, Original Commanding Officer, Number of Men, Date of Muster, &c. &c.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	Number of Men.	Date of Muster.	Commanding Officer at date of last Report.
3 mo's.	1st Infantry.....	Col. Orlando B. Wilcox....	780	May 1, 1861...	[Mustered out.]
3 y'rs.	1st Infantry.....	Col. Jno. C. Robinson.....	977	July 15, "	Col. Franklin W. Whittlesey.
	2d ".....	" Israel B. Richardson....	1,115	May 25, "	" Orlando M. Poe.
	3d ".....	" Daniel McConnell.....	1,163	June 10, "	" Stephen G. Champlin.
	4th ".....	" D. A. Woodbury.....	1,156	June 20, "	" Dwight A. Woodbury.
	5th ".....	" Henry D. Terry.....	983	Aug. 28, "	" Samuel E. Beach.
	6th ".....	" Fred. W. Curtenius....	1,075	Aug. 20, "	" Thos. S. Clark.
	7th ".....	" Ira R. Grosvenor.....	1,098	Aug. 22, "	" Norman J. Hall.
	8th ".....	" Wm. M. Fenton.....	999	Oct. 31, "	" Wm. M. Fenton.
	9th ".....	" Wm. W. Duffield.....	986	Oct. 23, "	" Wm. W. Duffield.
	10th ".....	" Chas. M. Lunn.....	1,051	.....	" Chas. M. Lunn,
	11th ".....	" Wm. J. May.....	1,081	Aug. 24, "	" Wm. L. Stoughton.
	12th ".....	" Wm. H. Graves.....	1,051	.....	" Wm. H. Graves.
	13th ".....	" Michael Shoemaker....	999	.....	" Michael Shoemaker.
	14th ".....	" Robert P. Sinclair....	1,083	.....	Sinclair resigned Nov. 10, '62.
	15th ".....	" John M. Oliver.....	887	.....	Col. John M. Oliver.
	16th ".....	" Thos. B. W. Stockton..	1,002	Sept. 7, "	" Thos. B. W. Stockton.
	17th ".....	" Wm. H. Withington....	982	.....	" Wm. H. Withington.
	18th ".....	" Chas. E. Doolittle....	1,002	.....	" Chas. E. Doolittle.
	19th ".....	" Henry C. Gilbert.....	995	.....	" Henry C. Gilbert.
	20th ".....	" Adol. W. Williams....	1,012	.....	" Adolphus W. Williams.
	21st ".....	" Ambrose A. Stevens..	1,007	.....	" Ambrose A. Stevens.
	22d ".....	" Moses Wisner.....	997	.....	" Moses Wisner.
	23d ".....	" Marshall W. Chapin..	883	.....	" Marshal W. Chapin.
	24th ".....	" Henry A. Morrow....	1,027	.....	" Henry A. Morrow.
	25th ".....	" Orlando H. Moore....	896	.....	" Orlando H. Moore.
	26th ".....	" Judson S. Farrar.....	903	.....	" Judson S. Farrar.
	1st Eng. & Mech.	" William P. Innes.....	1,034	Oct. 28, "	" Wm. P. Innes.
			28,224		
	1st Cavalry.....	Col. T. F. Brodhead.....	1,201	Sept. 3, 1861.	Col. Chas. H. Town.
	2d ".....	" Wm. C. Davies.....	1,200	Oct. 22, "	.....
	3d ".....	" Francis W. Kellogg..	1,207	Oct. 3, "	" John K. Mizner.
	4th ".....	" Robt. H. G. Minty....	1,223	Aug. 29, 1862	" Robt. H. G. Minty.
	5th ".....	" Jos. T. Copeland.....	1,305	Aug. 30, "	" Jos. T. Copeland.
	6th ".....	" F. W. Kellogg.....	1,220	Oct. 13, "	" George Gray.
	Merrill Horse.....		234	.....
			7,590		
	Artillery.				
	1st battery.....	Capt. Cyrus O. Loomis....	137	.....	Capt. Cyrus O. Loomis.
	2d ".....	" William H. Ross.....	146	.....	" William H. Ross.
	3d ".....	" Alexander W. Dees....	132	.....	" Geo. Robinson.
	4th ".....	" Bidwell.....	144	.....	" Josiah W. Church.
	5th ".....	" Dennis.....	142	.....	" John S. Ely.
	6th ".....	" Andrews.....	159	.....	.....
	7th ".....	" Chas. H. Lamphere....	157	.....	" Chas. H. Lamphere.
	8th ".....	" Samuel De Golyer....	167	.....	" Samuel De Golyer.
	9th ".....	" J. J. Daniels.....	168	Oct. 13, 1862.	" J. J. Daniels.
		Total Artillery.....	1,352		
	Sharpshooters.				
	6 companies.....		634		
Prov. Guard	Stanton Guards.....		101		

Recapitulation.

Infantry.....	28,224	Stanton Guard.....	101
Cavalry.....	7,590	Aggregate of table.....	37,901
Artillery.....	1,352	Add recruits July to December 23, 1862.....	2,162
Sharpshooters.....	634	Aggregate Michigan troops to Dec. 1862.....	40,063

XXVII. INDIANA.

Settled in 1730. Admitted into the Union, December 11, 1816. *Capital*, Indianapolis. *Area*, 33,509 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 1,350,428.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor	O. P. MORTON.....	Indianapolis.	Jan. 1865.	\$3,000
Lieut.-Gov., and Presid. of Senate	Paris C. Dunning.	Bloomington.	" "	\$3 per day during session of Legislature.
Secretary of State.....	James S. Athon...	Indianapolis.	" "	\$2,000
Treasurer of State.....	Matthew L. Brett.	"	" "	3,000
Auditor of State.....	Joseph Ristine....	"	" "	2,500
Sup't of Public Instruction	S. L. Rugg.....	"	" "	1,300
Attorney-General.....	Oscar B. Hord.....	"	" "	1,000
Quartermaster-General.....	Asahel Stone.....	"	.....	.....
Adjutant-General	Lazarus Noble.....	"	.....	3,464
State Printer.....	J. J. Bingham.....	"	Jan. 1865.	Paid for work done.
Agent of State	John C. Walker...	N. York City.	" "	\$2,500
State Librarian.....	David Stevenson..	Indianapolis.	" "	800
Warden of State Prison.....	David W. Miller..	Jeffersonville	" "	1,600
Warden of State Prison.....	Thomas Wood.....	Mich. City....	.....	1,500
Speaker of House.....	S. H. Buskirk.....	Bloomington.	Jan. 1865.	\$3 per day during session of Legislature.
Secretary of the Senate.....	J. H. Vawter.....	Vernon.....	" "	\$3 per day during session of Legislature.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction are chosen by the people at the general elections held on the second Tuesday in October. They hold their offices for two years. The State Printer, State Librarian, and State Agent are chosen by

the Assembly on joint ballot. Senators, 50 in number, and Representatives, 98 in number, constitute the Legislature, the style of which is The General Assembly of Indiana. The Legislature is required to hold a regular session *biennially*, commencing in January in the odd years, 1863, '65, &c.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
1st District Judge	James L. Worden.....	Fort Wayne	Jan. 1865.	\$2,000
2d " "	Andrew Davidson.....	Greensburg.....	" "	2,000
3d " "	Samuel E. Perkins.....	Indianapolis.....	" "	2,000
4th " "	James L. Hanna.....	Currys ville.....	" "	2,000
Clerk	John P. Jones	Indianapolis	" "	Fees.
Reporter.....	Michael C. Kerr	New Albany.....	" 1867.	Sales of Rep'ts.

The Supreme Court consists of four judges, chosen by the people at the general election, for a term of seven years. Its jurisdiction is exclusively appellate. But the respective judges, in their several districts, may award and determine

writs of habeas corpus. The sessions of the court are semi-annual, and begin on the fourth Mondays in May and November of each year, and are always held at Indianapolis.

Circuit Courts.

The judges of these courts receive a salary of \$1500 per annum. Their term of office is six years.

Circuit.	President Judge.	Place.	Term ends.	Prosecuting Attorney.
1	J. W. Chapman.....	Jefferson county..	Oct. 26, 1864....	George W. Richardson.
2	George A. Bicknell	New Albany.....	" 25, "	Ambrose B. Carlton.
3	M. F. Burke.....	Washington.....	Nov. 6, "	Richard A. Clements.
4	Reuben D. Logan.....	Rushville.....	Oct. 12, 1865....	Milton H. Cullum.
5	Fabius M. Finch.....	Franklin.....	" 24, "	W. P. Fishback.
6	Sol. Claypool.....	Vigo county.....	Nov. 6, 1864....	Willis G. Neff.
7	Joseph S. Buckles.....	Muncie.....	Oct. 26, "	David Moss.
8	John M. Cowan.....	Frankfort.....	Nov. 1, "	Robert W. Harrison.
9	Andrew L. Osborn.....	La Porte.....	" 17, 1869....	David T. Philipps.
10	Edwin R. Wilson.....	Bluffton.....	Oct. 26, 1864....	Augustus A. Chassen.
11	Horace Biddle.....	Logansport.....	" 26, 1866....	Meredith H. Kidd.
12	Charles H. West.....	Lafayette.....	" 27, 1869....	John L. Miller.
13	Jehu T. Elliott.....	New Castle.....	" 27, 1867....	Thos. M. Brown.
*15	Wm. F. Parrett.....	Booneville.....	Nov. 5, 1865....	James M. Shanklin.

* There is no 14th circuit. The 15th was so numbered by error, either in the draught of the bill establishing it, or of the engrossing clerk.

Court of Common Pleas.

By the act of March 1, 1859, the State was divided by counties into 21 districts, in each of which, in October, 1860, a judge and a prosecuting attorney were elected. The judges are elected for four years, and the salary of each is \$1000. Three terms of each Court of Common Pleas are held each year, beginning on the first Monday in Janu-

ary, and on the first Monday of every fourth month thereafter, unless the Circuit Court be in session, and then on the Monday succeeding the term of the Circuit Court. The counties composing the several districts, and the judges and prosecuting officers, are given below. The statute above referred to does not number the districts.

Counties composing the District.	Judges.	Prosecuting Attorneys.
Vigo, Parke, and Sullivan.....	Chambers T. Patterson..	John F. Scott.
Marion, Hendricks, and Boone.....	Charles A. Ray.....	John C. Boikin.
Harrison, Floyd, Washington, Scott, and Clarke...	Amos Lovering.....	John Bott.
Franklin, Fayette, Union, and Wayne.....	Jeremiah M. Wilson.....	John C. Whitridge.
Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, and Gibson.....	John Pitcher.....	Ellis Lewis.
Lagrange, Steuben, Dekalb, Noble, and Whitney...	Wm. M. Clapp.....	Geo. W. Cummings.
Randolph, Delaware, Jay, and Blackford.....	Jacob M. Haynes.....	T. J. Hosford.
Laporte, Marshall, St. Joseph, and Elkhart.....	Elisha Egbert.....	Charles P. Jacobs, Jr.
Newton, Lake, Porter, Jasper, Starke, and Pulaski	Wm. C. Talcott.....	R. S. Deviggins.
Tiptecanoe, Benton, White, and Carroll.....	Daniel P. Vinton.....	Lewis C. Pierce.
Hamilton, Tipton, Clinton, Howard, and Grant....	John Green.....	Nathan W. Gordon.
Montgomery, Vermillion, Fountain, and Warren...	Isaac Naylor.....	Hiram Stillwell.
Rush, Henry, Hancock, Madison, and Decatur.....	David S. Gooding.....	Wm. R. Haugh.
Green, Clay, Owen, and Putnam.....	Fred. T. Brown.....	Harry Burnes.
Morgan, Johnson, Shelby, Monroe, and Brown.....	Geo. A. Burskirk.....	Stephen Thresher.
Jackson, Jennings, Bartholomew, and Lawrence...	Beattie McClellan.....	Lycurgus Irwin.
Jefferson, Dearborn, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland	Francis Atkinson.....	John Barber.
Spencer, Perry, Dubois, Crawford, and Orange.....	David T. Laird.....	Wyley Adams.
Knox, Daviess, Pike, and Martin.....	R. A. Clements, Sr.....	Noah S. Given.
Cass, Miami, Fulton, Kosciusko, and Wabash.....	David D. Dykeman.....	W. W. Shuler.
Allen, Adams, Huntington, and Wells.....	Jos. Breckenridge.....	David T. Smith.

FINANCES.—The Report of the State Treasurer of Indiana, dated Jan. 1, 1863, presents the following exhibit of the finances from Feb. 12, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1863,—22½ months.

Resources and Receipts for the period named, including balance..... \$6,897,107 14
Expenditures for the same time..... 6,408,276 01

Balance, Jan. 1, 1863..... \$488,831 13

Principal sources of Income.

From Loans.....	\$3,102,209
" Revenue (taxes).....	1,466,387
" School tax.....	966,654
On account of Sinking Fund.....	512,485
From School Fund Interest.....	205,267
On account of Military Fund.....	23,886
" " State Arsenal.....	206,102
From Liquor Licenses.....	103,973

From prisons.....	\$11,686
On account of Insane Asylum.....	9,059
“ “ Blind Asylum.....	2,275

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Military Fund.....	\$1,124,227
Loans (repayment).....	1,265,472
Interest on State Debt.....	810,000
“ “ War loan.....	70,410
School Distribution.....	1,310,193
Sinking Fund.....	259,115
Military contingencies.....	40,530
State Arsenal.....	201,300
Executive.....	33,025
Legislature.....	78,637
Judiciary.....	54,675
State Prisons.....	187,351
Insane Asylum.....	74,131
Deaf and Dumb.....	66,962
Blind.....	33,977

STATE DEBT.—The Treasurer's Report contains nothing concerning the State Debt; but in 1862 it was reported to amount to \$3,755,453.

Add loans made in 1863, as stated above.....	\$3,102,209
Deduct repayments.....	1,265,472
	<hr/> 1,836,737

Debt, Jan. 1, 1863..... \$10,592,290

This is of course but an approximation, as a portion of the amount above credited to loans may consist of interest and premium.

FREE BANKS OF INDIANA.—Hon. Jos. Ristine, Auditor of State, reports the condition of the fifteen free banks in operation, Oct. 1, 1863, as follows:—

Securities deposited.....	\$1,584,196
Circulation, Oct. 1, 1863.....	1,130,825

All the other free banks of the State are either voluntarily retiring their circulation, or are suspended, and the circulation in course of redemption by the Auditor. The outstanding circulation of six banks, which was in course of voluntary withdrawal, was \$207,472; and the outstanding circulation of eleven other banks winding up was \$28,143, making the aggregate outstanding circulation of the free banks of Indiana, on the 1st of October, 1863, \$1,366,440.

In July, 1863, the Auditor published a statement more in detail relating to the fifteen free banks in active operation. The aggregates then stood as follows:—

Liabilities.

Capital.....	\$1,019,535
Due to Banks, &c.....	108,900
Deposits.....	1,352,250
Circulation.....	1,174,045
Other liabilities.....	268,188

Total liabilities..... \$3,922,918

Resources.

Stock deposited.....	\$1,412,150
Due from stockholders.....	25,510
Discounts.....	848,122
Suspended debt.....	61,152
Notes, &c. of other Banks.....	216,338
Their own notes.....	69,927
Due from other Banks.....	539,344
Specie and Treasury notes.....	241,159
All other resources.....	509,216

Total resources..... \$3,922,918

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Statistics from the Report of Samuel L. Rugg, Superintendent of Public Instruction, dated February 6, 1863, being the biennial report for the years 1861-62.

Whole number of children between 5 and 21 years, 528,583; increase since 1860, 16,115. Number of school districts within the State, 7921; increase since 1860, 612. Number of primary schools taught within the past year, 5995; decrease since 1860, 943. Number of high schools taught within the past year, 103; increase since 1860, 25. Number of pupils attending primary schools within the past year, 273,459; decrease since 1860, 24,423. Number attending high schools within the past year, 7318; increase since 1860, 1327. The average attendance is not reported. Number of male teachers employed in primary schools, 4391; decrease since 1860, 1327. Number of female teachers employed in primary schools within the year, 2358; increase since 1860, 747. Male teachers employed in high schools within the past year, 102; increase since 1860, 25. Number of female teachers employed in high schools within the past year, 83; increase since 1860, 28. Average compensation of male teachers, per day, in primary schools, \$1.05. Average compensation of female teachers, per day, in primary schools, 63 cts. Average compensation of male teachers, per day, in high schools, \$1.88; decrease since 1860, 25 cts. Average compensation of female teachers, per day, in high schools, 98 cts.; decrease since 1860, 33 cts. Amount expended for tuition for the year ending September, 1862, \$453,899; decrease since 1860, \$31,379. Average length of schools in days, 68. Number of school-houses erected within the last year, 509. Value of school-houses erected within the last year, \$208,962; less than in 1860, \$115,314. Number of volumes in township libraries, 298,664. Number of private schools for the year ending September, 1862, 1932; increase since 1860, 1238. Number of pupils attending private schools, 1862, 39,658; increase since 1860, 27,853. Tax collected for building and repair of school-houses, &c., 1862, \$332,398.36; decrease since 1860, \$48,647.21. Number of civil townships in the State, per reports, 966. Number of incorporated towns in the State, per reports, 101. Number of cities in the State, per reports, 23.

School Funds and School Revenues.—The Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to exhibit in his biennial report a statement of all permanent funds and property appropriated to purposes of public instruction, and estimates and accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the Common School revenues; a statement of the apportionment of said revenues; and the present plans for the management and improvement of the Common School funds and revenues, and for the better organization of the common schools. This exhibit contains the following:—

Common School Fund.—Total amount of productive Common School Fund, June, 1862, \$1,328,564.24; add from Sinking Fund, per Commissioner's report (unproductive), \$3,662,637.97. Total Common School Fund, June, 1862, \$4,991,202.21.

Congressional Township School Fund.—Amount of fund, June, 1860, \$2,047,712.70; since added from sale of lands, \$20,465.90; value of unsold school lands, \$133,775.10; number of acres of unsold school lands, June, 1862, 20,602. Total amount of Congressional Township School Fund, \$2,201,953.70; add Common School Fund as above,

\$4,991,202.21. Grand total of School Fund, June, 1862, \$7,193,154.91.

Estimate of School Revenue for Tuition for 1864.

—Deduct from the above the two amounts of unproductive fund, to wit, the value of the unsold school lands, and the amount held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the remainder is \$3,396,741.54, the amount of productive school funds; which, at 7 per cent., at which rate it is loaned, yields of school revenue for tuition the sum of \$237,771.93; revenue from unclaimed fees (estimated), \$1,216; revenue from liquor licenses (estimated), \$50,000; revenue from tax on property and polls (estimated), \$500,000; revenue from State's indebtedness to school revenue, \$50,000. Total school revenue for tuition as estimated for 1864, \$838,987.93.

The School Superintendent's Semi-annual Apportionment Report of Oct. 13, 1863, sets down the whole number of children in the State between the ages of 5 and 21 at 549,985.

INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE BLIND, INDIANAPOLIS,

INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDIANAPOLIS,—Dr. J. H. Woodburn, *Superintendent*.—Statistics from the report dated November 11, 1862.

General Statistics for thirteen Years, from November 21, 1848, to October, 1861.

Patients admitted, discharged, &c.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Total.
No. of patients admitted....	140	58	128	124	156	168	170	171	160	310	203	221	214	200	2,388
No. of patients discharged..	28	54	71	102	152	172	134	131	324	104	114	227	211	202	2,090
No. recovered.....	20	38	52	60	86	114	115	169	49	81	95	104	112	114	1,139
No. improved.....	4	8	4	14	35	23	...	5	63	11	17	14	24	26	248
No. unimproved.....	...	7	2	10	17	22	...	...	204	3	54	98	46	47	501
No. died.....	4	1	13	18	14	13	20	20	8	8	12	19	27	14	188
No. remaining at close of each year.....	76	80	136	159	163	160	195	235	71	277	303	291	301	298	...
No. of men admitted.....	53	31	68	63	74	83	79	86	82	160	98	111	111	103	1,308
No. of women admitted.....	51	27	60	61	82	86	91	85	78	150	105	110	103	97	1,180
No. of men recovered.....	13	13	24	31	47	58	52	63	29	35	49	49	56	63	578
No. of women recovered.....	7	20	28	20	38	55	63	56	20	46	46	55	57	51	572
Cases that were chronic when admitted.....	74	19	68	44	42	45	54	46	57	120	41	71	50	36	770
Cases that were recent when admitted.....	30	42	60	80	113	124	117	125	120	190	152	150	164	164	1,612
Cases recovered that were chronic when admitted..	3	3	10	13	19	30	20	7	1	9	15	30	21	19	200
Cases recovered that were recent when admitted....	17	18	47	47	67	84	95	102	48	71	80	74	92	95	941
Males hereditary.....	9	9	11	13	14	25	32	28	14	28	85	30	23	27	298
Females hereditary.....	11	11	13	15	21	32	44	32	11	44	40	35	28	25	360
Eloped males.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4

Probable Causes of Insanity in 2188 Cases.

Probable Causes of Insanity.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Probable Causes of Insanity.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Unknown.....	376	226	150	Intense application.....	46	39	7
Physical disease.....	283	128	155	Loss of sleep and exposure	34	16	18
Religious excitement and				Domestic dissensions.....	92	25	67
anxieties.....	223	121	102	Ill treatment from relatives	22	5	17
Constitutional.....	65	31	34	Drunken husbands.....	57	...	37
Puerperal.....	123	...	123	Suppression of the menses..	56	...	56
Disappointment in love.....	92	49	43	Loss of property.....	36	31	5
Domestic bereavements.....	158	38	120	Cessation of menses.....	30	...	30
Epilepsy.....	53	37	16	Jealousy.....	39	14	25
Spiritual rappings.....	67	41	26	Disappointed ambition.....	18	13	5
Intemperate drinking.....	76	76	...	Other causes.....	327	201	126
Fatigue and anxiety.....	35	22	13				
Masturbation.....	70	66	4				
Excessive use of tobacco...	30	18	12	Total.....	2,388	1,197	1,191

—W. H. Churchman, *Superintendent*.—The report of the Superintendent, dated November 1, 1862, furnishes the following particulars:—Number of pupils, 1861, 76; number of pupils, Nov. 1862, 95; of whom 41 were males and 54 were females. The industrial department is managed on a system peculiar to this institution, or that was so at the date of the report. A contract is made with a master-workman in each branch of industry, who furnishes the raw material and teaches the pupils, taking the products of their labor as his compensation. This is alleged to save the institution from the losses incurred on similar account in other establishments for the instruction of the blind in manual labor. The articles manufactured by the males are brooms and brushes of all kinds, rag-carpet, door-mats, chairs, and willow baskets. The females are enabled to arrive at considerable proficiency in sewing and in bead-work. Receipts for 1862, including balance, \$22,899; expenditures, \$19,093.

Civil Condition in 2388 Cases.—Married, 1249; Single, 908; Widowers, 72; Widows, 134; Divorced, 25. Total, 2388.

Expenditures, 1862, \$29,901; expenditures, 1861, \$37,019. Appropriations by the Legislature for the two years, \$73,700.

INDIANA AND THE WAR.

From April 26, 1861 (the date of organization of her six three-months regiments), to the 8th of January, 1863 (the date of Adjutant-General Noble's last published Report), Indiana furnished to the armies of the United States 99,742 soldiers. Of these, 89,884 were infantry, organized in 91 regiments; 6169 were cavalry, organized in 5 regiments; and 3689 were artillery, organized in 25 batteries. Considered with reference to their

term of service, 89,266 were for 3 years, 2587 for 12 months, 6497 for 3 months, 621 for 60 days, and 771 for 30 days. These figures are the footings of the details in the subjoined table, which are copied carefully from the Adjutant-General's Report of the above date. They differ from a summation of the Indiana troops on page 365 of that report; but that summation is visibly erroneous in at least two particulars.

Indiana Volunteers to November, 1863.

Since the preparation of our table of Indiana volunteers, the following statement has been received, bringing the account down to Nov. 30, 1863:—

Troops furnished by the State of Indiana from April 18, 1861, to Nov. 30, 1863.

Date.	Troops of all Arms and Terms of Service.	Whole Number.	Equal to 3-years men.
1861-62	Raised by volunteering	100,939	90,905
1863...	Raised by volunteering to Sept. 12, 1863	6,196	2,990
	Total	107,135	93,895
1863...	Recruits from Sept. 12 to Nov. 30, 1863	7,800	7,800
	Total to Nov. 30, 1863	114,935	101,695
	Balance of quota to be raised by volunteering or conscription by Jan. 5, 1864	9,528	9,528
	Total number to Jan. 5, 1864	124,463	111,223

The quota required for 1863 was 18,997, upon which the State was entitled to a credit, for surplus of volunteers furnished to Sept. 12, 1863, of 1669, leaving the actual quota 17,328, which is more than half filled, and will be filled by volunteering by Jan. 5, 1864.

The number of State Militia and "Minute-Men" that answered the call of the Governor of July 9, 1863, to suppress the "Morgan Raid," was 13,521, to which add the whole number of volunteers raised to Jan. 5, 1864, of all terms of service, 124,463, making a total of 137,984.

The Militia of Indiana.—The enrolment made in August, 1862, returns the whole militia force of the State at..... 209,216
The exempt at..... 32,869
The conscientiously scrupulous at 3,169 36,038

Subject to draft..... 173,178

At the same time, the whole number who had volunteered was reported at 100,277, and the number then in service at 93,041.

The Draft.—This took place in Indiana on the 6th of October, 1862. About 2000 were drawn and

ordered to camp on the 15th. About 2700 reported, and a majority of these availed themselves of the privilege of enlisting in the old regiments, and the others were assigned to regiments recruiting. The 54th (for one year) was almost entirely recruited from the drafted men.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The Report of Adjutant-General Lazarus Noble, of January 8, 1863, is an octavo of 343 pages, containing a full and valuable record of all the troops of Indiana sent to the field to the close of 1862.

THE JOHN MORGAN RAID.

The Confederate General John H. Morgan, with a force of cavalry estimated at 5100, with five pieces of artillery, crossed the Ohio River at Brandenburg, Ky., into Indiana, on the 9th of July, 1863. On the same day, Governor Morton called upon the militia and minute-men to organize and report for duty at once; and within twenty-four hours at least 60,000 men offered their services to drive the invaders from the State. Of these, 13,521 were accepted, organized, equipped, armed, and in motion to meet and pursue Morgan before the morning of the 12th. Being (with the exception of a few companies) infantry, it was found impossible to intercept the enemy, whose troops were mounted on the best horses that could be stolen in the populous and wealthy country through which they passed. Had the

military authorities been notified of Morgan's advance two days earlier, there is little doubt but that the Indiana militia would have captured most of his command before he left the State. In addition to the 13,521 organized bodies of militia and minute-men placed in the field by the Governor, there were hundreds of independent companies and squads of squirrel-hunters, who turned out and joined in the pursuit of the raiders, arming themselves with their own rifles and shot-guns. It may, therefore, be safely estimated that Morgan was followed during his march through Indiana by not less than 20,000 armed men, who had, at a moment's notice, left their homes and started in pursuit of the flying enemy.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Troops furnished to the Armies of the United States by the State of Indiana, showing the Term of Service of each Organization, the Arm of Service, the Original Commanding Officer, the Number of Men, the Number of Recruits, the Date of Organization, and the Commanding Officer at the date of the last published Adjutant-General's Report.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.	Re-cruits.	Date.	Commanding Officer at date of last Report.
3 mos....	*6th Infantry..	Col. T. J. Crittenden..	...	...	Apr. 26, 1861	.....
" ...	7th "	" Eb. Dumont.....	...	...	.....	.....
" ...	8th "	" W. P. Benton....	...	...	.....	.....
" ...	9th "	" R. H. Milroy.....	...	...	.....	.....
" ...	10th "	" M. D. Manson....	...	...	May 16, 1861	.....
" ...	11th "	" Lew. Wallace....	4,698	...	Apr. 26, 1861	.....
3 years..	6th "	†Col. T. J. Crittenden...	982	37	Sept. 20, 1861	Col. P. P. Baldwin.
" ...	7th "	Col. Ebenezer Dumont.	1,015	63	Sept. 1, 1861	" James Gavin.
" ...	8th "	" Wm. P. Benton....	1,023	123	Aug. 20, 1861	" David Shunk.
" ...	9th "	" Robert H. Milroy...	1,023	109	Sept. 5, 1861	" William H. Blake.
" ...	10th "	" Mahlon D. Manson	1,020	59	Sept. 18, 1861	" William B. Carroll.
" ...	11th "	" Lewis Wallace.....	1,063	71	Aug. 24, 1861	" Geo. F. McGinnis.
12 mos...	12th "	" John M. Wallace....	783	...	June 11, 1861	[Time expired.]
3 years..	12th "	" William H. Link....	937	58	Aug. —, 1862	Col. Reuben Williams.
" ...	13th "	" J. C. Sullivan.....	1,047	92	July 4, 1861	" Robert S. Foster.
" ...	14th "	" Nathan Kimball...	1,047	87	July 3, 1861	" John Coons.
" ...	15th "	" Geo. D. Wagner.....	1,047	38	July 5, 1861	" George D. Wagner.
12 mos...	16th "	" P. A. Hackleman....	783	...	July 23, 1861	[Time expired.]
3 years..	16th "	" Thos. J. Lucas.....	1,045	24	Aug. —, 1862	Col. Thomas J. Lucas.
" ...	17th "	" Milo S. Hascall....	1,047	96	July 4, 1861	" John T. Wilder.
" ...	18th "	" Thomas Pattison...	1,047	59	Aug. 16, 1861	" H. D. Washburn.
" ...	19th "	" Sol. Meredith.....	1,047	125	July 20, 1861	" S. J. Williams.
" ...	20th "	" Wm. L. Brown....	1,046	211	July 22, 1861	" John Wheeler.
" ...	21st "	" J. W. McMillan....	1,047	118	July 24, 1861	" J. W. McMillan.
" ...	22d "	" Jeff. C. Davis.....	1,044	132	July 26, 1861	" Michael Gooding.
" ...	23d "	" Wm. L. Sanderson	1,045	22	July 29, 1861	" W. L. Sanderson.
" ...	24th "	" Alvin P. Hovey....	1,047	67	July 31, 1861	" Wm. T. Spicely.
" ...	25th "	" James C. Vetch....	1,047	82	July 19, 1861	" Wm. H. Morgan.
" ...	26th "	" Wm. M. Wheatley..	1,047	107	July 30, 1861	" John G. Clark.
" ...	27th "	" Silas Colgrove....	1,046	64	Sept. 12, 1861	" Silas Colgrove.
" ...	28th "	(1st Cavalry).....	...	...	.....	.....
" ...	29th "	Col. John F. Miller....	912	97	Aug. 27, 1861	" John F. Miller.
" ...	30th "	" Sion S. Bass.....	1,028	165	Oct. 4, 1861...	" Joseph B. Dodge.
" ...	31st "	" Chas. Crutt....	1,046	6	Sept. 20, 1861	" John Osborn.
" ...	32d "	" August Willich....	923	157	Aug. 24, 1861	" H. Von Trebra.
" ...	33d "	" John Coburn.....	965	145	Sept. 16, 1861	" John Coburn.
" ...	34th "	" Asbury Steele....	1,004	73	Oct. 12, 1861	" Robt. A. Cameron.
" ...	35th "	" John C. Walker....	866	41	Dec. 11, 1861	" Bernard F. Mullen.
" ...	36th "	" William Grose.....	1,028	36	Oct. 23, 1861	" William Grose.
" ...	37th "	" Geo. W. Hazzard....	986	2	Oct. 17, 1861	" James S. Hull.
" ...	38th "	" Benj. F. Scribner...	981	14	Sept. 18, 1861	" Benj. F. Scribner.
" ...	39th "	" Thos. J. Harrison...	1,000	63	Aug. 29, 1861	" Thos. J. Harrison.
" ...	40th "	" William C. Wilson	941	45	Jan. 13, 1862	" John W. Blake.
" ...	41st "	(2d Cavalry).....	...	...	.....	.....
" ...	42d "	Col. James G. Jones....	1,030	3	Oct. 10, 1861	" James G. Jones.
" ...	43d "	" Geo. K. Steele.....	976	51	Sept. 27, 1861	" Wm. E. McLean.
" ...	44th "	" Hugh B. Reed.....	934	68	Nov. 26, 1861	" Wm. C. Williams.
" ...	45th "	(3d Cavalry).....	...	...	.....	.....
" ...	46th "	Col. Graham N. Fitch..	967	37	Dec. 11, 1861	" T. H. Bringham.
" ...	47th "	" James R. Slack....	957	69	Dec. 13, 1861	" James R. Slack.
" ...	48th "	" Norman Eddy.....	986	83	Feb. 1, 1862..	" Norman Eddy.
" ...	49th "	" John W. Ray.....	968	...	Nov. 21, 1861	" James Keigwin.
" ...	50th "	" Cyrus L. Dunham...	913	84	Dec. 1861.....	" Cyrus L. Dunham.
" ...	51st "	" Abel D. Streight....	931	73	Dec. 14, 1861	" Abel D. Streight.
" ...	52d "	" James M. Smith....	917	48	Feb. 1, 1862..	" Edward H. Wolfe.
" ...	53d "	" W. Q. Gresham....	916	43	Feb. 22, 1862	" W. Q. Gresham.
3 mos....	54th "	" D. Garland Rose....	883	...	June 13, 1862	[Time expired.]

* The Indiana regimental numbers were commenced at No. 6, from respect to the five regiments of the State engaged in the Mexican War.

† The regiments 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 enlisted for the three-months service, and, having served out that time, the regiments were reorganized, under the same commanding officers, for the three-years service.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Troops furnished by the State of Indiana.—Continued.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.	Re-cruits.	Date.	Officer Commanding at date of last Report.
12 mos...	54th* Infantry	Col. Fielding Mansfield	953	68	Oct. 1862.....	Col. Fielding Mansfield.
3 mos....	55th† " (	(Raised by J. L. Mansfield, of Madison; subsequently consolidated with 53d.)				
"	55th " (	Lieut.-Col. J. R. Mahan	916	...	.....	.....
3 years..	56th " (	(Raised by Col. J. M. Smith; subsequently consolidated with 52d.)				
"	57th " (	Col. J. W. McMullen....	836	33	Dec. 5, 1861..	Col. Cyrus C. Hines.
"	58th " (	" Henry M. Carr.....	863	115	Dec. 12, 1861	" George P. Buell.
"	59th " (	" Jesse J. Alexander	736	157	Dec. 13, 1861	" Jesse J. Alexander.
"	60th " (	" Richard Owen.....	908	73	June 3, 1862	" Richard Owen.
"	61st " (	(Raised by B. F. Mullen; subsequently consolidated with 35th or 1st Irish Regiment.)				
"	62d " (	(Raised by Wm. P. Jones; subsequently consolidated with 53d Regiment.)				
"	63d " (	Col. John S. Williams....	859	124	Feb. 23, 1862	Col. John S. Williams.
"	64th " (	(Intended to be organized as 1st Regiment of Artillery; but afterwards abandoned.)				
"	65th " (	Col. John W. Foster....	942	20	Aug. 1862.....	Col. John W. Foster.
"	66th " (	" De Witt C. Anthony	1,016	10	Aug. 1862.....	" De Witt C. Anthony.
"	67th " (	" Frank Emerson.....	981	19	Aug. 1862.....	" Frank Emerson.
"	68th " (	" Edward A. King....	904	11	Aug. 1862.....	" Edward A. King.
"	69th " (	" Thos. W. Bennett....	1,003	41	Aug. 1862.....	" Thos. W. Bennett.
"	70th " (	" Benj. Harrison.....	1,017	4	Aug. 1862.....	" Benj. Harrison.
"	71st " (	" James Biddle.....	1,013	1	Aug. 1862.....	" James Biddle.
"	72d " (	" Abram O. Miller....	977	2	Aug. 1862.....	" Abram O. Miller.
"	73d " (	" Gilbert Hathaway....	1,007	...	Aug. 1862.....	" Gilbert Hathaway.
"	74th " (	" Chas. W. Chapman	940	11	Aug. 1862.....	" C. W. Chapman.
"	75th " (	" John U. Petit.....	940	96	Aug. 1862.....	" M. S. Robinson.
30 days..	76th " (	" James Gavin.....	771	...	June, 1862....	.....
"	77th " (	(4th Cavalry).....	...	...	.....	.....
60 days..	78th " (	Lt.-Col. W. L. Farrow....	621	...	Aug. 1862.....	.....
3 years..	79th " (	Col. Frederick Knefler..	911	...	July, 1862....	" Frederick Knefler.
"	80th " (	" Charles Denby.....	942	...	Aug. 1862.....	" Lewis Brooks.
"	81st " (	" Wm. W. Caldwell....	924	9	Aug. 1862.....	" Wm. W. Caldwell.
"	82d " (	" Morton C. Hunter....	947	...	July, 1862....	" Morton C. Hunter.
"	83d " (	" Benj. J. Spooner....	960	3	Oct. 1862.....	" Benj. J. Spooner.
"	84th " (	" Nelson Trusler.....	944	...	Aug. 1862.....	" Nelson Trusler.
"	85th " (	" John P. Baird.....	855	...	Aug. 1862.....	" John P. Baird.
"	86th " (	" O. S. Hamilton.....	1,000	...	Aug. 1862.....	" George F. Dick.
"	87th " (	" Kline G. Shryock....	942	...	Aug. 1862.....	" Kline G. Shryock.
"	88th " (	" Geo. Humphreys....	939	...	Aug. 1862.....	" Geo. Humphreys.
"	89th " (	" Chas. D. Murray....	918	70	Aug. 1862.....	" Chas. D. Murray.
"	90th " (	(5th Cavalry).....	...	...	.....	.....
"	91st " (	Lt.-Col. J. Mehringer....	635	...	Aug. 1862.....	" John Mehringer.
"	92d " (	.....	...	...	.....	.....
"	93d " (	Col. De Witt C. Thomas	913	10	Oct. 1862.....	" De Witt C. Thomas.
"	94th " (	.....	...	...	.....	.....
"	95th " (	.....	...	...	.....	.....
"	96th " (	.....	...	...	.....	.....
"	97th " (	" Robt. F. Catterson	864	3	Oct. 1862.....	" Robt. F. Catterson.
"	98th " (	.....	...	...	.....	.....
"	99th " (	" Alexander Fowler....	898	2	Aug. 1862.....	" Alexander Fowler.
"	100th " (	" S. J. Stoughton.....	912	29	.....	" S. J. Stoughton.
"	101st " (	" William Garver.....	935	3	Aug. 1862.....	" William Garver.
Total infantry, including recruits			89,884			
3 years..	1st Cavalry, (25th Regt.).....	Col. Conrad Baker.....	1,013	117	Aug. 1861.....	Col. Conrad Baker.
"	2d Cavalry, (41st Regt.).....	" J. A. Bridgland.....	1,115	230	Dec. 1861.....	" Ed. M. McCook.
"	3d Cavalry, (45th Regt.).....	" Scott Carter.....	1,045	158	Oct. 1861.....	" Scott Carter.
"	4th Cavalry, (77th Regt.).....	" Isaac P. Gray.....	1,197	21	Aug. 1862.....	" L. S. Shuler.

* The 54th was organized for a special service for three months, under Colonel Rose, which, having been performed, another regiment was subsequently organized, with the same number, under Colonel Fielding Mansfield.

† The 55th was also twice organized, as stated in the table.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Troops furnished by the State of Indiana.—Concluded

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.	Re-cruits.	Date.	Commanding Officer at date of last Report.
3 years..	5th Cavalry, (90th Regt.).....	Col. Felix W. Graham..	1,223	50	Nov. 1862.....	Col. Felix W. Graham.
Total cavalry, including recruits			6,169			
3 years..	Artillery,					
	1st Battery.....	Martin Clause.....	126	31	Aug. 5, 1861..	Martin Clause.
"	2d ".....	David G. Rabb.....	128	14	Aug. 5, 1861..	John W. Rabb.
"	3d ".....	Walton W. Brybarger..	129	23	Aug. 5, 1861..	James M. Cockefair.
"	4th ".....	Ashel K. Bush.....	156	...	Sept. 15, 1861..	Ashel K. Bush.
"	5th ".....	Peter Simonson.....	156	...	Oct. 8, 1861..	Peter Simonson.
"	6th ".....	Frederick Behr.....	131	...	Nov. 2, 1861..	Michael Mueller.
"	7th ".....	Samuel J. Harris.....	130	10	Oct. 4, 1861..	George R. Swallow.
"	8th ".....	George T. Cochran.....	116	21	Nov. 20, 1861	George Estep.
"	9th ".....	Noah S. Thompson.....	125	...	Jan. 1, 1862	George R. Brown.
"	10th ".....	Jerome B. Cox.....	128	45	Nov. 20, 1861	Jerome B. Cox.
"	11th ".....	A. Sutermeister.....	129	48	Dec. 20, 1861	A. Sutermeister.
"	12th ".....	George W. Sterling.....	135	17	Nov. 20, 1861	James E. White.
"	13th ".....	Benjamin S. Nicklin....	156	2	Dec. 31, 1861	Benj. S. Nicklin.
"	14th ".....	Meredith H. Kidd.....	143	8	Dec. 30, 1861	Meredith H. Kidd.
"	15th ".....	John C. H. Von Schlen..	141	8	Mar. 10, 1862	John C. H. Von Schlen.
"	16th ".....	Charles A. Naylor.....	138	14	Mar. 24, 1862	C. R. Denning (Lieut.)
"	17th ".....	Milton L. Miner.....	128	...	Mar. 5, 1862.	Milton L. Miner.
"	18th ".....	Eli Lilly.....	156	...	Aug. 6, 1862.	Eli Lilly.
"	19th ".....	Samuel J. Harris.....	153	3	Aug. 11, 1862	Samuel J. Harris.
"	20th ".....	Frank A. Rose.....	137	10	Sept. 20, 1862	M. A. Osborn (Lieut.)
"	21st ".....	William W. Andrew.....	133	16	Aug. 20, 1862	William W. Andrew.
"	22d ".....	Benjamin F. Denning....	138	...	Oct. 25, 1862	Benj. F. Denning.
"	23d ".....	James H. Myers.....	124	13	Oct. 28, 1862	James H. Myers.
"	24th ".....	Joseph A. Sims.....	137	6	Oct. 27, 1862	Joseph A. Sims.
"	Wilder's B'try, Sils. & F. Rigby.....		106	21	Oct. 30, 1861	.....
Total artillery, including recruits			3,689			
Grand aggregate of all arms			99,742			

XXVIII. ILLINOIS.

Settled in 1749. Admitted into the Union, Dec. 3, 1818. Capital, Springfield. Area, 55,409 square miles. Population, 1860, 1,711,951.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor, and <i>ex officio</i> Fund Commissioner.....	RICHARD. YATES.....	Jacksonville..	Jan. 1865.	\$1,500
Lieutenant-Governor, and President of Senate.....	Francis A. Hoffman.....	Chicago.....	" "	\$3 per day dur- ing sess. and 10 cts. mile.
Secretary of State.....	Ozias M. Hatch.....	Griggsville....	" "	\$800
Auditor.....	Jesse K. Dubois.....	Lawrenceville..	" "	1,000
Treasurer.....	Alexander Starne.....	.....	" "	800
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	John P. Brooks.....	.....	.....	1,500
Adjutant-General.....	Col. Allen C. Fuller.....	Belvidere.....	Jan. 1865.	.....
Quartermaster-General....	Col. John Wood.....	Quincy.....	" "	.....
Commissary-General.....	Col. John Williams.....	Springfield....	" "	.....

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and Auditor are elected by the people for four years; the Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, for two years. The general election is held on the first Tuesday in November. Senators, 25 in number, are chosen for four years, one-half every two years; and Representatives, 55 in number, every two years, for two years. The

pay of the members of the Legislature is \$2 a day for the first forty days, and \$1 a day afterwards. The Legislature is required to assemble in regular

session *biennially*, on the second Monday in January, in the odd years, 1863, '65, &c.

JUDICIARY.*
Supreme Court.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Chief-Justice.....	J. Deane Caton†.....	Ottawa.....	June, 1864.	\$31,200
Judge.....	Sidney Breese.....	Carlisle.....	" 1867.	1,200
Judge.....	P. H. Walker.....	Rushville.....	" 1864.	1,200
Reporter.....	Ebenezer Peck.....	Chicago.....	.....	.....

This court holds one term annually in each of the three judicial divisions of the State, viz.:—in the First Division, at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson co., on the Tuesday after the second Monday in Novem-

ber; in the Second Division, at Springfield, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in January; and in the Third Division, at Ottawa, LaSalle co., on the Tuesday after the third Monday in April.

FINANCES.

STATEMENT compiled from the Report of the State Treasurer, dated Dec. 10, 1863. For two years, the Illinois Legislature being biennial. Resources and Expenditures, Dec. 1, 1860, to Dec. 1, 1862.

	Resources.	Expenditures.
Revenue	\$1,775,240	\$1,400,543
On account of State Debt	148,083	610,462
“ of Interest.....	1,439,711	1,338,153
“ of Schools.....	251,613	234,643
“ of unknown heirs.....	40	.....
Illinois Central Railroad Fund.....	181,879	65,351
Land Fund and Delinquent Land Tax.....	.....	4,224
War Fund.....	3,610,797	3,535,695
Add balance in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1860.....	919,332	.....
Totals.....	\$8,326,695	\$7,279,051

Balance, Dec. 1, 1862, \$1,047,644.

State Debt.—The State Debt, on the 1st of Dec. 1862, amounted to \$12,337,381; of which all but \$114,993 was funded debt. This latter sum is composed of bonds (and the overdue interest

thereon) alleged to have been issued in an irregular manner. That portion of the debt which has been incurred since the present war commenced is composed as follows:—

1050 war bonds, dated July, 1861, due after 1879.....	\$1,050,000
1000 “ “ “ “ due “ “	500,000
5000 “ “ “ “ due “ “	500,000
	\$2,050,000

VALUATION AND TAXATION.

TABULAR STATEMENT of No. of Horses, Cattle, &c., Carriages, Watches, Pianos, &c., their number, and assessed value, in 1861; also valuation of all other Personal Property for same year; also valuation of Real Property for same year; and Taxes levied and No. of Acres in cultivation in Wheat, &c. in 1863.

	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
Horses	625,242	\$21,064,138	REAL ESTATE.		
Neat cattle.....	1,428,362	11,494,803	Town lots.....	.....	\$41,451,142
Mules and asses	39,278	1,708,530	Lands.....	.....	137,404,677
Sheep.....	731,379	747,437	Railroad property .....	.....	11,243,722
Hogs.....	2,196,581	4,032,874	Total value of real and personal property.....	.....	\$330,823,479
Carriages and wagons.....	209,247	4,859,507	Amount of taxes charged.....	.....	2,523,526
Clocks and watches.....	169,779	715,768	Amount of taxes abated, commissions, &c.....	.....	323,136
Pianos.....	3,467	245,977	Net amount of taxes.....	.....	\$2,200,400
Goods and merchandise.....	.....	9,104,949	Acres.		
Bankers' property.....	.....	2,009,611	Number of acres in cultivation in wheat.....	1,963,228	.....
Manufactured articles.....	.....	1,111,127	Number of acres in cultivation in corn.....	4,119,620	.....
Moneys and credits.....	.....	13,781,843	Number of acres in other field-products	1,035,673	.....
Bonds, stocks, &c.....	.....	443,329			
Unenumerated property.....	.....	11,549,953			
Total value of personal, after all deductions were made.....	.....	\$80,720,918			

* For Circuit Courts, see page 398.

† Resigned. Corydon Beckwith, of Chicago, appointed.

‡ And a fee of \$2 in each suit docketed.

BANKS.

The State Auditor, Jesse K. Dubois, Esq., made the following Report in November, 1863, of the condition of the 25 remaining banks of Illinois on the 5th of October, 1863:—

Securities Deposited.

Illinois Cts.....	\$974,660
United States 5s.....	8,000
North Carolina 6s.....	2,000
	<hr/>
	\$984,660
Circulation.....	833,146

At the date of the Auditor's last previous Report (Dec. 1860), there were 110 banks in operation in the State, with an aggregate circulation of \$12,320,694. The great depreciation of stocks which followed the breaking out of the rebellion compelled the Auditor to call on the banks to make good the securities then deposited as the basis of their circulation. As a consequence, all but 17 of the banks went into liquidation. To the latter 5 more were added in 1862. Two of the old banks resumed operations, and one additional bank was added, prior to October, 1863, making in all the 25 banks, whose condition is above reported for that month.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Statistics from the Report of Newton Baleman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dec. 15, 1862.

A comparative view of the progress made in four years, in several leading particulars, is presented in the following table:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Number of schools.....	8,447	9,162	9,331	9,811
“ of scholars.....	451,404	472,247	473,044	516,037
“ of male teachers.....	7,904	8,223	8,010	7,713
“ of female teachers.....	6,000	6,485	6,716	7,381
“ of persons under 21 years.....	851,566	896,248	924,636	975,802
“ “ between 5 and 21.....	504,631	546,194	570,254	613,014
“ of districts.....	8,606	8,956	9,089	9,443
Number of districts in which schools were kept six months or more.....	7,283	7,954	8,062	8,406
Number of districts in which no schools were kept.....	850	734	684	649
Average number of months schools were kept.....	6.8	6.9	6.4	6.5
Number of school-houses.....	7,634	8,221	8,137	8,360
“ “ erected.....	679	557	382	321
“ of graded schools.....	300	294	366	402
“ school libraries purchased.....	816	738	88	39
Average monthly wages paid male teachers.....	\$29.42	\$28.82	\$28.30	\$25.00
“ “ “ female teachers.....	19.20	18.80	18.65	16.03
Principal of the township fund.....	3,411,806	3,494,580	3,471,972	3,515,118
Estimated cost of new school-houses.....	344,594	348,728	209,027	147,080
Amount interest township fund received.....	309,207	322,852	291,811	307,210
“ State and County fund received.....	763,231	738,283	711,743	644,997
“ received from special district taxes.....	1,201,895	1,265,137	1,243,171	1,055,340
Total received for all school purposes.....	2,294,149	2,193,455	2,153,764	1,923,867
Amount paid for teachers' wages.....	1,383,125	1,512,211	1,466,715	1,315,686
“ “ for school sites and grounds.....	32,958	30,429	13,981	11,818
“ “ for repairs and improvements.....	136,036	92,276	72,614	70,938
“ “ for building new school-houses.....	352,463	296,308	150,933	122,372
“ “ for school furniture.....	25,380	24,837	21,692	12,242
“ “ for school apparatus.....	9,088	8,563	11,119	8,925
“ “ school libraries.....	40,305	30,124	13,095	6,606
Total amount expended for all school purposes.....	2,171,495	2,259,868	2,095,455	2,007,312
Average rate of tuition per scholar for the whole State.....	3.06	3.19	3.10	2.55
Number of private schools in the State.....	.....	.....	613	720
“ of scholars in private schools.....	.....	.....	19,427	22,577

School Fund.

School Fund proper.....	\$613,362 96
Surplus Revenue.....	335,592 32
College Fund.....	156,613 32
Seminary Fund.....	59,838 72
Township Fund.....	3,515,118 00
County Fund.....	293,317 42
Total.....	<hr/>
	\$4,973,842 74

The School Fund proper is made up of three per cent. (less one-sixth) of the proceeds of the sales

of the public lands donated by Congress to the State, and is cumulative as fast as the lands are sold; the Surplus Revenue Fund is the Illinois quota of the distribution of the National Surplus Revenue in 1837; the College Fund is the one-sixth of the three per cent. fund above mentioned, and is also cumulative; the Seminary Fund is made up of the proceeds of the sale of public lands donated to the State by Congress for the purpose; the County Fund is made up from the State Fund, hereafter mentioned; the Township Fund is the result of the policy adopted by Congress of setting apart, for

school purposes, the sixteenth section of the public lands in every township of the new States. There are, besides the foregoing, the State Tax Fund, derived from a two-mill tax on all the taxable property of the State; and the District Fund, which is composed of such various supplementary amounts as may be levied from time to time by the school districts respectively, according to their necessities.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON.

Statistics from the Report of Richard Edwards, the Principal in 1862. Students in the Normal University, 1862.

	Normal School.	High Department, Model School.	Intermediate Department.	Total in University.
Males.....	49	69	28	146
Females.....	89	40	16	145
	138	109	44	291

The whole number of students connected with the university from its opening, in 1857, to 1862, was—males, 228, females, 278; total, 506. The building now in use was completed in 1861, at a total cost, for construction, furniture, &c., of \$182,000. Receipts, 1862, \$14,143, of which \$12,199 was from the State, College, and Seminary Funds; expenditures, \$11,719.

Chicago Schools.—In the Report of the Board of Education of Chicago, dated February, 1863, the following language is used in reference to the progress of the school system of that city:—"In 1851, less than 1700 pupils could be accommodated with seats in our schools; to-day, more than 11,000!" The average number of children belonging to all the schools of the city in 1862 was 8962; the daily average attendance was 8295. The number of children enrolled in Chicago for the same year was 17,521: viz., girls, 8433; boys, 9088.

Chicago High School.—The whole number belonging to the school, at the date of the Report, was 311: viz., in the High School proper, 122 males; and in the Normal Department, 60 females. The expenditures for the common school system of Chicago in 1862, on all accounts, were \$112,110; the expense per scholar was \$12.51. The expenditures for the High School alone were \$12,370.53; expense per scholar, on an average of 299 for the year, was \$41.37.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, JACKSONVILLE.—Philip G. Gillett, A.M., *Principal.*—This institution—the first of the great charities of the State—was incorporated in 1839, but was not opened until 1846. The officers consist of a principal, eleven instructors, two matrons, a clerk, and physician. Since its organization it has received 926 pupils, of whom 246 remained upon its rolls at the date of the last Report. The buildings are large, commodious, and handsome, which, with grounds tastefully adorned, are valued at \$300,000. The current expenses are \$30,000 per annum. Tuition, board, washing, fuel, medical

attendance, books, &c., are furnished to pupils resident in Illinois free of charge. None are admitted under ten years of age. The time of admission is the first Wednesday of October. In addition to the intellectual facilities of the institution, pupils have the opportunity of acquiring some mechanic art, of which cabinet-making and shoemaking, with gardening, are the principal. The female pupils are instructed in various domestic pursuits.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Circuit.	Name.	Residence.
1st	David M. Woodson.....	Carrollton.
2d	Silas L. Bryan.....	Salem.
3d	Alex. M. Jenkins.....	Murphysboro.
4th	Charles H. Constable..	Marshall.
5th	Chauncey L. Higbee...	Pittsfield.
6th	Ira O. Wilkinson.....	Rock Island.
7th	Erastus S. Williams...	Chicago.
8th	John M. Scott.....	Bloomington.
9th	Madison E. Hollister..	Ottawa.
10th	Charles B. Lawrence...	Prairie City.
11th	S. W. Harris.....	Morris.
12th	Samuel S. Marshall...	McLounsboro.
13th	Theodore D. Murphy...	Woodstock.
14th	Benjamin R. Sheldon...	Galena.
15th	Joseph Sibley.....	Warsaw.
16th	Marion Williamson...	Peoria.
17th	Charles Emerson.....	Decatur.
18th	E. Y. Rice.....	Hillsboro.
19th	Wesley Sloan.....	Golconda.
20th	Charles R. Starr.....	Kankakee.
21st	James Harriott.....	Pekin.
22d	W. W. Heaton.....	Dixon.
23d	S. L. Richmond.....	Lacon.
24th	Joseph Gillespie.....	Edwardsville.
25th	Aaron Shaw.....	Lawrenceville.
26th	A. D. Duff.....	Benton.
27th	Oliver L. Davis.....	Danville.
28th	Isaac G. Wilson.....	Geneva.

The salary of a Circuit Judge is \$1000 a year, and a docket fee of \$1.00 for every suit at law or in Chancery, docketed. This applies to all the counties of the State except Cook and Lake. The terms of the foregoing judges expire in 1867.

ILLINOIS HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, JACKSONVILLE.—Dr. Andrew McFarland, *President.*—Statistics for two years, from December 1, 1860, to December, 1862.

Number of patients in the hospital, Dec. 1, 1860.....	231
Number since admitted.....	386
Whole number treated.....	617
Discharged, recovered.....	165
“ by order of trustees.....	57
“ improved.....	34
Discharged informally, by consent of friends.....	20
Eloped.....	5
Died.....	34
Total vacancies created.....	315
Remaining, Dec. 1, 1862.....	302

Causes of deaths in the Hospital since Dec. 1, 1860.

Exhaustion from long-continued mania.....	8
“ “ acute mania.....	11
Consumption	5
Fever	2
Paralysis.....	2
Apoplexy.....	1
Epilepsy.....	2
Snicide.....	2
Casualty*.....	1
Total	34

Sex and Civil Condition of Patients admitted since Dec. 1, 1860.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	97	72	169
Married	77	107	184
Widowed	4	29	33
Total	178	208	386

Showing the Ages of those admitted since Dec. 1, 1860.

Those 20 and less.....	28
Between 20 and 25.....	76
“ 25 and 30.....	68
“ 30 and 40.....	118
“ 40 and 50.....	56
“ 50 and 60.....	35
Those over 60.....	5
Total	386

Showing supposed exciting causes of insanity in 386 cases admitted since Dec. 1, 1860.

Ill health.....	64
Puerperal.....	29
Vicious indulgences.....	25
Domestic trouble.....	23
Causes connected with existing war.....	23
Religious excitement.....	15
Business anxieties.....	15
Death of friends.....	15
Over-exertion.....	14
Intemperance.....	13
Disappointed love.....	11
Epilepsy.....	8
Uterine disease.....	7
Change of life.....	5
Paralysis.....	4
Popular delusions.....	3
Injury of head.....	3
Fright.....	3
Sunstroke.....	2
Hysteria.....	2
General paralysis.....	1
Excessive use of tobacco.....	1
Excessive lactation.....	1
Jealousy.....	1
No satisfactory cause given.....	98
Total	386

*Death by fall from a window, in effort to escape.

Duration of insanity before admission of the cases received in two years, ending Dec. 1, 1862.

One month and less.....	42
Between 1 and 2 months.....	67
“ 2 and 3 months.....	32
“ 3 and 6 months.....	39
“ 6 and 12 months.....	38
“ 1 and 2 years.....	64
“ 2 and 3 years.....	28
“ 3 and 4 years.....	17
“ 4 and 5 years.....	14
“ 5 and 10 years.....	18
“ 10 and 20 years.....	5
Over 20 years.....	1
Duration unknown.....	21

Total 386

Receipts, 1861-2, \$110,552; of which \$88,750 was from the State. Expenditures for same two years, \$110,514.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, JACKSONVILLE.—Dr. Joshua Rhoads, *Superintendent*.—The Seventh Biennial Report of this institution furnishes the following particulars of its condition and operations to Nov. 29, 1862. At that date there were 64 pupils,—38 males and 26 females. Since its opening, 181 pupils have been the recipients of its benefits and instruction. It is mainly supported by an annual appropriation from the State Treasury of \$12,000. The buildings are convenient and commodious, being equal to the accommodation of all the blind children in Illinois.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET.—Statistics from the Report of Samuel K. Casey, Warden and Lessee, of Dec. 1, 1862.—The number of prisoners on the 1st day of December, 1860, was 672: viz., 664 males and 8 females. In the two following years, to Dec. 1, 1862, there were received 587, and in the same time 720 were discharged; leaving in the Penitentiary, at the date of the Report, 539. These figures show a decrease of 133 in the two years. Of those classed among the discharged, there were 17 deaths,—12 in 1861 and 5 in 1862. One death was by suicide, 1 from gunshot wounds received while attempting an escape, 1 from injuries produced by a fall from the top of the Warden's house, and the others were from ordinary disease. The Penitentiary is a new building on an extensive scale, and was not yet completed Jan. 1, 1863. At that time there had been expended for construction \$754,721; and the estimate for its completion required additional appropriations of \$177,935: total actual and estimated cost, \$932,656. The Prison Commissioners recommended to the Legislature of 1863 the abolishment of the present system of leasing the Penitentiary, and the adoption of a plan which appears to be a modification of the congregate and separate systems. They speak very highly of the management of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

ILLINOIS AND THE WAR.—At 11 o'clock of the 21st of April, 1861, Governor Yates despatched from Chicago a force of 595 men, with four pieces of artillery, under General Swift, to occupy the important position of Cairo, in that State. This little body was followed on the next day by several other companies, making the whole force of the "Cairo Expedition" 908 men. From that time to the 1st of January, 1863, Illinois had placed in the field 137 regiments of infantry,

mustering 119,404 men; 15 regiments and 8 companies of cavalry, mustering 16,917 men; and 2 regiments and 7 batteries of artillery, mustering 3999 men: total, 140,320. Of the soldiers here specified, 9581 were for three months, and all the others were for three years. The subjoined table gives copious details concerning the forces above mentioned.

Militia of Illinois.—An enrolment of the militia of the State was ordered on the 23d of August, 1862, the aggregate of the returns showing a force of 391,319, of whom 115,123 were returned as actually in the service of the United

States at the time. During the year an effort was made to organize the militia, but without success.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The Report of Adjutant-General Allen C. Fuller is an octavo of 383 pages of valuable and interesting particulars relating to the Illinois troops. It contains a brief history of the military operations of the State from April 15, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1863, and a number of detailed statements showing where, when, and by whom every company of every regiment was raised, when mustered into the service, and when it marched from the State.

ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Troops furnished to the Armies of the United States by the State of Illinois to the 1st of January, 1863, showing the Term of Service, Arm of Service, Original Commanding Officer, Number of Men, Date of Muster, &c. of each Organization, and the aggregates of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	Number of Men.	Date of Muster.	Commanding Officer at date of last Report.
3 mos.	*7th Infantry...	Col. John Cook.....	780	Apr. 25, 1861.	
3 y'rs.	7th "	" "	869	July 25, "	Col. A. J. Babcock.
3 mos.	*8th "	Col. Richard J. Oglesby...	780	Apr. 27, "	
3 y'rs.	8th "	" "	967	July 25, "	" John P. Post.
3 mos.	*9th "	Col. Eleazar A. Paine.....	780	Apr. 26, "	
3 y'rs.	9th "	" "	1,011	July 25, "	" Augustus Mersey.
3 mos.	*10th "	Col. Benj. M. Prentiss.....	780	Apr. 29, "	
3 y'rs.	10th "	" James D. Morgan.....	844	July 25, "	" John Tillson.
3 mos.	*11th "	" W. H. L. Wallace.....	780	Apr. 30, "	
3 y'rs.	11th "	" "	801	July 25, "	" T. E. G. Ransom.
3 mos.	*12th "	" John McArthur.....	780	May 21, "	
3 y'rs.	12th "	" "	863	July 25, "	" A. L. Chetlain.
"	13th "	" John B. Wyman.....	1,047	May 24, "	" John B. Wyman.
"	14th "	" John M. Palmer.....	984	May 25, "	" Cyrus Hall.
"	15th "	" Thomas J. Turner.....	1,057	May 24, "	" George C. Rogers.
"	16th "	" Robert F. Smith.....	1,083	May 24, "	" Robert F. Smith.
"	17th "	" Leonard F. Ross.....	1,009	May 24, "	" Addison S. Norton.
"	18th "	" Michael K. Lawler....	1,071	May 28, "	" Michael K. Lawler.
"	19th "	" John B. Turchin.....	918	June 17, "	" Joseph R. Scott.
"	20th "	" Chas. Carroll Marsh..	924	June 13, "	" Charles Carroll Marsh.
"	21st "	" Ulysses S. Grant.....	1,020	June 15, "	" John W. S. Alexander.
"	22d "	" Henry Dougherty.....	1,047	June 25, "	" Henry Dougherty.
"	23d "	" James A. Mulligan.....	1,060	June 18, "	" James A. Mulligan.
"	24th "	" Frederick Hecker.....	812	July 8, "	" Geza Mihalotzy.
"	25th "	" Wm. N. Coler.....	1,007	Aug. 4, "	" Thomas D. Williams.
"	26th "	" John M. Loomis.....	961	Oct. 31, "	" John M. Loomis.
"	27th "	" Nap. B. Buford.....	949	Aug. "	" Fazillo A. Harrington.
"	28th "	" Amory K. Johnson...	857	Aug. 3, "	" Amory K. Johnson.
"	29th "	" James S. Rearden.....	1,026	July 27, "	" Charles M. Ferrill.
"	30th "	" Philip E. Fouke.....	992	Sept. 30, "	" Elias S. Dennis.
"	31st "	" John A. Logan.....	1,134	Aug. "	" Lindorf Osborn.
"	32d "	" John Logan.....	957	Dec. 31, 1862.	" John Logan.
"	33d "	" Charles E. Hovey.....	1,006	Aug. 15, 1861.	" Charles E. Lippincott.
"	34th "	" Edward N. Kirk.....	913	Sept. 7, "	" Edward N. Kirk.
"	35th "	" Gustavus A. Smith...	1,045	July 3, "	" Gustavus A. Smith.
"	36th "	" Nicholas Greusel.....	1,006	Sept. 23, "	" Nicholas Grenal.
"	37th "	" Myron S. Barnes.....	1,035	Sept. "	" John C. Black.
"	38th "	" William P. Carlin.....	890	Aug. 15, "	" William P. Carlin.
"	39th "	" Austin Light.....	964	Dec. "	" Thomas O. Osborn.
"	40th "	" Stephen G. Hicks.....	923	Aug. 10, "	" Stephen G. Hicks.

* The Illinois regiments mustered for the present war were numbered commencing at number 7, the first six numbers having been left vacant from respect to the six regiments engaged in the Mexican War. The regiments numbers 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 were originally organized for the three-months service in April and May, 1861, and were subsequently reorganized for the three-years service. This will account for the duplication of numbers above.

TABLE of Illinois Troops.—Continued.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	Number of Men.	Date of Muster.	Commanding Officer at date of last Report.
3 y'rs.	41st Infantry.....	Col. Isaac C. Pugh.....	973	Aug. 9, 1861.	Col. Isaac C. Pugh.
	42d "	" William A. Webb.....	1,051	Sept. 7, "	" George W. Roberts.
	43d "	" Julius Raith.....	844	Dec. 16, "	" Adolphus Engelman.
	44th "	" Chas. Knobelsdorff...	994	Sept. 13, "	" Charles Knobelsdorff.
	45th "	" John Eugene Smith..	957	Dec. 26, "	" John Eugene Smith.
	46th "	" John A. Davis.....	906	Dec. 28, "	" Benjamin Darnblaser.
	47th "	" John Bryner.....	1,059	Oct. 1, "	" John N. Cromwell.
	48th "	" Isham N. Haynie.....	852	Nov. 18, "	" Isham N. Haynie.
	49th "	" Wm. R. Morrison.....	931	Dec. 31, "	" William R. Morrison.
	50th "	" Moses M. Bane.....	871	Sept. 12, "	" Moses M. Bane.
	51st "	" Gilbert W. Cumming	678	Dec. 1861 and Feb. 1862.	" Luther P. Bradley.
	52d "	" Isaac S. Wilson.....	1,060	Nov. 19, 1861.	" Thomas W. Sweeney.
	53d "	" Wm. H. W. Cushman	655	March, "	" Daniel F. Hill.
	54th "	" Thomas W. Harris....	907	Feb. 18, 1862.	" Thomas W. Harris.
	55th "	" David Stuart.....	999	Oct. 31, "	" Oscar Melmborg.
	56th "	" Robert Kirkham.....	885	Feb. 27, "	" Green B. Reum.
	57th "	" Silas D. Baldwin.....	961	Dec. 26, "	" Silas D. Baldwin.
	58th "	" William F. Lynch.....	881	Dec. 20, 1861.	" William F. Lynch.
	59th "	" P. Sidney Post.....	914	.....	" P. S. Post. (Transferred from Missouri 9th.)
	60th "	" Silas C. Toler.....	935	March, 1862.	" S. C. Toler.
	61st "	" Jacob Fry.....	827	Mar. 7, "	" Jacob Fry.
	62d "	" James M. True.....	853	Apr. 10, "	" James M. True.
	63d "	" Francis Mora.....	857	Apr. 10, "	" Joseph B. McCown.
	64th "	Lient-Col. D. D. Williams	531	Dec. 31, 1861.	Lient-Col. David D. Williams.
	65th "	Col. Daniel Cameron.....	936	May 15, 1862.	Col. Daniel Cameron.
	66th "	" Patrick E. Burke.....	1,023	.....	" P. E. Burke. (Transferred from Missouri 14th.)
3 mos.	67th "	" Rosell M. Hough.....	979	June 13, "	" Rosell M. Hough.
	68th "	" Elias Stuart.....	981	June 20, "	" Elias Stuart.
	69th "	" Joseph H. Tucker.....	994	June 14, "	" Joseph H. Tucker.
	70th "	" Owen T. Reeves.....	1,007	July 4, "	" Owen T. Reeves.
	71st "	" Othniel Gilbert.....	940	July 26, "	" Othniel Gilbert.
3 y'rs.	72d "	" Frederick A. Starring	920	Aug. 21, "	" Frederick A. Starring.
	73d "	" James F. Jaquess.....	806	Aug. 21, "	" James F. Jaquess.
	74th "	" Jason Marsh.....	903	Sept. 4, "	" Jason Marsh.
	75th "	" George Ryan.....	812	Sept. 2, "	" John E. Bennett.
	76th "	" A. W. Mack.....	989	Aug. 22, "	" Alonzo W. Mack.
	77th "	" David P. Grier.....	837	{ Sept. 2, 9cos { Sept. 18, 1co }	" David P. Grier.
	78th "	" W. H. Bennison.....	861	Sept. 1, 1862.	" William H. Bennison.
	79th "	" Lyman Guinnip.....	905	Aug. 28, "	" Sheridan P. Read.
	80th "	" Thomas G. Allen.....	904	Aug. 28, "	" Thomas G. Allen.
	81st "	" James J. Dollins.....	915	Aug. 26, "	" James J. Dollins.
	82d "	" Frederick Hecker.....	814	Aug. 26, "	" Frederick Hecker.
	83d "	" Abner C. Harding.....	938	Aug. 23, "	" Abner C. Harding.
	84th "	" Louis H. Waters.....	887	Sept. 1, "	" Louis H. Waters.
	85th "	" Robert S. Moore.....	907	Aug. 27, "	" Robert S. Moore.
	86th "	" David D. Irons.....	865	Aug. 27, "	" David D. Irons.
	87th "	" John E. Whiting.....	855	Sept. 22, "	" John E. Whiting.
	88th "	" Francis T. Sherman...	846	Aug. 27, "	" Francis T. Sherman.
	89th "	" John Christopher.....	881	{ Aug. 25, 9c's { Oct. 13, 1 co. }	" John Christopher.
	90th "	" Timothy O'Meara.....	883	Nov. 22, 1862.	" Timothy O'Meara.
	91st "	" Henry M. Day.....	918	Sept. 8, "	" Henry M. Day.
	92d "	" Smith D. Atkins.....	889	Sept. 4, "	" Smith D. Atkins.
	93d "	" Holden Putnam.....	915	Oct. 13, "	" Holden Putnam.
	94th "	" William W. Orme.....	907	Aug. 20, "	" William W. Orme.
	95th "	" Lawrence S. Church..	930	Sept. 4, "	" Lawrence S. Church.
	96th "	" Thomas E. Champion	917	Sept. 5, "	" Thomas E. Champion.
	97th "	" Fred. S. Rutherford...	843	Sept. 6, "	" Fred. S. Rutherford.
	98th "	" John J. Funkhouser.	873	Sept. 3, "	" John J. Funkhouser.
	99th "	" Geo. W. K. Bailey.....	827	Aug. 26, "	" George W. K. Bailey.
	100th "	" Fred. A. Bartleson....	851	Aug. 30, "	" Frederick A. Bartleson.
	101st "	" Charles H. Fox.....	825	Sept. 2, "	" Charles H. Fox.

TABLE of Illinois Troops.—Contin

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	Number of Men.	Date of Muster.	Commanding Officer at Date of last Report.
3 yrs.	102d Infantry.....	Col. Wm. McMurtry.....	861	Sept. 2, 1862.	Col. William McMurtry.
"	103d "	" Amos C. Dabcock.....	805	Oct. 2, "	" Willard A. Dickerman.
"	104th "	" Absalom B. Moore.....	875	Aug. 27, "	" Absalom B. Moore.
"	105th "	" Daniel Dustin.....	907	Sept. 2, "	" Daniel Dustin.
"	106th "	" Robert B. Latham.....	835	Sept. 17, "	" Robert B. Latham.
"	107th "	" Thomas Snell.....	869	Sept. 4, "	" Thomas Snell.
"	103th "	" John Warner.....	895	Aug. 23, "	" John Warner.
"	103th "	" Alex. J. Nimmo.....	865	Sept. 17, "	" Alex. J. Nimmo.
"	110th "	" Thomas S. Casey.....	815	Sept. 11, "	" Thomas S. Casey.
"	111th "	" James S. Martin.....	856	Sept. 18, "	" James S. Martin.
"	112th "	" Thos. J. Henderson....	912	Sept. 12, "	" Thomas J. Henderson.
"	113th "	" George B. Hoge.....	805	Oct. 1, "	" George B. Hoge.
"	114th "	" James W. Judy.....	845	Sept. 18, "	" James W. Judy.
"	115th "	" Jesse H. Moore.....	817	Sept. 13, "	" Jesse H. Moore.
"	116th "	" Nathan H. Tupper....	861	Sept. 30, "	" Nathan H. Tupper.
"	117th "	" Ridsen M. Moore.....	834	Sept. 19, "	" Ridsen M. Moore.
"	118th "	" John G. Fonda.....	813	Nov. 23, "	" John G. Fonda.
"	119th "	" Thomas J. Kinney....	828	Oct. 7, "	" Thomas J. Kinney.
"	120th "	" George W. McKaig....	802	Oct. 29, "	" George W. McKaig.
"	121st "	(Will not probably org'ze)			
"	122d "	Col. John J. Rinaker.....	803	Sept. 4, "	" John J. Rinaker.
"	123d "	" James Monroe.....	876	Sept. 6, "	" James Monroe.
"	124th "	" Thomas J. Sloan.....	866	Sept. 10, "	" Thomas J. Sloan.
"	125th "	" Oscar F. Harmon.....	829	Sept. 3, "	" Oscar F. Harmon.
"	126th "	" Jonathan Richmond....	838	Sept. 4, "	" Jonathan Richmond.
"	127th "	" John Van Arman.....	886	{ Sept. 5, 9cos { Oct. 22, 1 co.	} John Van Arman.
"	128th "	" Robert M. Handley....	824	Dec. 18, 1862.	
"	129th "	" George P. Smith.....	893	Sept. 8, "	" George P. Smith.
"	129th "	" Nathaniel Niles.....	816	Oct. 25, "	" Nathaniel Niles.
"	131st "	" George W. Neeley.....	813	Nov. 13, "	" George W. Neeley.
Total infantry, including 2,301 officers of the regiments from 72d to 131st.....			119,404		
<i>Cavalry.</i>					
3 yrs.	1st Regiment.....	Col. Thos. A. Marshall....	994	*June, 1861.	" Thomas A. Marshall.
"	2d "	" Silas Noble.....	1,251	*Sept. 3, "	" Silas Noble.
"	3d "	" E. A. Carr.....	1,237	*Sept. 25, "	" Lafayette McCrellis.
"	4th "	" T. L. Dickey.....	1,140	*Nov. 27, "	" T. Leyle Dickey.
"	5th "	" John J. Updegraff....	1,081	*Feb. 20, 1862.	" Hall Wilson.
"	6th "	" T. H. Cavanaugh.....	1,151	*Nov. 2, 1861.	" Benjamin H. Grierson.
"	7th "	" W. P. Kellogg.....	1,206	*Nov. 7, "	" Wm. Pitt Kellogg.
"	8th "	" J. F. Farnsworth.....	1,222	*Oct. "	" Wm. Gamble.
"	9th "	" A. G. Brockett.....	1,159	*Feb. 16, 1862.	" Albert G. Brockett.
"	10th "	" J. A. Barrett.....	1,114	*Jan. 22, "	" Dudley Wickersham.
"	11th "	" E. G. Ingersoll.....	1,021	*Dec. 18, 1861.	" Robert G. Ingersoll.
"	12th "	" Arno Voss.....	826	*June 27, '62.	" Arno Voss.
"	13th "	" Joseph W. Bell.....	674	*Feb. 20, "	" Joseph W. Bell.
"	14th "	" Horace Capron.....	1,083	.....
"	15th "	" Warren Stewart.....	1,114	Dec. 25, "	" Warren Stewart.
<i>Unassigned Cavalry.</i>					
"	Thielman's Cav'y	{ Capt. Marschner.....	78	.....	Capt. Berthold Marschner.
"		{ " M. Marx.....	92	.....
"		{ " John Klein.....	96	.....	" Fred. Schembeck.
"		{ " E. M. Seibel.....	103	.....
"		{ " Fred. Schembeck.....	99	July 6, 1861.	
"		" " ".....	59	(In camp.)	
"		McClelland's Guards.....	26	(In camp.)	
"		Capt. Fletcher.....	28	(In camp.)	
Total cavalry.....			16,917		

* The dates for the cavalry regiments are those of departure from the State in all cases except that of the 15th cavalry, which is the date of organization.

TABLE of *Illinois Troops*.—Continued.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	Number of Men.	Date of Muster.	Commanding Officer at date of last Report.
3 y'rs.	<i>Artillery.</i> *1st Regt. Illinois	Col. Joseph D. Webster...	1,605	Organized Jan. 2, 1862.	Col. Joseph D. Webster.
"	Light Artillery. *2d Regt. Illinois	" Thomas S. Mather.....	1,452	Organized Jan. 2, 1862.	" Thomas S. Mather.
	Light Artillery. <i>Unassigned Batteries.</i>				
"	Stokes' Artillery.	Capt. James S. Stokes.....	161	July 31, 1862.	Capt. James S. Stokes.
"	Springfield "	" Thos. F. Vaughen...	134	Aug. 21, "	" Thomas F. Vaughen.
"	Mercantile "	" Chas. G. Cooley.....	153	Aug. 29, "	" Charles G. Cooley.
"	Elgin "	" Geo. W. Renwick.....	156	Nov. 15, "	" George W. Renwick.;
"	Attached to 52d				
"	Infantry.....	" William Cogswell..	133	Sept. 23, 1861.	" William Cogswell.
"	Henshaw's Artl.	" Edward C. Henshaw	135	.....	" Edward C. Henshaw.
"	Hawthorn's "	.....	65	.....
Total artillery.....			3,999		
<i>Recapitulation of Illinois Troops to Dec. 1862.</i>					
Infantry.....			119,404		
Cavalry.....			16,917		
Artillery.....			3,999		
Total number of troops.....			140,320		

XXIX. MISSOURI.

Settled in 1763. Admitted into the Union, August 10, 1821. *Capital*, Jefferson City. *Area*, 67,380 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 1,182,012.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	HAMILTON R. GAMBLE†..	St. Louis.....	Dec. 1864.	\$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Willard P. Hall.....	St. Joseph.....	" "	.....
Secretary of State, and Sup't of Pub. Schools...	Mordecai Oliver.....	Springfield.....	" "	1,000 and fees.
Auditor Pub. Accounts...	Wm. S. Moseley.....	New Madrid....	" "	1,850
Treasurer.....	George C. Bingham	Kansas City....	" "	1,850
Attorney-General.....	Aikman Welch.....	Jefferson City...	" "	1,000 and fees.
Adjutant-General.....	John B. Gray.....	St. Louis.....	" "	.....
Military Secretary.....	C. C. Bailey.....	" ".....	" "	.....
Register Public Lands...	Sample Orr.....	Springfield.....	" 1864.	1,750 and fees.
State Librarian.....	Walter M. Smallwood...	.....	" 1863.	.....
Warden of State Prison..	P. Thomas Miller.....	.....	At pleasure of Governor.	.....

The Government of Missouri as above given is Provisional. An ordinance of the Sovereign Convention of the State, adopted on the 30th of July, 1861, having vacated the offices of Governor, Lieu-

tenant-Governor, and Secretary of State, the officers named in the foregoing table were chosen by the Convention on the 31st of July, to fill the vacancies until first Monday of November in the

* The artillery regiments were originally organized by companies, the first at various dates from October, 1861, to August, 1862; and the second at various dates from May 23, 1861, to June 23, 1862.

† Deceased. Lieut.-Governor Hall now acting.

same year, when an election was to have been held by the people. On account of the disturbed condition of the State, the proposed election by the people was postponed by ordinance of 12th of October, 1861; and the Provisional Government was by ordinance of June 11, 1862, continued in office until the first Monday in August, 1864, and "until their successors are elected and qualified." Subsequently (on the 13th of June, 1862) it was ordained by the Convention that after the first day of July, 1862, future general elections in the State should be held *biennially*, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November. This necessarily continued the Executive until November, 1864, and "until their successors are qualified." On the 15th of June, 1863, the Convention was again assembled; and on that day Governor Gamble tendered his resignation, but

the Convention returned it to him, with a resolution requesting him to continue to discharge the duties of Governor until the first Monday of November, 1864. To this Governor Gamble gave his assent. A Legislature was elected in November, 1862. It met according to law on the last Monday in December, 1862; and again, by adjournment, on the 12th of November, 1863. This body consists of Senators, 33 in number, elected for four years, and Representatives, 97 in number, elected for two years. Its regular sessions are biennial, commencing on the last Monday in December. Members of the Legislature are allowed \$5 per day during the session, and mileage. The Lieutenant-Governor is *ex officio* President of the Senate,—he is allowed \$7 per day while presiding; and the pay of the Speaker of the House is the same.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
Barton Bates.....	St. Charles co....	Judge.....	Nov. 1869.	\$3,000.
W. V. N. Bay.....	St. Louis.....	Associate Judge.....	" "	3,000
J. D. S. Dryden.....	Marion.....	" ".....	" "	3,000
W. M. Smallwood.....	Jefferson City...	Clerk.....	.....	.....
A. W. Mead.....	St. Louis.....	Clerk.....	Nov. 1868.	.....

The Supreme Court of Missouri is composed of three judges, chosen by the people. They hold their offices for a term of six years. The court as above constituted was chosen at an election held by the people, November 3, 1863, under an ordinance of the Missouri State Convention, which directed that the general election for Supreme

and Circuit Court Judges, required by the Constitution of the State of Missouri, should be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1863, and on the same day every six years thereafter. Two terms of the court are held annually: one at Jefferson City, and one at St. Louis.

FINANCES.

Statements extracted from the biennial Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, dated January 1, 1863, exhibiting receipts and expenditures of Missouri from Oct. 1, 1860, to Oct. 1, 1862.

Receipts.	1861.	1862.
Revenue Fund.....	\$834,859	\$472,998
Road and Canal Fund.....	8,858	.....
State School moneys.....	52,958	50,442
Sinking Fund.....	1,245	780
Executors, &c.....	9,280	212
Redemption of Lands.....	5,966	1,582
State Interest account.....	19,007	20,960
State Interest Fund.....	257,882	496,760
Lunatic Asylum Fund.....	33,539	5
Total receipts.....	\$1,223,594	\$1,043,739

Expenditures for both Years.

Revenue Fund.....	\$1,224,515
Road and Canal Fund.....	4,235
Internal improvements.....	115
State School moneys.....	4,009
Executors, &c.....	268
Redemption of Lands.....	8,585
State Library.....	241
State Interest Fund.....	864,013
Lunatic Asylum Fund.....	26,792
Total expenditures.....	\$2,132,773

The totals of the foregoing statement are swelled on both sides by the transfer of moneys from the treasury to the Cr. and Dr. of the funds named. The real revenue for the two years seems to have been.....	\$1,307,857
Add balance, October 1, 1860.....	620,720
Total resources.....	\$1,928,577
Expenditures.....	1,224,515
Balance, Oct. 1, 1862.....	704,062
Add balances to the credit of all the above funds.....	1,699,577
Aggregate balance.....	\$2,403,639

Of the expenditures from the Revenue Fund there were the following:—

Civil officers.....	\$178,925
Legislature.....	107,709
Collecting revenue.....	104,434
Criminal prosecutions.....	99,403
Interest on State bonds.....	153,739
Taking the Census.....	10,394
Contingent expenses of Legislature.....	43,105

STATE DEBT.—The greater part of what is considered the State debt of Missouri consists of

bonds issued, by which the credit of the State was loaned to certain companies to aid in the construction of railroads. Prior to the issue of said bonds, the State debt proper was but \$602,000. In the Auditor's report the particulars relating to the railroad bonds are presented in tabular form, and from the table the following summary is compiled, showing the amount of bonds issued to each company:—

Pacific Railroad.....	\$7,000,000
" " S.W. Branch	4,500,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	3,000,000
North Missouri.....	4,350,000
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	3,501,000
Cairo & Fulton.....	650,000
Platte County.....	700,000
<hr/>	
Total railroads bonds issued.....	\$23,701,000
Add revenue bonds issued.....	431,000
<hr/>	
	\$24,132,000
Add State debt proper.....	602,000
<hr/>	
	\$24,734,000

Of the following bonds, 2093 bear 6 per cent. interest, and 1139 guaranteed by the State bear 7 per cent. The interest on the railroad bonds is payable by the companies respectively, but they have been in default (except the Hannibal road) since July, 1861. The overdue interest amounted in January, 1863, to \$2,500,120.

TAXATION AND VALUATION.—Owing to the disturbed condition of the State in 1861 and 1862, the valuation in those years was unavoidably incomplete. Some of the aggregates from the tax-books stand as follow:—

	1861.	1862.
Polls.....	104,736	63,169
Poll-tax.....	\$41,445	\$57,313
Acres of land	16,707,313	10,426,780
Valuation.....	\$144,906,962	\$86,822,393
Tax on land.....	\$297,813	\$275,000
Town lots.....	43,890	28,306
Valuation.....	\$10,561,720	\$3,717,206
Taxes.....	\$22,232	\$11,914
Slaves.....	71,088	38,147
Valuation	\$22,130,380	\$8,411,606
Tax on slaves.....	48,455	25,703
Personal property.....	\$27,281,289	14,750,306
Taxes.....	\$56,786	\$46,973
Revenue tax.....	\$513,517	\$450,672
State interest tax.....	\$224,062	.....
Lunatic Asylum Tax...	\$35,740	.....

WAR EXPENSES.—At the December session of 1862, the Missouri Legislature appropriated \$3,000,000 in Union Military Bonds to pay the enrolled militia of the State called into active service. These bonds have the form of circulating notes. Down to November 10, 1862, \$728,000 had been issued. It was not known at that date whether the \$3,000,000 appropriated would pay all the claims against the fund, and Governor Gamble recommended the appropriation of an additional amount of \$1,500,000.

BANKS.—No returns of the condition of the Banks of Missouri have been received of a later date than those in the National Almanac of 1863.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The disturbed condition of the State in the years 1861-2 seriously damaged the school system. One of the ordinances of 1861 abolished the office of Superintendent of Common

Schools, and imposed the duties of supervision, &c. on the Secretary of State. This officer has made no report on the subject since 1861, and none will be made until 1865. The Auditor of Public Accounts, in his report of December, 1862, recommended a suspension until 1864 of the usual School Fund appropriation of 25 per cent. from the revenue, in consequence of the impracticability of carrying on the school system outside of St. Louis. The School Fund at that time amounted to \$687,968, invested in State Bonds. The school moneys in the treasury amounted to \$129,618. The Seminary Fund consists of \$100,000, also invested in State Bonds.

MISSOURI INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, St. Louis, —Philetus Fales, Principal.—At the date of the Principal's Report, October, 1861, there were in the institution 28 pupils, viz.: 20 males and 8 females; on the 1st of October, 1862, there were 21 males and 12 females,—total, 33. This number had increased (Oct. 1863) to 44 pupils, and for the year ending that date the whole number of different persons who had been under instruction was 62. The expenditures for the year were \$8000.

MISSOURI STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, FULTON, —Dr. T. R. H. Smith, Superintendent.—In the fall of 1861, the operations of this institution were suspended (one of the many lamentable consequences of the rebellion), and they were not resumed until September 7, 1863, at which time the Asylum was reopened. A report of its condition was made to the Legislature at the November session of that year; but it is not yet published (Dec. 1863). A letter from the Superintendent states that 103 patients had been received from September 7 to December 2, 1863. An appropriation had been asked to refurnish the whole building, which would then accommodate 350 patients.

STATE PRISON, JEFFERSON CITY.—Of this establishment the only information furnished is contained in the following passages from Governor Gamble's message of December 30, 1862:—"When the Provisional Government was established, the Penitentiary was found to be entirely under the control of those hostile to the United States; the institution was languishing under their mismanagement, and rapidly approaching a condition of starvation." These officers were removed; and "since the change there has been a great improvement in its condition, and the prospects are that it will soon cease to be a drain on the Treasury."

CONDITION OF THE STATE.—On this subject Governor Gamble's message to the Legislature at its adjourned session November, 1863, contains the following:—"There is now within the State no military organization hostile to the Government of the United States, and there is every indication that the former feeling of hostility has settled down into a quiet acquiescence in the supremacy of that Government, and an unwillingness to have the peace of the State further disturbed by rebel organizations. This condition of affairs is fully exemplified by the fact that a body of rebels under the command of Governor Shelby invaded the State from Arkansas, and penetrated to the Missouri River. He was met by State troops alone, the State militia and enrolled militia,—was routed in battle, and has been driven out of the State without obtaining any accession to his force; while all along his route there was exhibited great activity among the people to intercept him. The rebellious spirit may be regarded as subdued. . . . The seat of war has been removed far from our borders; and there remains no proba-

bility that Missouri will ever again become the theatre of its horrors."

IMMIGRATION.—Mr. Frederick Rohrer, a citizen of the State, has been sent to Germany with a view to promoting emigration from that country to Missouri; and another citizen of German birth has been sent on the same business by a manufacturer of St. Louis.

ORDINANCES, &c. OF THE MISSOURI SOVEREIGN CONVENTION.

The State Convention of Missouri which was called in 1861 and organized in February of that year, having refused to take any steps towards separating that State from the United States, continued its existence, and reassembled in July of the same year. At its second session it deposed Governor Jackson, Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds, the Secretary of State, Massey, and a number of the members of the General Assembly. Taking the State under its own control, and placing the executive functions in charge of a provisional government, it exercised the legislative power during the years 1861-2.

The Convention passed during those years a number of ordinances, a list of which is as follows:—

1. An ordinance providing for certain amendments to the Constitution: adopted July 30, 1861.

(This ordinance deposed the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and members of the General Assembly, and provided for the election of their successors on the first Monday of November, 1861.)

2. An ordinance concerning the repeal and abrogation of certain laws, and for other purposes: adopted July 30, 1861.

3. An ordinance submitting the action of this Convention to a vote of the people of Missouri: adopted July 30, 1861.

(The action here referred to is the deposing of the State officers, and the provision for the election of their successors.)

4. An ordinance providing for changing the time of holding certain elections: adopted October 12, 1861.

(This ordinance postponed the election ordered for November, 1861, to the first Monday of August, 1862, and continued the provisional government to that time.)

5. An ordinance providing for abolishing certain offices, reducing salaries, and testing the loyalty of civil officers, and offering amnesty to certain persons on certain conditions: adopted October 16, 1861.

(The offices abolished are the Board of Public Works, State Superintendent of Common Schools, County School Commissioners, State Geologist, and Assistant Geologist.)

6. An ordinance respecting certain records and other property of the State.

7. An ordinance providing for the organization and government of the Missouri State militia: adopted October 17, 1861.

(This ordinance constitutes all able-bodied free white male inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, the Missouri State militia, and provides for their organization.)

8. An ordinance providing for the defence of the State: adopted October 18, 1861. (Bonds are authorized to be issued to provide means for arming and supporting the militia, &c.)

9. An ordinance to amend an ordinance pro-

viding for abolishing certain offices, reducing salaries, &c.: adopted June 7, 1862.

10. An ordinance repealing certain ordinances submitting the action of the Convention to a vote of the people of Missouri, and for other purposes: adopted June 7, 1862.

11. An ordinance providing for laying off the State into Congressional Districts.

12. An ordinance defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers in this State: adopted June 10, 1862.

13. An ordinance for the appointment of artillery officers, &c.: adopted June 10, 1862.

14. An ordinance continuing the present provisional Government in office: adopted June 11, 1862.

(This continued the provisional government in office until the first Monday in November, 1864, and until their successors are qualified.)

15. An ordinance to enable citizens of this State in the military service of the United States, or the State of Missouri, to vote: adopted June 12, 1862.

16. An ordinance in relation to assessors and collectors, and providing for the payment of certain accounts: adopted June 13, 1862.

17. An ordinance appropriating money: adopted June 13, 1862. (\$12,000 appropriated for expenses of the Convention.)

18. An ordinance appropriating money for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers of Missouri: adopted June 13, 1862. (\$15,000 appropriated for the purpose named.)

19. An ordinance relating to county assessors and other officers: adopted June 13, 1862.

(This ordinance provides for the appointment of assessors by the county courts, and continues all other county officers until their successors are elected and qualified.)

20. An ordinance in relation to voting in certain counties: adopted June 13, 1862.

21. An ordinance for the payment of division inspectors, and for other purposes: adopted June 13, 1862.

22. An ordinance amending the third article of the State Constitution: adopted June 13, 1862.

(By this, all general elections are ordered to take place on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, *biennially*, after July 1, 1862.)

23. An ordinance requiring the State Senators to be divided into classes by lot: adopted June 13, 1862.

24. An ordinance in relation to the duties of the register of lands and county assessors: adopted June 14, 1862.

The Convention reassembled June 15, 1863, under proclamation of the Governor. At this session the following ordinances were passed:—

25. An ordinance to defray the expenses of the Convention: adopted June 23, 1863. (\$14,000 appropriated.)

26. An ordinance to change the time of holding elections for Supreme and Circuit Court Judges: adopted June 26, 1863.

(The election-day for said judges is changed from the first Monday in August to the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1863, and the same day every sixth year thereafter.)

27. An ordinance to provide for supplying the vacancy existing in the office of Judge of the 14th Judicial Circuit: adopted June 27, 1863.

28. An ordinance concerning the payment of the enrolled militia: adopted July 1, 1863.

29. An ordinance to provide for certain amendments to the Constitution, and for emancipation of slaves: adopted July 1, 1863.

Having adopted these ordinances, some of which are of a highly important nature, the Convention, on the 1st of July, 1863, adjourned *sine die*.

Appended hereto is a copy of the ordinance providing for the emancipation of the slaves of the State:—

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION, AND FOR EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Missouri, in Convention assembled:

Sec. 1. The first and second clauses of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution are hereby abrogated.

Sec. 2. That slavery and involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy; and all slaves within the State at that day are hereby declared to be free: *Provided, however*, that all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control and be subject to the authority of their late owners, representatives, and assigns, as servants, during the following periods, to wit: those over forty years of age, for and during their lives; those under twelve years of age, until they arrive at the age of twenty-three years; and those of all other ages, until the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six. The persons, or their legal representatives, who, up to the moment of emancipation, were the owners of the slaves thereby freed, shall, during the period for which the services of such freed men are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over the said freed men, for the purpose of securing the possession and services of the same, that are now held absolutely by the master in respect of his slave: *Provided, however*, that after the said fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, no person so held to service shall be sold to a non-resident of, or removed from, the State of Missouri, by the authority of his late owner, or his legal representatives.

Sec. 3. That all slaves hereafter brought into this State, and not now belonging to citizens of this State, shall thereupon be free.

Sec. 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any seceded State after the passage by such State of an act or ordinance of secession, and hereafter brought into this State by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

Sec. 6. After the passage of this ordinance, no slaves in this State shall be subject to State, county, or municipal taxes.

MISSOURI AND THE WAR.—In answer to the President's call upon Missouri for her quota of the 75,000 men for three months' service, two responses were received. One was from Claiborne F. Jackson, then Governor of that State, refusing to comply with the requisition; and the other was from

the people of St. Louis, who began to assemble at the arsenal on the 22d of that month. 2000 men were mustered in that day, and, in the following two weeks, four regiments of infantry and a battalion of artillery were organized, with an aggregate strength of about 4500 men. A fifth regiment of infantry was organized about the same time, numbering 926 men. Early in May, under authority to enrol the loyal citizens of St. Louis, a "Reserve Corps" of five additional regiments was raised, with an aggregate strength of 474 officers and men. The combined force of these organizations on the 1st of June, after further recruiting, was 10,750. The whole of this force was raised in St. Louis, and was employed in the field or in garrison until discharged or remustered into the three-years service. (The details relating to this force will be found in the subjoined Table A.) About the same time (June, 1861), 10,000 stand of arms were distributed by the United States Government to the loyal inhabitants of Missouri, and the persons to whom these arms were given organized themselves into "Home Guards." Other persons joined these organizations, furnishing their own arms. No accurate enrolment was made of the forces raised in this way; but the then Adjutant-General of the State estimated them at 15,000. There was a class of them, however, who properly belong to the volunteer force of Missouri in the active service of the United States. This class was composed of the Home Guards, numbering 2200, under General Lyon, who were kept in the field until their term of three months expired. The details concerning this force are also in Table A. During the year a body of the Missouri State Militia, numbering 6185 men, were in the service for six months. (See Table A.) Immediately after the President's call for men for three years, many of the existing organizations were mustered into the United States service for the war (or three years), and many new ones were formed, mustering in all, on the 1st of January, 1862, 32,821. The details of these organizations are set forth in Table B, as they stood on that day. In the following year (1862) a great many changes were made in these regiments and companies, and there was so much shifting, transferring, consolidating, and "mustering out," that it is difficult to keep trace of them; but the effect of it all was to reduce the force of 32,821 in the table to 19,042 men. All this is explained by the remarks in and with the table. During 1862 a number of additional three-years regiments, &c. were organized; and these, with the new organizations formed out of some of the old ones, are exhibited in the subjoined Table C, as they stood Dec. 1, 1862. The strength of the regiments in that table was 11,761, thus raising the total of Missouri three-years men in service, in 1862, to 30,803. (Before Dec. 1 of that year, losses in battle, by disease, &c. reduced that force to 27,407.) There was also in service, Dec. 1, 1862, a second levy from the Missouri State Militia, numbering 10,540, the particulars concerning which are in Table D. The term of service of these troops is not stated in the Adjutant-General's Report. Recapitulating the footings in Tables A, B, C, D, the military contributions of Missouri stand about thus:—

3-months men of April, 1861.....	10,370	
3-months Home Guards, under General Lyon.....	2,200	
		12,570
6-months men, Missouri State Militia, call of 1861.....		6,185
3-years men of 1861-2.....		30,803
Missouri State Militia in service, 1862.....		10,540
Aggregate of Missouri troops in United States service, 1861-2.....		60,098

This statement does not include the Home Guards, —who were in the field in 1861, but not in the service of the United States,—nor does it embrace in the final summing up the men composing the organizations mustered out in 1862, as shown in Table C. These may be set off against the men who may have been in the three-months or six-months regiments, and also in the three-years regiments, and, therefore, counted twice. With this extended preface, which is made necessary by

the complex transformations of the Missouri forces, the tables are left with the reader.

Militia.—Besides the Missouri State Militia, there is an "Enrolled Militia," thoroughly organized for instant service, numbering 52,056 fighting-men.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The Report of Adjutant-General William D. Wood, dated Dec. 15, 1862, is a pamphlet of 12 pages. He has also published a Register (12mo, 204 pp.) of the Missouri volunteers and militia.

Military Operations in Missouri in 1863.

After the foregoing was prepared, the following additional information concerning the military operations of 1863 was received from the Adjutant-General, under date of Dec. 20, 1863:—

Since the publication of the Register (Jan. 1, 1863), about 1500 men have been recruited in the old regiments of Missouri volunteers and Missouri State Militia. No new regiment of infantry has been raised. One regiment of cavalry has been raised (11th Cavalry Missouri Volunteers), and another is in process of formation, to be called the 12th, which will probably be completed in the course of February.

In negro troops, raised under Order 135, Depart-

ment of Missouri, two regiments are already completed, and it is supposed three others can be recruited by the middle of January, 1864. Equal to probably two regiments have been enlisted from this State in Iowa, Kansas, and other States, which will be credited to this State.

The enrolled militia has been to a considerable extent employed in the State, which is now so quiet that this force is relieved from duty. It has been paid by the State, and clothed, fed, and armed by the State, until placed under the command of the Department commander; since which they have been provided for by the United States when in active service.

TABLE A.

MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA—THREE-MONTHS AND SIX-MONTHS MEN IN SERVICE IN 1861.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.	Date of Muster.	Commanding Officer at date of last Report.
3 months	1st Reg't Vols....	Col. F. P. Blair, Jr.....	1,220	April 23d to May 6, 1861..	[Mustered out.]
"	2d " "	" H. Boernstein.....	1,128	" " " "	" " "
"	3d " "	" Franz Sigel.....	1,103	" " " "	" " "
"	4th " "	" N. Schittner.....	1,027	" " " "	" " "
"	5th " "	" C. E. Saloman.....	926	" " " "	" " "
"	Batt. of Artillery	Maj. Backhoff.....	253	" " " "	" " "
"	Pioneer Company	Capt. Voerster.....	120	" " " "	" " "
"	1st Reg't U.S.R.C.	Col. H. Almstedt.....	1,195	May, 1861....	" " "
"	2d " "	" H. Kullman.....	736	" " " "	" " "
"	3d " "	" John McNeil.....	839	" " " "	" " "
"	4th " "	" B. Gratz Brown....	1,169	" " " "	" " "
"	5th " "	" Stifel.....	1,014	" " " "	" " "
Total 3-months Volunteers, except Home Guards.....			10,730		
3 months, Home Guards	Potosi Home G'ds	Under General Lyon....	50	June, 1861....	" " "
"	De Soto	" "	102	" " " "	" " "
"	Carondelet "	" "	103	" " " "	" " "
"	Ink's Battalion.	" "	350	" " " "	" " "
"	Owen's	" "	400	" " " "	" " "
"	Hundhausen's "	" "	400	" " " "	" " "
"	St. Charles	" "	300	" " " "	" " "
"	Jefferson City "	" "	200	" " " "	" " "
"	Hannibal	" "	304	" " " "	" " "
Total 3-months Home Guards, under General Lyon.....			2,200		
Missouri State Militia.					
6 months	Infantry.....		4,569	1861....	" " "
"	Cavalry.....		1,540	" " " "	" " "
"	Artillery.....		43	" " " "	" " "
"	General Staff.....		33	" " " "	" " "
Total 6-months Missouri State Militia.....			6,185		

TABLE B.

REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES OF MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS IN THE UNITED STATES SERVICE, JAN. 1, 1862.

[The regiments and organizations in this table were enlisted for three years; but some were mustered out after short service, others were transferred to the States where they properly belonged, and still others were consolidated, all of which is noted in the right-hand column.]

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	Strength.	Date of Organization.	Commanding Officer at date of last Report.
3 years.....	2d Infantry.....	Col. F. Schæfer.....	861	1861	Col. F. Schæfer.
".....	*3d ".....	Lt.-Col. Bischoff.....	543	"	" I. E. Shepard.
".....	6th ".....	Col. P. E. Bland.....	850	"	" Bland.
".....	7th ".....	" John D. Stevenson.....	900	"	" J. D. Stevenson.
".....	8th ".....	" M. L. Smith.....	1,018	"	" Giles A. Smith.
[Illinois men].....	9th ".....	" J. C. Kelton.....	890	"	[Transferr'd to Illinois.]
3 years.....	10th ".....	" G. R. Todd.....	837	"	Col. S. A. Holmes.
".....	11th ".....	" J. B. Plummer.....	808	"	" J. A. Mower.
".....	12th ".....	" P. J. Osterhaus.....	757	"	" Hugo Wangelein.
[Ohio men].....	13th ".....	" C. J. Wright.....	886	"	[Transferred to Ohio.]
3 years.....	15th ".....	" F. J. Joliat.....	752	"	Col. J. Conrad.
".....	17th ".....	" F. Hassendeubel.....	743	"	" Hassendeubel.
".....	18th ".....	" W. J. Morgan.....	963	"	" Madison Miller.
[See Note].....	*19th ".....	Lt.-Col. Shepard.....	301	"	[Consolid'd with 3d Inf.]
3 years.....	21st ".....	Col. D. Moore.....	767	"	Col. Moore.
Incorporated with sundry other reg'ts]	22d ".....	" J. D. Foster.....	560	"	[Incorporated with sundry other regiments.]
3 years.....	23d ".....	" J. T. Tindall.....	753	"	Col. W. P. Robinson.
".....	24th ".....	" S. H. Boyd.....	664	"	" S. H. Boyd.
".....	25th ".....	" E. Peabody.....	900	"	" C. Harding, Jr.
".....	26th ".....	" Geo. B. Boomer.....	811	"	" Boomer.
[Mustered out].....	27th ".....	" J. D. Eads.....	329	"	[Mustered out.]
".....	Benton Cadets.....	Lt.-Col. S. H. Marshall.....	467	"	" " "
".....	Frémont Guard.....	".....	36	"	" " "
3 years.....	Engineers.....	Col. J. W. Bissell.....	1,085	"	Col. Bissell.
[Mustered out].....	Osage Rifles.....	Capt. J. K. Kidd.....	103	"	[Mustered out.]
".....	Sappers, &c.....	" J. D. Verster.....	75	"	" " "
".....	Pioneer Company.....	" A. Verster.....	106	"	" " "
[See Table C].....	Sharpshooters.....	" Birge.....	852	"	[Now 14th Infantry.]
[Mustered out].....	Infantry.....	John S. Phelps.....	727	"	[Mustered out.]
Total 3-years Infantry.....			19,344		
3 years.....	*1st Reg't Artillery..	Col. F. P. Blair, Jr.....	583	"	Col. Warren Lathrop.
".....	2d ".....	" Almstedt.....	1,612	"	" H. Almstedt.
[See 1st Artillery]..	†Buckhoff's Battery	Maj. Buckhoff.....	289	"	[Attach'd to 1st Artil'y.]
".....	†Buell's ".....	Capt. Buell.....	144	"	" " "
".....	†Schuckles's ".....	" Shuckles.....	125	"	" " "
3 years.....	Schwartz's ".....	" Schwartz.....	89	"	Capt. Adolph Schwartz.
[See 1st Artillery]..	†Mann's ".....	" Mann.....	92	"	[Attach'd to 1st Artil'y.]
3 years.....	Pfennighausen's ".....	" Pfennighausen..	121	"	Capt. C. Landgreber.
Total 3-years Artillery.....			3,055		
INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS.					
[Mustered out].....	1st Inf. Reg't Res. Cor.	Col. Rambauer.....	950	"	[Mustered out.]
[See Table C].....	3d ".....	" Fritz.....	611	"	[Consolid'd with 4th Inf.]
".....	4th ".....	Lt.-Col. Herder.....	361	"	" " "
[Incorporated with other regiments]	5th ".....	Col. Stifel.....	507	"	[Incorporated with other regiments.]
[Mustered out].....	" ".....	Capt. Dietrich.....	94	"	[Mustered out.]
".....	" ".....	Lt.-Col. Hundhausen.....	370	"	" " "
".....	St. Charles' H. G. Inf.	Maj. Kregel.....	489	"	" " "
".....	Boonville ".....	".....	146	"	" " "
".....	" ".....	".....	32	"	" " "
".....	King's Rail'd G'd ".....	Capt. George King.....	84	"	" " "
Total 3-years Independent Organizations.....			4,535		

* The 19th Infantry was consolidated with the 3d.

† Buckhoff's, Buell's, Schuckles's, and Mann's Batteries were consolidated with the 1st Artillery.

MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS, TABLE B.—Continued.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	Strength.	Date of Organization.	Commanding Officer at date of last Report.
3 years.....	1st Reg't Cavalry.....	Col. C. A. Ellis.....	1,900	1861	Col. J. F. Ritter.
[See Table C].....	2d " " ".....	" G. E. Waring, Jr... 975	"	"	[Now 4th Cavalry.]
3 years.....	3d " " ".....	" J. M. Glover..... 768	"	"	Col. J. M. Glover.
" " " ".....	Merrill Horse ".....	" Lewis Merrill..... 857	"	"	" Lewis Merrill.
[See Table C].....	Black Hawk ".....	" Bishop..... 675	"	"	[Ass'd to 6th & 7th Cav.]
" " " ".....	Stewart's ".....	" Robert Stewart..... 327	"	"	" " " "
[Mustered out].....	Hawkins' Company... 90	Capt. H. P. Hawkins... 90	"	"	[Mustered out.]
" " " ".....	Irish Dragons.....	" P. Naughton..... 73	"	"	" " " "
[Iowa men].....	Stewart's Company... 86	" W. Stewart..... 86	"	"	Iowa men transferred to their own State.
[See Table C].....	Hollan Horse.....	Maj. H. Hollan..... 521	"	"	[Consol'd with 4th Cav.]
" " " ".....	Benton Hussars.....	Lt.-Col. G. von Deutsch 515	"	"	" " " "
Total 3-years Cavalry.....			5,887		

Recapitulation.

3-years Infantry.....	19,344
" Artillery.....	3,055
" Cavalry.....	5,887
" Independent Organizations.....	4,535
Total 3-years men in table.....	32,821
Deduct aggregate of men mustered out, transferred to their own States, and consolidated with other regiments, as noted in the table.....	13,779
Remaining 3-years men of 1861 carried to next table, C.....	19,042

TABLE C.

TABLE OF ADDITIONAL THREE-YEARS REGIMENTS TO DECEMBER 1, 1862.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	Strength.	Date of Organization.	Commanding Officer, Dec. 1, 1862.
3 years*	*4th Infantry..	Col. R. Handhausen.....	555	1862.....	Col. Handhausen.
"	†14th " ".....	" Patrick E. Burke... 647	"	" ".....	" Burke.
"	‡27th " ".....	" Thomas Curley..... 550	"	After July, 1862	" Curley.
"	29th " ".....	" J. S. Cavender..... 750	"	" ".....	" Cavender.
"	30th " ".....	" B. G. Farrar..... 761	"	" ".....	" Farrar.
"	31st " ".....	" Thomas C. Fletcher 760	"	" ".....	" Fletcher.
"	32d " ".....	" F. H. Manter..... 871	"	" ".....	" Manter.
"	33d " ".....	" Clinton B. Fisk..... 845	"	" ".....	" Fisk.
"	‡35th " ".....	" Samuel A. Foster... 790	"	" ".....	" Foster.
Total 3-years Infantry organized 1862.....			6,529		
3 years..	‡4th Cavalry...	Col. G. E. Waring, Jr.... 981	"	1862.....	" Waring.
"	6th " ".....	" Clark Wright..... 1,080	"	" ".....	" Wright.
"	7th " ".....	" Daniel Huston, Jr... 903	"	" ".....	" Huston.
"	8th " ".....	" Wash'n F. Geyer... 1,068	"	After July, 1862	" Geyer.
"	10th " ".....	" Florence M. Cornyn 1,200	"	" ".....	" Cornyn.
Total 3-years Cavalry organized 1862.....			5,232		
Add Infantry above.....			6,529		
Aggregate of 3-years troops organized 1862.....			11,761		
Add remaining 3-years men of 1861, Table B.....			19,042		
Aggregate of Missouri 3-years men.....			30,803		

* The 3d and 4th Reserves were consolidated with the 4th Infantry.

† The 14th Infantry was originally Birge's Sharpshooters.

‡ Three companies of the 5th Reserves were incorporated with the 27th and 35th.

§ The Hollan Horse and Benton Hussars were consolidated with the 4th Cavalry.

|| The Black Hawk Cavalry and Robert Stewart's Cavalry were consolidated with the 6th and 7th Cavalry.

TABLE D.

MISSOURI STATE MILITIA IN UNITED STATES SERVICE, DEC. 1, 1862.

Arm of Service.	Commanding Officer.	Strength.	General Officers and their Staffs.
1st Infantry.....	Col. John B. Gray.....	795	DIVISION COMMANDER.
1st Cavalry.....	" James B. McFerran...	883	Major-General S. R. Curtis.
2d ".....	" John McNeill.....	1,080	
3d ".....	" Walter King.....	753	STAFF.
4th ".....	" George H. Hall.....	667	Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Charlot, A.A.G.
5th ".....	" Wm. R. Perrick.....	759	" S. S. Curtis, A.D.C.
6th ".....	" E. C. Catherwood.....	619	" F. A. Dick, A.D.C.
7th ".....	" John F. Phillips.....	630	
8th ".....	" J. W. McClurg.....	827	BRIGADE COMMANDERS.
9th ".....	" Odon Guitar.....	659	1st Brig.-General John M. Schofield.
10th ".....	" Edwin Smart.....	753	Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Marsh, A.A.G.
12th ".....	Lt.-Col. B. F. Lazear.....	640	2d Brig.-General Ben Loan.
13th ".....	Col. Albert Sigel.....	651	Major James Rainsford, A.A.G.
14th ".....	" John M. Richardson...	675	3d Brig.-General James Totten.
1st Battery, Artillery	Capt. Horace B. Johnson..	80	Major Lucien J. Barnes, A.A.G.
2d ".....	" Albert Waschman...	89	4th Brig.-General Eg. B. Brown.
	Total.....	10,540	Major James H. Steger, A.A.G.

XXX. IOWA.

Organized as a Territory, June 12, 1838. Admitted into the Union, December 28, 1846. *Capital*, Des Moines. *Area*, 55,045 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 674,948.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor	WM. M. STONE.....	Knoxville.....	Jan. 1866.	\$2,000
Lieut.-Governor, and <i>ex officio</i> President of Senate.....	Enoch W. Eastman.....	Eldora.....	" "	\$6 per day during sess. of Legislature.
Secretary of State.....	James Wright.....	Des Moines.....	" 1865.	\$1,300
Auditor.....	Jonathan W. Cattell....	Springdale.....	" "	1,500
Treasurer.....	Wm. H. Holmes.....	Wyoming.....	" "	1,300
Attorney-General.....	Charles C. Nourse.....	Des Moines.....	" "	1,300
Register Land Office.....	Josiah A. Harvey.....	Sidney.....	" "	1,300
State Librarian.....	Lewis J. Coulter.....	Des Moines.....	" 1864.	400
Pres. State University...	O. M. Spencer.....	Iowa City.....	" "	1,500
Act'g Secretary Board of Education.....	O. Faville.....	Mitchell.....	.....	1,300
Warden Penitentiary....	E. A. Layton.....	Fort Madison....	" "	1,000
Prin. Blind Asylum....	Orlando Clark.....	Vinton.....	" "	700
Prin. Deaf and Dumb....	Benjamin Talbot.....	Iowa City.....	" "	700
Sup't Insane Asylum....	R. J. Patterson.....	Mt. Pleasant....	" "	1,200
Sec'y Agricultural Coll..	Wm. Duane Wilson.....	Des Moines.....	" "	1,000
State Printer.....	F. W. Palmer.....	Des Moines.....	" "	.....
Adjutant-General.....	Nathaniel B. Baker.....	Clinton.....	.....	1,500
Paymaster-General.....	J. C. Culbertson.....	Iowa City.....	.....	1,000
Deputy Sec'y of State...	E. M. Wright.....	.....	.....	.....
Deputy Auditor.....	Dan. Ellison.....	.....	.....	.....
Deputy Treasurer.....	D. E. Jones.....	.....	.....	.....

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected by the people for two years, their election taking place the odd years, and their term commencing in the succeeding January. The Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Register of the Land Office are also elected for two years, in the alternate or even years, and their term commences in January ensuing. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial. A regular session was held in January, 1862, and an extra session in September, 1862. The members of the Senate, 46 in number, are elected

for four years, at the same time with the Governor, one-half being elected every two years. The Representatives, 93 in number, are elected at the same elections for two years. The general election is held on the second Tuesday in October. Senators, 46 in number, elected for four years, and Representatives, 93 in number, elected for two years, constitute the Legislature of Iowa. The Legislature is required to meet in regular session biennially, on the second Monday in January, in the even years, 1864, '66, &c.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Chief-Justice.....	George G. Wright.....	Keosauqua.....	Jan. 1866.	\$2,000
Associate Justice.....	Ralph P. Lowe.....	Keokuk.....	" 1868.	2,000
" ".....	John F. Dillon.....	".....	" 1870.	1,800
Clerk.....	Lewis Kinsey.....	Des Moines.....	.....	Fees.
Reporter.....	Thomas F. Withrow.....	Des Moines.....	.....	Fees.

District Judges.

The terms of the District Judges expire January 1, 1867; the salary of each judge is \$1300 per annum.

Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Districts.	Judges.	Residence.
1st.....	Francis Springer.....	Columbus City.	7th.....	J. Scott Richman....	Muscatine.
2d.....	H. H. Trimble.....	Bloomfield.	8th.....	Norman W. Isbell...	Marion.
3d.....	James G. Day.....	Sidney.	9th.....	James Burt.....	Dubuque.
4th.....	Isaac Pendleton.....	Sioux City.	10th.....	E. H. Williams.....	Clermont.
5th.....	J. H. Gray.....	Des Moines.	11th.....	John Porter.....	Eldora.
6th.....	Wm. Loughridge.....	Oskaloosa.			

The judicial power of the State of Iowa is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, and such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the Legislature may establish. In cases in Chancery the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only: it constitutes a court for the correction of errors at law, and has power to issue all writs and process necessary to secure justice to all parties and exercise a supervisory control over all inferior tribunals. The court consists of three Judges, chosen by the qualified electors of the State, and they hold their offices for six years, one judge retiring every second year, unless re-elected. The judge having the shortest

term to serve is Chief-Justice. Four terms of the court are held annually, two of them at Davenport, on the second Mondays in April and October, and two at Des Moines, on the first Mondays in June and December.

For District-Court purposes, the State is divided into eleven districts, in each of which there is a court having both common law and equity powers, and jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters arising in the district. The Judge of each of the District Courts is elected by the qualified electors of the district, and holds his office for four years; and at the same election a District Attorney is chosen for the same term.

FINANCES.

From the Biennial Report of Wm. H. Holmes, Esq., State Treasurer, dated Nov. 6, 1863.

Balance in the Treasury, Nov 4, 1861.....	\$28,039
Receipts from Nov. 4, 1861, to Oct. 31, '63	861,260

Total resources for the two years....	\$889,299
Disbursements from Nov. 4, 1861, to Oct. 31, 1863	689,541

Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 1, '63 \$199,758

A note in the Treasurer's Report explains that the true balance, Nov. 1, 1863, was \$40,764, as \$159,004 of the balance exhibited in the foregoing

statement consisted of warrants drawn against the "War and Defence Fund," redeemed from the general treasury.

War and Defence Fund.—The receipts on this account for the two years ending Nov. 1, 1863, were (including the balance, Nov. 4, 1861) \$551,982, and the warrants issued for the same period were \$710,986,—showing the fund to be overdrawn \$159,004, which overdraught was paid from the general revenue, as stated above.

The *State Debt* in Dec. 1862 was \$1,122,296.

AGRICULTURE OF IOWA.

William Duane Wilson, Esq., Secretary of the Iowa Farmers' College, has courteously furnished the following statistics of the agriculture of Iowa for 1862 (and partly for 1863), in advance of its

official publication. All the information thus given is three years later than that contained in the United States Census returns, and some of it is four years later.

TABLE showing the following particulars concerning the Agriculture of Iowa from 1850 to 1863 inclusive,—viz., the Number of Acres of Improved Land, the Number of Acres sown in Wheat and Corn, the Total Product of each for each year, and the Average Number of Bushels of each produced per acre in each year.

Year.	Population.	Acres of Improved Land.	WHEAT.			CORN.		
			Acres.	Bushels produced.	Average per acre.	Acres.	Bushels produced.	Average per acre.
1850	192,514	824,682	117,729	1,530,581	13.10	192,373	8,656,799	45.00
1856	519,414	2,043,958	388,080	5,469,516	14.10	737,213	31,163,362	42.33
1858	633,547	3,109,436	779,909	3,119,239	4.00	986,096	23,366,684	24.00
1859	*674,913	3,445,394	974,886	8,433,205	8.60	1,109,358	41,116,994	37.00
1862	†702,374	4,784,886	1,149,836	8,795,321	7.64	1,733,503	63,883,916	36.85
1863		4,902,000	1,200,000	14,592,000	12.16	1,800,000	39,000,000	21.44

Agricultural Returns for 1862.—These statistics are from the official returns made in the spring of 1863, embracing the whole State, excepting six small counties:—

Acres enclosed.....	4,784,886
Acres unimproved, attached to farms.....	4,135,613
Acres of sorgo and imphee.....	36,667
Gallons of sorgo syrup.....	3,012,396
Pounds of sorgo sugar.....	21,469
Acres of Hungarian grass.....	36,410
Tons of Hungarian grass.....	71,091
Acres of tame grasses for mowing.....	224,187
Acres of tame grasses for pasture.....	70,565
Tons of hay from tame grasses.....	328,042
Tons of hay from wild grasses.....	633,420
Bushels of grass-seed.....	55,173
Acres of spring wheat.....	1,098,998
Bushels of spring wheat harvested.....	8,052,634
Acres of winter wheat.....	50,838
Bushels of winter wheat harvested.....	742,637
Acres of oats.....	336,137
Bushels of oats harvested.....	7,582,060
Acres of corn.....	1,733,503
Bushels of corn harvested.....	63,883,916
Acres of Irish potatoes.....	35,535
Bushels of Irish potatoes harvested.....	2,362,918
Acres of rye.....	36,963
Bushels of rye harvested.....	474,675
Acres of barley.....	18,679
Bushels of barley harvested.....	385,067
Acres of flax.....	6,317
Bushels of flaxseed harvested.....	36,168
Pounds of flax lint.....	153,918
Gallons of linseed-oil.....	22,728
Acres in all other crops.....	44,004
Bushels of sweet potatoes.....	37,498
Fruit-trees in orchard, bearing.....	503,943
Fruit-trees in orchard, not bearing.....	1,833,651

Hogs of all ages.....	1,743,865
Value of hogs of all ages.....	\$2,886,170
Cattle of all ages.....	897,247
Number of milch-cows.....	292,025
Number of work-oxen.....	56,596
Value of cattle of all ages.....	\$7,689,852
Pounds of butter manufactured.....	13,675,500
Pounds of cheese manufactured.....	902,701
Sheep at shearing-time in 1862.....	406,408
Sheep on hand in 1863.....	599,938
Pounds of wool shorn in 1862.....	1,429,209
Horses of all ages.....	275,697
Value of horses of all ages.....	\$11,492,147
Mules and asses of all ages.....	12,032
Value of mules and asses of all ages.....	\$596,671
Hives of bees.....	84,731
Pounds of honey.....	1,052,685
Pounds of bees'-wax.....	40,762
Pounds of grapes raised.....	294,755
Gallons of wine from tame grapes.....	13,163
Pounds of hops raised.....	41,738
Pounds of tobacco raised.....	517,194
Acres planted for timber.....	8,360
Rods of hedging.....	306,728
Value of domestic manufactures, not before included.....	\$967,979
Value of general manufactures.....	\$2,951,805
Value of agricultural implements and machinery, including wagons.....	\$5,178,049

The average product of wool per head of sheep, at the shearing of 1862, was 3.51 pounds. This rate for 1863 would yield, from the 599,938 sheep on hand in that year, a wool-clip of 2,099,783 pounds. Mr. Wilson estimates the number of sheep in Iowa, for the shearing of 1864, at 900,000,—which number, at 3½ pounds per head, will yield a product of wool amounting to 3,150,000 pounds.

* The population placed here is that of 1860, but the products on the same line are for 1859. The population opposite 1862 and 1863 is that of the State census, taken early in the spring of 1863.

† The products opposite 1863 are the only items not based upon official data, but they are based upon reliable information from all sections of the State.

**ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN IOWA FOR THE LAST FOURTEEN YEARS,
FROM 1850 TO 1863 INCLUSIVE.**

The following table is taken from the printed reports of the Auditor of State, excepting only that for the year 1860, which is from the United States census, giving the *cash* value instead of the *assessed* value of property. Up to and including 1857, regular annual assessments were made; after that year, regular assessments were made every alternate year,—1859, 1861, and 1863. The discrepancies existing—especially in the number of acres returned—are principally owing to want of returns from some of the counties, and cannot now be corrected. In regard to the other items, errors are evident in several counties, in carrying out the value of property,—most of them pro-

bably typographical. The table, however, is as near correct as the records furnish, and will serve as the best approximation that can be given of the progressive value, and sometimes depreciation in value, of the taxable property of the State. It is probable that at least one-half of the land assessed is owned by non-residents. The average assessed value of lands is a fraction over \$4.33 per acre, and the tax on all property for State purposes is two mills on the assessed value. The taxes for all other purposes—county, school, &c.—are about eight mills additional.

Year.	Popula- tion.	No. of Acres of Land assessed.	Value of Land with Improvements.	Value of Town Lots with Improvements.	Value of Per- sonal Prop- erty.	Total Valua- tion.
1850	192,514	2,736,064	\$16,657,567	\$3,367,796	\$3,689,275	\$23,714,638
1851	204,775	4,656,640	16,945,179	4,453,386	7,065,985	28,464,550
1852	230,888	5,618,207	20,658,180	4,745,604	13,023,592	38,427,376
1853	.....	6,977,192	27,527,106	7,108,002	14,905,196	49,540,304
1854	326,014	9,175,097	40,175,097	6,564,458	25,587,649	72,326,204
1855	.....	12,891,543	61,743,051	13,289,020	31,863,319	106,895,390
1856	519,414	17,328,303	94,503,363	23,224,091	39,260,959	156,994,413
1857	.....	23,256,472	155,855,950	29,443,884	44,744,699	210,044,533
1858	633,547	23,116,127	140,693,903	27,883,280	26,662,553	195,239,736
1859	.....	26,949,871	133,283,903	31,359,165	33,180,282	197,823,350
1860	674,913	24,376,227	123,447,181	30,044,300	30,147,858	183,639,339
1861	.....	27,787,287	119,039,294	24,816,422	33,515,287	177,451,093
1862	.....	27,300,865	121,194,836	24,770,327	29,806,475	175,771,638
1863	702,374	28,336,345	111,036,569	23,613,964	32,463,106	167,113,639

The United States census places the true value of real and personal property in Iowa for 1860 at \$247,338,265,—exhibiting a rate of increase, for the previous ten years, of 942.97 per cent.

The cash-value of farms in Iowa, as per United

States census, in 1850, was \$16,657,567; in 1860, \$118,741,405.

The value of farming-implements and machinery, the United States census gives for Iowa, in 1850, \$1,172,869, and, in 1860, \$5,190,942.

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, VINTON,—Orlando Clark, Superintendent.

A communication from the Superintendent of this institution, dated Dec. 10, 1863, furnishes the following particulars of its condition at that time. It was removed from Iowa City in the summer of 1862 to Vinton, a village of about 1500 inhabitants, where it has the advantage of a new and permanent edifice of limestone, 108 feet long by 70 wide, and four stories in height. Since June, 1862, the number of pupils had increased from 30 to 60. Nearly all the blind in the institution were so by accident, or from inflammation. The theory and practice of the establishment is thought to combine the advantages of all others, and the standard of excellence is claimed to be as high as that in the

institution at Philadelphia. The report for the two years 1862-63 shows the whole number of pupils to be 65; number of teachers, 6. The cost of the new building was \$40,000; cost of maintenance (time not stated), including removal of furniture, musical instruments, fitting up grounds, &c., \$10,000. This last sum is supposed to include the expenditures of about eighteen months prior to December, 1863. The assistants to the Superintendent are:—Matron and Teacher in Female Department, Mrs. H. L. Clarke; Music-Teacher, S. H. Rice; Teachers, N. C. Robinson, Miss Amelia Butler; Teacher in Mechanical Department, John Cisna.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MOUNT PLEASANT,—Dr. R. J. Patterson, Superintendent.

There has been no published report from this new institution. A communication from the hospital, dated Nov. 25, 1863, furnishes the following in advance of the official report to be made in Jan. 1864:—Patients admitted, from March, 1861, to Nov. 25, 1863, 412; discharged,—recovered, 107; improved, 42; unimproved, 12; died, 37; suicide, 1.

Total discharged, &c., 199. Remaining, Nov. 25, 1863, 213. Cost of buildings and grounds and furniture, \$350,000. Capacity of buildings,—for 300 patients. The buildings are of cut limestone. Officers,—Superintendent, R. J. Patterson, M.D.; Assistant Physician, D. C. Dewey, M.D.; Steward, Geo. Josselyn; Matron, Ann Josselyn.

IOWA AND THE WAR.

Iowa's 1st regiment for the present war was mustered May 14, 1861. From that date to December, 1863, she had contributed to the armies of the United States 52,240 men, all of which are for three years, excepting the 1st regiment of 959 men. They are organized into 40 regiments of infantry, 9 regiments of cavalry, and 4 batteries of artillery. In addition to this large force, the State had in the service, for the protection of her southern borders against lawless men from Missouri, and her northern borders from Indian outbreaks, a militia force of 1045 men. In 1863 she was obliged to call out still another militia force of 1100, to quell the disturbances in Keokuk county. Most of the important particulars concerning all these Iowa troops will be found in the tabular statement annexed to this article.

Militia.—The enrolment of the militia of Iowa made in 1862 shows the aggregate of men liable to military duty to be 106,340.

Quotas.—The quotas of Iowa under all the calls to the close of 1862 were 49,405 men.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The report of Adjutant-General N. B. Baker, dated Jan. 1, 1863, is in two vols. octavo,—Vol. I., 1080 pages, and Vol. II., 908 pages. It is a most valuable contribution to the military history of the State and nation, furnishing a permanent record of the military operations of the State, individualizing every officer and private in the Iowa regiments, and showing the date and character of every casualty in every regiment, in tables admirably arranged.

IOWA VOLUNTEERS OF 1861-62 AND 1863.

TABULAR STATEMENT of Iowa Volunteers to December, 1862, showing the Term of Enlistment, Arm of Service, Number of Men, Date of Muster, and Commanding Officers of each Regiment, &c.; also Supplementary Statements, showing the Troops in the Service of the State, and the Number of Troops sent to the Field, to December, 1863.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.	Date of Muster.*	Commanding Officer at Date of last Report.
3months	1st Iowa Infantry	Col. John Francis Bates..	959	.....	[Time expired. Mustered out Aug. 29, 1861.]
3 years	2d " "	" Samuel R. Curtis....	1,247	.....	Col. James B. Weaver.
"	3d " "	" Nelson G. Williams..	1,074	.....	" Nelson G. Williams.
"	4th " "	" Greenville M. Dodge	1,184	.....	" Jas. A. Williamson
"	5th " "	" Wm. H. Worthington	1,037	.....	" Chas. L. Matthews.
"	6th " "	" John A. McDowell....	1,013	.....	" John A. McDowell.
"	7th " "	" Jacob G. Lauman....	1,138	.....	" Elliot W. Rice.
"	8th " "	" Frederick Steele.....	1,027	.....	" Jas. L. Geddes.
"	9th " "	" Wm. Vandever.....	1,090	.....	" Wm. Vandever.
"	10th " "	" Nicholas Perczel.....	1,027	.....	" Nicholas Perczel.
"	11th " "	" Abraham M. Hare....	1,022	.....	" Wm. Hall.
"	12th " "	" Jackson J. Wood....	981	.....	" Jackson J. Wood.
"	13th " "	" Marcellus M. Crocker	989	.....	" Marcell. M. Crocker.
"	14th " "	" William T. Shaw.....	840	.....	" Wm. T. Shaw.
"	15th " "	" Hugh F. Reid.....	1,196	.....	" Hugh F. Reid.
"	16th " "	" Alexander Chambers	919	.....	" Alex. Chambers.
"	17th " "	" John W. Rankin.....	956	.....	" David B. Hillis.
"	18th " "	" John Edwards.....	875	.....	" John Edwards.
"	19th " "	" Benjamin Crabb.....	985	.....	" Benjamin Crabb.
"	20th " "	" Wm. McE. Dye.....	925	.....	" Wm. McE. Dye.
"	21st " "	" Samuel Merrill.....	980	.....	" Samuel Merrill.
"	22d " "	" William M. Stone....	1,008	.....	" William M. Stone.
"	23d " "	" Wm. Dewey.....	961	.....	" Wm. H. Kinsman.
"	24th " "	" Eber C. Byam.....	979	.....	" Eber C. Byam.
"	25th " "	" Geo. A. Stone.....	995	.....	" Geo. A. Stone.
"	26th " "	" Milo Smith.....	919	.....	" Milo Smith.
"	27th " "	" James I. Gilbert.....	940	.....	" James I. Gilbert.
"	28th " "	" William E. Miller....	956	.....	" Wm. E. Miller.
"	29th " "	" Thos. H. Benton, Jr.	1,005	.....	" Thos. H. Benton, Jr.
"	30th " "	" Chas. H. Abbott.....	978	.....	" Chas. H. Abbott.
"	31st " "	" Wm. Smyth.....	977	.....	" Wm. Smyth.
"	32d " "	" John Scott.....	925	.....	" John Scott.
"	33d " "	" Samuel A. Rice.....	985	.....	" Samuel A. Rice.
"	34th " "	" Geo. W. Clark.....	953	.....	" Geo. W. Clark.
"	35th " "	" Sylvester G. Hill....	984	.....	" Sylvester G. Hill.
"	36th " "	" Chas. W. Kittredge..	986	.....	" Chas. W. Kittredge.
"	37th " "	" Geo. W. Kincaid.....	914	.....	" Geo. W. Kincaid.
"	38th " "	" D. Henry Hughes....	910	.....	" D. Henry Hughes.
"	39th " "	" H. J. B. Cummings...	933	.....	" H. J. B. Cummings.
"	40th " "	" John A. Garrett.....	900	.....	" John A. Garrett.
"	41st Battalion.....	Maj. John Pattee.....	234	.....	.....
Total Infantry, December, 1862.....			39,966		

* The dates in the Adjutant-General's Report do not refer to the regiments as organizations.

TABULAR STATEMENT of Iowa Volunteers.—Continued.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.	Date of Muster.	Commanding Officer at Date of last Report.
3 years	1st Reg. of Cavalry	Col. Fitz-Henry Warren..	1,479	.....	Col. James O. Gower.
"	2d " "	" Washington L. Elliott	1,394	.....	" Edward Hatch.
"	3d " "	" Cyrus Bussey.....	1,360	.....	" Cyrus Bussey.
"	4th " "	" Asbury B. Porter.....	1,227	.....	" Asbury B. Porter.
"	5th " "	" William W. Lowe.....	1,245	.....	" Wm. W. Lowe.
"	6th " "	" David S. Wilson.....	1,125	.....	" David S. Wilson.
"	Sioux City Cavalry	Capt. Andrew J. Millard..	93	.....	Capt. Andrew J. Millard.
"	Co. A, 11th Pa. Cav.	" Franklin A. Stratton	87	.....	" Franklin A. Stratton.
Total Cavalry, December, 1862.....			8,010		
"	1st Batt. Artillery	Capt. Chas. H. Fletcher ...	149	.....	" Henry H. Griffith.
"	2d " "	" Nelson T. Spoor.....	123	.....	" Nelson T. Spoor.
"	3d " "	" Mortimer M. Hayden	142	.....	" Mortimer M. Hayden.
"	Dodge's Brig. Band	.....	14		
"	Band for 2d Iowa Infantry.....	.....	10		
Total Artillery, December, 1862.....			438		

Recapitulation for 1861-62.

Infantry, 40 regiments and 1 battalion	39,966
Cavalry, 6 regiments and 2 companies.....	8,010
Artillery and bands.....	438

48,414

Add men enlisted for 14th, 42d, and 43d Infantry, and for Sharpshooters, and 4th Battery..... 400

Aggregate enlistment from Iowa to December, 1862..... 48,814

Recapitulation by Term of Service.

For 3 months.....	959
For 3 years.....	47,855

48,814

STATE TROOPS IN SERVICE FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE BORDER COUNTIES.

Designation.	Commanders.	Strength.	Entered Service.	Remarks.
Northern Border Brigade	Lt.-Col. James A. Sawyers Co. A, Capt. Wm. H. Ingham Co. B, " W. Williams Co. C, " H. W. Crapper.. Co. D, " Jas. M. Butler.. Co. E, " Jerome M. White	250	Sept. 7, 1862..	[These troops were employed to protect the northern border against the Indians after the Minnesota massacre.
Southern Border Brigade				
1st Battalion, Co. A.....	Capt. Wm. Sole.....	43	Oct. 17, 1862..	
" " Co. B.....	" Joseph Dickey.....	47	Oct. 25, 1862..	
2d " Co. A.....	" Hosea B. Horn.....	90	Oct. 15, 1862..	
" " Co. B.....	" Elisha D. Skinner ...	53	Oct. 13, 1862..	[These troops were employed by the State to protect the border adjoining the Missouri State line in the latter part of 1862. They were commanded by Colonel John R. Morredge and Lt. Col. John Edwards.
3d " Co. A.....	" James H. Summers..	85	Sept. 18, 1862	
" " Co. B.....	" E. F. Esteb.....	100	Sept. 27, 1862	
" " Co. C.....	" Nathan Miller.....	78	Oct. 14, 1862..	
4th " Co. A.....	" Washington Hoyt ...	101	Oct. 18, 1862..	
" " Co. B.....	" John Flick.....	97	.....
" " Co. C.....	" John Whitcomb.....	101	Oct. 15, 1862..	
Total State Troops.....		1,045		

TROOPS FURNISHED BY IOWA IN 1863.

Information from authentic sources enables us to present the following exhibit of military operations of Iowa to December, 1863:—

Troops sent to the Field in 1863.

Company C, 14th Infantry.....	64 men.
1st Battalion 7th Cavalry*.....	691 "
8th Cavalry.....	1,236 "
9th Cavalry.....	1,185 "
4th Battery Artillery.....	150 "
Excess of 9th Cavalry, detailed to fill up old regiments	100 "
Total for 1863.....	3,426 men.
Add troops furnished to close of 1862.....	48,814 "
Aggregate contributions of Iowa since May, 1861.....	52,240 men.

XXXI. WISCONSIN.

Organized as a Territory in 1836. Admitted into the Union, May 29, 1848. Capital, Madison. Area, 53,924 square miles. Population, 1860, 775,881.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	JAMES T. LEWIS.....	Columbus	Jan. 1866.	\$1,250†
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Wyman Spooner.....	Elkhorn.....	" "	.....
Secretary of State.....	Lucius Fairchild.....	Madison	" "	1,200
Assistant Secretary.....	Eli A. Spencer.....	Windsor	" "	1,200
Treasurer.....	Samuel D. Hastings..	Trempeleau....	" "	1,400
Supt of Pub. Instruction..	Josiah L. Pickard.....	Platteville	" "	1,800
Attorney-General.....	Winfield Smith.....	Milwaukie.....	" "	2,000
Bank Comptroller	Wm. H. Ramsay.....	Ozaukee	" "	2,000
State Prison Commissioner	Henry Cordier.....	Waupun.....	" "	\$2.50 per day.
Governor's Private Secry..	Frank H. Firmin.....	Fitchburg.....	" "	1,200
Bank Register.....	S. Austin White.....	Whitewater ....	.....	1,200
Adjutant-General.....	Augustus Gaylord.....	St. Croix Falls..	.....	1,600
Quartermaster-General....	N. F. Lund	Janesville.....	.....	1,200
Surgeon-General.....	Dr. E. B. Wolcott.....	Milwaukie.....	.....	1,500
Chief Clerk of Senate.....	F. M. Steuart.....	Baraboo.....	.....	.....
Chief Clerk of House.....	John S. Dean.....	Madison .....	.....	.....

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney-General, Bank Comptroller, and State Prison Commissioner are chosen by the people to serve for a term of two years. The general election is held on the first Tuesday in November. Senators, 33 in number, elected for two years, and Representatives, 100 in number, elected for one year, constitute the Legislature, which is styled The General Assembly of Wisconsin. The members of the Legislature are allowed \$2.50 per day for attendance, and 10 cents per mile of necessary travel. The Legislature is required to assemble in regular session annually, on the second Wednesday in January.

JUDICIARY.
Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
Luther S. Dixon.....	Madison.....	Chief-Justice.....	May 31, 1869.	\$2,500
Orsamus Cole.....	Madison.....	Associate Justice.....	" 1867.	2,500
Byron Paine.....	Madison.....	" "	" 1865.	2,500

* The other battalion of 7th Cavalry was made up by the Sioux City Cavalry and the 41st Battalion of Infantry.—See Table.

† \$750 additional voted the Governor on account of war duties.

Judges of Circuit Courts.

Circuits.	Judges.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
First.....	David Noggle.....	Janesville.....	Jan. 1866.	\$2,500
Second.....	Arthur McArthur.....	Milwaukee.....	" 1870.	2,500
Third.....	John E. Mann.....	West Bend.....	" 1867.	2,500
Fourth.....	David Taylor.....	Sheboygan.....	" 1869.	2,500
Fifth.....	M. M. Cothren.....	Mineral Point.....	" 1865.	2,500
Sixth.....	Edwin Flint.....	La Crosse.....	" 1870.	2,500
Seventh.....	George W. Cate.....	Stevens Point.....	" 1867.	2,500
Eighth.....	Lucian P. Wetherby.....	Hudson.....	" 1867.	2,500
Ninth.....	Harlow S. Orton.....	Madison.....	" 1867.	2,500
Tenth.....	Edwin Wheeler.....	Oshkosh.....	" 1868.	2,500

The circuits are composed of the following counties:—1st Circuit: Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, and Green. 2d Circuit: Milwaukee and Waukesha. 3d Circuit: Marquette, Green Lake, Dodge, Washington, and Ozaukee. 4th Circuit: Fond du-Lac, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Calumet, and Keweenaw. 5th Circuit: Iowa, Grant, and Lafayette. 6th Circuit: Clarke, Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Monroe, Crawford,

Richland, and Vernon. 7th Circuit: Marathon, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Adams, Juneau, and Wood. 8th Circuit: Eau Claire, Chippewa, Ashland, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, La Pointe, Douglas, and Barnett. 9th Circuit: Columbia, Sauk, Dane, and Jefferson. 10th Circuit: Brown, Outagamie, Oconto, Winnebago, Shawanaw, and Door.

Judiciary of Wisconsin.

The judicial power of the State, both as to matters of law and equity, is vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate, and in justices of the peace. The Legislature has power to establish Municipal Courts, with jurisdiction in their respective municipalities, not exceeding that of the Circuit Courts, and also to create inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction, both as to matters of law and equity, which extends to all matters of appeal, error, or complaint from the decisions or judgments of the Circuit and County Courts. It has power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, prohibition, error, superseades, procedendo, certiorari, scire facias, and all other writs and process necessary to enforce the due administration of justice. It can order a jury, to consist of twelve men qualified to act as jurors in the Circuit Courts, to come from any county, to try any issue of fact formed in cases commenced in the Supreme Court, except cases of mandamus and prohibition. By the existing statute it is provided that there shall be held at Madison, in the Supreme Court room, two sessions of the Supreme Court in each year, called the January and June terms: the January term commences on the Tuesday next preceding the second Wednesday of January, and the June term commences on the third Tuesday of June, in each year. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice and two Associate Justices.

The State is divided into ten judicial circuits. The Circuit Courts have original jurisdiction within their respective circuits in all civil actions, and have power to award throughout the State, returnable in the proper county, writs of injunction, ne exeat, mandamus, quo warranto, and all other writs and process which are neces-

sary to the due execution of the powers with which they are vested. They also have power to hear and determine all cases of crimes and misdemeanors, of whatever kind, not exclusively cognizable by justices of the peace or Police Courts, which may be committed in any county within their respective circuits. They likewise have appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervising control over the same.

A jury term of the Circuit Court to try issues of fact is held twice in each year in each county organized for judicial purposes. One or more special terms are also held in each county in each year, to determine questions of law and causes in equity. The judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are elected for terms of six years, and hold their offices until their successors are chosen and qualified. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by the qualified electors of the State at large; those of the Circuit Court, by the qualified electors of their respective circuits. The election for judge is held on the first Tuesday in April of each year, when a judge is to be chosen. Each judge of the Supreme and Circuit Courts receives a salary of \$2500 annually, payable quarterly, and is prohibited from taking any fees or other compensation. In case of vacancy in the office of Supreme or Circuit Judge, the Governor appoints, the appointee holding until his successor is chosen and qualified. Such successor holds, when elected, for the residue of the unexpired term.

Any judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by a joint address of two-thirds of the members elected to each House of the Legislature. They are likewise liable to be impeached, and removed from office, for corrupt conduct, or for crimes and misdemeanors.

FINANCES.

From the Report of the Secretary of State (ex officio Auditor), dated Oct. 1, 1863.

Balance in the Treasury, Sept. 30, 1862... \$312,217
Receipts to Sept. 30, 1863, on account of
all funds..... 2,658,095

\$2,970,312

Disbursements on all accounts to the
same time..... 2,602,386

Balance in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1863..... \$367,926

Principal Sources of Income.

From State taxes..... \$607,590
“ Banks..... 52,203
“ Railroad licenses..... 107,561
“ Insurance licenses..... 18,360
“ Premium on Gold..... 10,521
“ Sale of State Bonds..... 50,000
School Fund..... 292,424
“ “ Income..... 145,250
University Fund..... 26,415
“ “ Income..... 13,006
Swamp-Land Fund..... 31,930
“ “ Income..... 13,541
Soldiers' Allotments..... 482,006
War Fund..... 460,569

Principal Expenditures.

Executive expenses..... \$58,251
State Historical Society..... 1,000
Legislative expenses..... 65,252
State Prison..... 30,900
Insane..... 28,500
Blind..... 13,225
Deaf and Dumb..... 14,075
Reform School..... 8,750
St. Mary's Hospital..... 3,000
Printing (in part)..... 19,293
Interest on State Bonds..... 104,513
Capitol extension..... 48,894
State Loan (repaid)..... 50,000
Ozaukee riots..... 8,400
School Fund..... 295,676
“ “ Income..... 152,283
University Fund..... 27,707
“ “ Income..... 15,623
Swamp-Land Fund..... 6,177
“ “ Income..... 3,975
Soldiers' Allotments..... 451,269
War Fund..... 749,390

Funds.—Wisconsin, like most of the Western States, has a number of “Funds” auxiliary to the general operations of its Treasury, and the aggregates of receipts and expenditures are swelled beyond the real amounts involved by the transfers of cash or credits from one Fund to another. The principal Funds are—1st. The General Fund, derived from taxes, licenses, and the other ordinary sources of State income; 2d. The School Fund, derived from sales of lands granted to the State by Congress for educational purposes; 3d. The War Fund, derived from the sale of State bonds; 4th. The Allotment Fund, derived from moneys allotted by the Wisconsin volunteers to be distributed to their families; 5th. The University Fund, derived from the proceeds of Congressional land grants; 6th. The Swamp-Land Fund, derived from the proceeds of swamp-lands granted to the State by Congress. Some of these funds are sub-

divided into “Income” Funds: this being the case wherever the principal is required to be invested and only the income expended, as in the case of the School and University Funds.

Estimates for 1864.—The Secretary of State in his Report as Auditor submits the following estimates of receipts and expenditures for 1864:—

Salaries, &c.....	\$67,000
Legislature.....	56,000
State Prison and Charities.....	75,200
Miscellaneous.....	87,400
Interest on State Debt.....	103,780
War expenses.....	741,000
Capitol extension, &c.....	37,973
Total.....	\$1,171,353

Estimated Revenue for 1864.....	\$1,031,471
Less this amount unavailable.....	160,000
	\$871,471

WISCONSIN STATE DEBT.—Prior to May, 1861, the State debt was only \$100,000, which was the extent permitted by the Constitution, except in case of invasion or for the suppression of rebellion, &c. This debt was in six per cent. bonds. At the extra session of the Legislature in May, 1861, a loan for war purposes of one million dollars more was authorized. Of this, \$200,000 was to be negotiated by the Governor alone, and not below par. The remainder was to be negotiated by the Board of Loan Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, on the best terms they could obtain. The condition of the banks at the time, and the general distrust of Western securities, together with some technical defects in the law, rendered the negotiation of these bonds in the Eastern money-markets impossible. Under these circumstances, the Wisconsin bankers came forward, and offered to take the \$500,000 bonds, paying 70 per cent. of their face down ($\frac{3}{4}$ in specie or N.Y. Exchange, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in their own bills), and the remaining 30 per cent. in instalments of one per cent. every six months, giving their corporate bonds as security for this payment, and to deposit the State bonds with the Bank Comptroller as a basis for banking in place of the depreciated bonds of the disloyal States. This offer was accepted, and, including the sale of some small bonds at par, the whole amount received from bonds sold up to Oct. 1, 1861, was \$588,220.

In the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1862, the proceeds of bonds sold amounted to \$472,602; and in the year ending Oct. 1, 1863, the amount of bonds sold was \$345,400. The total of these sums (including the \$100,000 of debt existing prior to 1861) is \$1,506,222. It must be borne in mind that some of the above items represent proceeds only, the bonds being disposed of at a discount. It does not appear in the State reports whether any of this debt had been discharged or not.

BANKS OF WISCONSIN.—The published official returns showing the condition of the Banks of Wisconsin come down no further than October, 1862. A comparison of those returns with the exhibit for 1861 shows the following results:—

BANKS.

	Oct. 1, 1862.	Oct. 1, 1861.
Number of banks.....	65	107
Aggregate capital	\$3,298,000	\$6,507,000
Outstanding circulation....	2,224,384	2,780,267
Securities deposited to re- deem circulation	2,449,362	3,181,001

VALUATION AND TAXATION, 1863.

Number of acres of land assessed.....	16,945,374
Value of lands, exclusive of town lots	\$91,596,750
Value of town lots.....	29,936,932
Aggregate value of real estate.....	121,533,682
“ “ as equalized.....	127,560,133
Value of personal property.....	25,481,610
Aggregate of all property.....	153,071,773
State tax charged on the above	382,130

INSURANCE.

TABULATED STATEMENT exhibiting Business and Condition of Insurance Companies doing business in Wisconsin, Oct. 1863.

Particulars.	WISCONSIN COMPANIES.		COMPANIES INCORPORATED ELSEWHERE.	
	Fire and Marine.	Life.	Fire and Marine.	Life.
Number of companies reporting.....	8	1 (Mutual)	49	6
Total assets.....	\$669,961	\$162,258	\$23,763,013	\$3,300,975
Total liabilities.....	\$1,586	\$107,567	\$19,267,348	\$2,571,572
Number of policies in force	41,247	2,285	392,295	13,574
Total amount of risks.....	\$28,981,542	\$3,076,150	\$800,432,063	\$33,124,851
Amount received for premiums.....	\$251,989	\$97,929	*\$454,408	*\$28,002
Total receipts.....	\$268,870	\$103,583	.....	.....
Amount paid for losses.....	\$40,886	\$19,200	.....	.....
Total expenses.....	\$30,160	\$48,587	.....	.....
Capital stock.....	.....	.....	\$15,196,400	\$875,000

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Statistics from the Report of J. L. Pickard, Sup't. Public Instruction, dated Dec. 10, 1863:—

Number of towns reporting.....	775
“ “ not reporting.....	2
“ of School Districts.....	4,571
School Districts not reporting.....	164
Male children between 4 and 20 years of age.....	157,138
Female children.....	150,918
Increase in both sexes (one year).....	8,923
Male teachers employed winter term...	2,349
Female “ “ “ “	1,810
Male “ “ summer term.....	418
Female “ “ “ “	3,462
Whole number employed in the year...	7,069
Pupils, winter term.....	149,786
“ summer term.....	128,900
Number of private schools.....	189
Pupils at “ “	2,049
Average wages per mo., winter—males.	\$25 45
“ “ “ “ fem....	\$16 61
“ “ “ summer—males	\$26 19
“ “ “ “ fem....	\$15 04
Total school taxes raised, 1862.....	\$703,263
Total number of school-houses.....	3,903
Total value “ “	\$1,255,852
Average value “ “	\$322

SCHOOL FUND.—This fund is derived from the proceeds of the sales of lands granted to Wisconsin for educational and other purposes. The total of

the fund, Sept. 30, 1862, was \$2,219,906. It is cumulative as fast as the lands are sold and the proceeds invested. Only the income is devoted to the current expenses of the schools.

WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY, MADISON.—John M. Sterling, A.M., *Principal*.—The report of the Faculty on the workings and prospects of the University for the year 1862 shows that the number of enrolled students then on the books was 231; of whom 97 were in the first term, 54 in the second, and 80 in the third. This is about the same as in 1861. Twenty-six students left their classes to enter the army. The resources of the University for the year were \$13,888; expenditures, \$14,471. It is supported from a fund made up of the proceeds of lands granted to the State by Congress for the purpose.

WISCONSIN INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, JANESVILLE.—Thomas H. Little, *Superintendent*.—Under date of Oct. 1, 1862, the Superintendent reports 50 pupils as in attendance during the year, which greatly exceeds the number for any previous year. There were but 42 in 1861, and but 34 in 1860; and those years exceeded any previous years. Expenditures for the year, \$9065, all of which was appropriated by the State.

WISCONSIN INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, DELAVAN.—The Report of J. S. Officer, *Principal*, for the year ending Sept. 1862, shows that the whole number of enrolled

* This is only the premiums paid in Wisconsin.

pupils that year was 89. A class of 16 left the Institute in 1861; and 23 left in 1862. The Superintendent estimates the number of deaf-mutes in the State at 400. Current expenditures for the year, \$10,846, mainly defrayed by State appropriations.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MADISON.—Statistics from the Report of Dr. J. P. Clement, dated Oct. 1, 1862.—The number of patients remaining, Oct. 1, 1861, was 103, viz.: males, 51; females, 52. During the year there were admitted 49 males and 40 females,—total 89,—making the whole number under treatment during the year 192. Of these, 61 were discharged,—33 males and 28 females,—leaving 131 patients remaining, Oct. 1, 1862. Of the 61 discharged, 25 had recovered, 8 were improved, 15 not improved, and 21 died. In 1861, 42 were discharged, of whom 16 had recovered, 7 were improved, 8 not improved, and 11 had died. The Superintendent states, in explanation of the large number of deaths in 1862, that the causes in ten cases were exhaustion from acute and chronic mania; in five cases, consumption; and in the other six cases—apoplexy, 1; old age, 1; suicide, 1; epilepsy, 2; and paralysis, 1. Expenditures for the year, \$23,110, mainly defrayed by appropriations from the State Treasury. The first patient was admitted July 14, 1860.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.—A. P. Hodges, *State Commissioner*.—The number of prisoners remaining in confinement, Sept. 30, 1861, was 137, viz.: 125 males and 12 females. The number remaining, Sept. 30, 1862, was 116,—males, 112, females, 4. Decrease in prison population during the year, 21. Since the organization of the prison, the whole number of convicts received (to Oct. 1, 1862) was 764, of whom 358 were born in the United States, and 406 were of foreign birth. The crimes of which 764 persons were convicted were—murder and manslaughter, 70; violent assault, 47; rape, 15; mayhem, 1; incest, 4; sodomy, 2; adultery, 4; polygamy, 6; burglary, 83; robbery, 12; larceny, 397; embezzlement, 11; arson, 27; counterfeiting and forgery, 42; and the remainder for miscellaneous. Current expenditures for the year, including salaries, \$24,017.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, WAUKESHA.—Moses Barrett, *Superintendent*.—This is an establishment for juvenile offenders. From its opening, July, 1860, to Oct. 1862, the total number of its inmates was 121, of whom 104 were boys and 17 girls. In Oct. 1861, the number of inmates in the school was 40,—boys, 35, girls, 5. During the year ending Oct. 1862, 40 others were committed, viz.: 37 boys and 2 girls,—making the whole number in the

school during the year, 72 boys and 8 girls; total, 80. There were discharged in 1861–62, to October, 21 boys and 4 girls, leaving in the school, at date of the report, 51 boys and 4 girls; total, 55. Expenditures for the year, \$6371, paid from State appropriations.

WISCONSIN AND THE WAR.—From May, 1861,—the date of departure of the 1st Regiment from the State,—to Jan. 1, 1863,* Wisconsin had furnished to the armies of the United States 40,646 men. Of these, 810 were for 3 months, and 39,836 for 3 years. Considered in relation to their organization, they composed 34 regiments and 1 company of infantry, 3 regiments and 1 company of cavalry, and 13 batteries of artillery. These and other particulars are set forth more in detail in the subjoined table. The quotas of Wisconsin under all the calls, to Dec. 1862, amounted to 44,661.

The Draft of 1862.—The number of men drafted was 4156. Of these, only 2341 reported at camp. Of the latter, 991 were discharged for disability and other reasons, 64 deserted, 491 volunteered in old regiments, and 795 remained in camp at the date of the report.

Militia.—An enrolment of the militia of Wisconsin was made by the sheriffs of the several counties in 1862, preparatory to the draft ordered in that year. The returns were as follow:—

Total number enrolled.....	127,894
Exempts.....	28,012
Subject to draft.....	99,882

At the same time, the sheriffs returned the whole number of volunteers claimed by counties at 41,529.

Casualties.—The aggregate of all the casualties reported to the Adjutant-General of the State prior to his report was 7875, including discharges, desertions, &c., as well as those killed in battle and dead from disease.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The Report of Adjutant-General Augustus Gaylord, of Jan. 1863, is an octavo of 208 pages, containing a great deal of interesting and important matter relating to the military operations of the State to Jan. 1, 1863.

* A communication from Adjutant-General Gaylord, dated Dec. 16, 1863, enables us to present a summary of the whole number of men furnished by Wisconsin, to Nov. 1, 1863. This summary will be found at the foot of the table of Wisconsin volunteers. The aggregate contribution of men from Wisconsin to that date was 42,585. This is exclusive of the draft of Nov. 1863.

[For table of Wisconsin Volunteers, see next page.]

Recapitulation.

34 infantry regiments.....	34,053
3 cavalry regiments and 1 company.....	3,863
13 batteries artillery.....	2,086
1 company sharpshooters.....	117
Add drafted men who volunteered in old regiments.....	491
Total.....	40,646

Recapitulation by term of Service.

For three months.....	810
For three years.....	39,836
Total.....	40,646

WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS TO NOV. 1, 1863.

Supplemental Statement.—A communication from Adjutant-General Gaylord, dated December 16,

1863, brings down the account of Wisconsin to November 1, 1863. It appears that no new regiments were raised in the State during the year,—the new organizations being confined to 2 batteries of heavy artillery. The aggregate force of men sent to the field was increased from 40,646 to 42,585. Col. Gaylord's recapitulation stands thus:—

33 regiments infantry,	} 3 years. 38,875
3 regiments & 1 comp. cavalry,	
12 batteries light artillery,	
3 batteries heavy artillery,	
1 company sharpshooters,	
Recruits sent to the above, also for 3 years.	2,897

Total 3 years men.....	41,775
Add 1st Regiment 3 months men (1861).....	810
	42,585

XXXII. MINNESOTA.

Organized as a Territory, March 3, 1849. Admitted into the Union, 1857. Capital, St. Paul. Area, 83,531 square miles. Population, 1860, 173,855.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	STEPHEN MILLER.....	St. Cloud.....	Jan. 1866.	\$1,500
Lieutenant-Governor.....	C. D. Sherwood.....	Chatfield.....	" "	\$6 per day during session of Legislature.
Secretary of State.....	D. Blakeley.....	Rochester.....	" "	\$1,200
Auditor of State.....	Chas. McIlrath.....	St. Paul.....	" 1867.	1,000
State Treasurer.....	Chas. Scheffer.....	Stillwater.....	" 1866.	1,000
Attorney-General.....	Gordon E. Cole.....	Faribault.....	" "	1,000
Clerk of Supreme Court..	George F. Potter.....	La Crescent.....	" "	1,000
Adjutant-General.....	Oscar Malmros.....	St. Paul.....	Held by appointment of the Governor.....	1,000
Quartermaster-General...	Richard Chute.....	St. Anthony.....	"	600
Warden of State Prison..	John S. Proctor.....	Stillwater.....	"	

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General are chosen by a plurality vote for two years and until their successors are qualified. The Auditor is elected in the same way, but for three years. The number of Senators is 21, of Representatives, 42. Senators are chosen for two years, one-half each

year. Representatives are elected annually. The election for State officers and members of the Legislature is on the second Tuesday of October. The time of meeting of the Legislature is on the Tuesday after the first Monday of January. The sessions of the Legislature are annual.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
Lafayette Emmett.....	St. Paul.....	Chief-Justice.....	Jan. 1865.	\$2,000
Isaac Atwater.....	Minneapolis.....	Associate Justice.....	" "	2,000
Charles E. Flandrau.....	Traverse des Sioux	" ".....	" "	2,000
George F. Potter.....	La Crescent.....	Clerk.....	" 1867.	1,000

District Courts.

Number of District.	Judge.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
First	E. C. Palmer.....	St. Paul	Jan. 1, 1865.	\$2,000
Second	S. J. R. McMillan.....	Stillwater	" "	2,000
Third.....	N. M. Donaldson.....	Owatona	" "	2,000
Fourth.....	C. E. Vandenberg.....	Minneapolis.....	" "	2,000
Fifth.....	Thomas Wilson.....	Winona	" "	2,000
Sixth	L. Branson.....	Mankato	" "	2,000

The judicial power of Minnesota is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Courts of Probate, Justices of the Peace, and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as the Legislature may, by a two-thirds vote, establish. The Supreme Court, with original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as are prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, consists of a Chief-Justice and two Associate Justices, elected by the people at large, to hold office for seven years and until their successors are qualified. The Legislature, by a two-thirds vote, may increase the number of Associate Justices to four. There are no trials by jury in this court. The court appoints a reporter of its decisions. The clerk is chosen by the people for three years and until his successor is qualified. The Supreme Court holds two sessions annually, at St. Paul, on the 1st days of July and December respectively. There are six judges of the District Courts, elected in single

districts for seven years and until their successors are chosen. A clerk for these courts is chosen in each county for four years. The District Courts have original jurisdiction in all cases in law and equity where over \$100 is in controversy, and in criminal cases where the punishment may be imprisonment for over three months, or a fine of over \$100. There are Probate Courts in each organized county, and the judges are elected for two years. Justices of the Peace are elected in each county for two years. Their jurisdiction in civil cases does not exceed \$100, and in criminal cases they cannot imprison over three months, nor fine over \$100. The justices of the Supreme and District Courts can hold no other office, Federal or State, nor be eligible during their term to any other than a judicial office; and their compensation cannot be diminished during their continuance in office.

FINANCES.

From the Report of the Auditor of State, dated January 1, 1864.

Receipts, 1863, including bal. Dec. 1, 1862 \$605,865
Expenditures, 1863, to Dec. 1..... 576,539

Balance, Dec. 1, 1863.....\$119,326

Principal Sources of Revenue.

Tax for State purposes.....\$121,380
" interest on loans..... 52,149
From U.S. (Indian war expenses)..... 200,000
Sales of war bonds..... 101,250
" School lands..... 113,678

Principal Items of Expenditure (except Indian war expenses).

Executive.....\$14,420
Legislature..... 19,736
Judiciary..... 18,826
Military..... 10,688
Interest on State loans..... 26,309
Investment of School Funds..... 111,687
Deaf-Mutes and Insane..... 3,500
State Prison..... 7,212
Public Printing..... 11,908

VALUATION AND TAXATION.—For the tax-levy of 1863, the property in the State was valued in 1862 at \$30,000,000, on which there was assessed a tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills for State revenue, yielding \$75,000, and a tax of 2 mills for interest on the State loans, yielding \$60,000,—in all, \$135,000. Of this amount, only \$84,375 was expected to be available during the year. The comparative yield of revenue from taxation in the three years previous to 1863 stood thus:—Taxes collected, 1860, \$111,919; 1861, \$100,187; 1862, \$133,002.

STATE DEBT.—The funded debt of the State consists of \$250,000, in 8 per cent. bonds, and the war loan, of \$100,000, in 7 per cent. bonds,—in all, \$350,000.

BANKS.—Minnesota, in January, 1863, had seven banks. The aggregate of their circulation was \$197,613,—an increase of \$116,377 over the circulation of January 1, 1862. This currency was secured by deposits of the bonds of Minnesota and of the United States.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Department of Public Instruction of Minnesota is unable to present to the people of that State any of the usual statistics showing the condition and working of the common schools of the State. This fact is declared in the Superintendent's report, dated December 25, 1862. The causes given for a result so much to be regretted are the meagre, crude, confused, and unsatisfactory reports made to the Department. These causes are in turn the effects of another,—as the Superintendent also says that no session of the Legislature since the organization of the State has been allowed to pass without some reconstruction or alteration of the whole common-school system. No law is left to stand long enough to become familiar before it is supplanted by a new one, and that new one is soon supplanted by another. Minnesota, therefore, stands almost alone among her sisters as contributing no material to the educational statistics of the country. That her common-school affairs are in this unsatisfactory state is not to be accounted for by want of means; for the system there, as in all the new States of the West, is amply endowed by grants of public lands by Congress, which grants are already yielding a large income. In the year 1862, 38,147 acres were sold, the products of the sale amounting to \$242,532.

NORMAL SCHOOL AT WINONA.—The Legislature of Minnesota having failed to make an appro-

priation for the Normal School, its operations were suspended during the time covered by the Superintendent's report: there is, consequently, no information of a fresh character from that school.

NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE.—This institution is located at Waseja, Dodge co., and was formerly known as "Minnesota Seminary." It has lately been invested with college-powers by the Legislature, under the name of the Northwestern College. At the date of the Superintendent's report, considerable progress had been made towards the completion of the college-building, without incurring any debt. During the year, 173 students were in attendance, 85 of whom were males, and 88 females. Of the whole number of students, 13 were in the Normal Department, 20 in the Female College, 99 in the Preparatory Department, and the remainder in the Primary Department. The cost of supporting the college is not given; but a general statement is made that the current expenses are defrayed from the current income.

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND AND INSANE.—No institutions for the education and care of these classes of unfortunates have yet been established in the State of Minnesota. The Legislature, at the session of 1862, adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor to ascertain on what terms such persons could be admitted into the proper institutions of other States. At a subsequent session of the Legislature, a proposition from the Iowa Institution for the Insane being found to be the most reasonable, the Governor was authorized to place in that institution a number of the destitute insane persons of the State, not exceeding ten, and an appropriation to the amount of \$2000 was made to defray the expenses incident thereto. Under this authorization, the Governor had sent to the Iowa Institution for the Insane six persons, to be supported there at the expense of Minnesota. Nothing is reported concerning the deaf, dumb, and blind.

STATE PUBLIC LANDS.—The public lands of the State are as follow:—

1. Sections 16 and 36 in each and every township for the use of schools.
2. Seventy-two sections of land for the use and support of a State University.
3. Ten entire sections of land for the purpose of erecting State buildings.
4. All the salt springs in the State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be, for the use of the State, as the Legislature may direct.
5. The whole of those swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation,—the consideration of the grant being that the proceeds of the lands be applied exclusively to their reclamation.
6. 120,000 acres donated to the State to provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

As far as the public surveys have progressed, the State is entitled to 1,256,320¹¹/₁₆ acres of land for school purposes.

Of this amount, there is included in Indian and half-breed reservations about 32,000 acres.

MINNESOTA STATE PRISON, STILLWATER.—John S. Proctor, *Warden*.—The report of the warden for the year ending December 1, 1862, shows that the number of convicts remaining December 1, 1861,

was 22; the number received during the year following was 7,—making the whole number confined during the year, 29. Of these, 6 were discharged,—leaving the number of convicts remaining in prison at the date of the report, 23. Of the 7 convicted during the year 1862, 2 were born in the United States, and 5 were of foreign birth. The crimes for which these 7 were sentenced were—larceny, 2; robbery, 3; violent assaults, 2. The expenses of the prison for the year were \$6888, which was defrayed in part by earnings of the prisoners to the amount of \$3729. The balance of the expenses was paid by the State.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE OF 1862.—In the month of August, 1862, Minnesota was afflicted by one of the most awful visitations that can befall a civilized State. On the 17th of that month, four Indians belonging to one of the bands resident on the borders of Minnesota murdered a family of six persons at Acton, in Messler county. This seemed to be the signal for a general uprising among the Sioux Indians in that neighborhood, and for several weeks afterwards a broad tract of country was laid waste, the houses burned, and the inhabitants murdered or carried off into captivity. No language can fully express the fiendish outrages perpetrated during this saturnalia of savage cruelty. More than 500 persons were butchered in cold blood: men and women in the prime of life, unoffending old age, and helpless infancy, were alike the victims. The theatre of depredations extended from Otter Tail Lake and Fort Abercrombie, on the Red River, to the Iowa boundary, over a front of 200 miles, and from the western border of the State eastwardly to its heart at Forest City,—an area of 20,000 square miles. The property destroyed or carried off as plunder amounted to millions of dollars, including large supplies of arms and ammunition stolen from the Government and from private stores on the Indian reservations. A military force was hastily set on foot by the State authorities, and placed under command of General Sibley, who checked the massacre, rescued the captives, and, having beaten the Indians in two battles at Birch Coolie and Wood Lake, captured 2000 of them, the rest being scattered as fugitives in all directions. These Indian captives were subsequently tried, and a large number of them, being found guilty, were sentenced to be hanged. The final execution of the law, however, was only carried out upon 38 of the assassins. The damage done to that portion of the State which was the scene of the massacre will not be recovered for years to come. For more than a month, fully one-tenth part of the population of Minnesota were fugitives from their devastated homes, and dependent on the charities of their distant neighbors and of the generous people of other States for the necessaries of life. In the month of September there were 6590 of these fugitives receiving aid in the St. Peter district, 728 in the Minneapolis district, 243 in the Anoka district, and 616 in the St. Paul district.

MINNESOTA AND THE WAR.—The first regiment of this State was raised at and near Fort Snelling, about the 1st of May, 1861. It was for the three-months service, and mustered 930 men, under command of Colonel Willis A. Gorman. Subsequently it was reorganized for the three-years service under the same colonel, retaining the same number. From that time to the end of

December, 1862,* the State had placed in the field 12,266 men. Of these, 10,136 were for three years, 1200 for one year, and 930 for three months. They were organized into 11 regiments of infantry, 1 squadron of cavalry, 2 batteries of artillery, 2 companies of sharpshooters, and 1 regiment of mounted rangers. A statement more in detail will be found in the table annexed to this article.

The Sioux Indian War.—Besides the troops contributed to the armies of the United States, Minnesota was called, by a terrible outbreak among the Sioux Indians, in August and September, 1862, to set on foot a military expedition for the protection and defence of the people in her border counties. As a matter of history, this has been already noticed. The force here referred to was raised almost spontaneously,—the volunteers in the expedition being called on to furnish their own rations, and many of them

their own arms. The total force was 5500, of whom 2721 were soldiers of the United States,—the remainder being composed as follows:—Citizens armed by the State, 1227; citizens armed with their own guns, 1152; mounted infantry, 400: total State force, 2779. These volunteers turned out at a most critical period, and rendered valuable service.

Militia.—An enrolment of the militia of Minnesota was made in the fall of 1862, from the returns of which it appears that the men liable to military duty in the State numbered at that time 26,296.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The two Reports of Adjutant-General Oscar Malmros, made in September, 1862, and January, 1863, occupy about 610 pages of the Minnesota Executive documents. Besides the ordinary details of military operations, they contain quite a full account of the Sioux Indian massacre, and subsequent war, in 1862.

MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Troops furnished to the United States by the State of Minnesota to January 1, 1863, showing the Term of Service, Arm of Service, Number of Men, Date of entering Service, and the Commanding Officers of each Organization.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.	Date.	Commanding Officer at date of last Report.
3 mos...	1st Infantry.....	Col. Willis A. Gorman...	930	May 1, 1861...	Reorganized for 3 yrs.
3 years..	1st Infantry.....	Col. Willis A. Gorman...	1,023	June, 1861.....	Col. Geo. N. Morgan.
"	2d ".....	" H. P. Van Cleve.....	1,020	Sept. 1861.....	" James George.
"	3d ".....	" Henry C. Lester.....	856	Nov. 1861.....	" C. W. Griggs.
"	4th ".....	" John B. Sanborn.....	968	Dec. 23, 1861..	" John B. Sanborn.
"	5th ".....	" R. Von Borgersrode	940	Mar. 24, 1862.	" L. F. Hubbard.
"	6th ".....	" William Crooks.....	939	Aug. 23, 1862.	" William Crooks.
"	7th ".....	" Stephen Miller.....	887	Aug. 24, 1862.	" Stephen Miller.
"	8th ".....	" Minor T. Thomas....	876	Aug. 24, 1862.	" Minor T. Thomas.
"	9th ".....	" Alexander Wilkin....	906	Aug. 26, 1862.	" Alex. Wilkin.
"	10th ".....	" James H. Baker.....	874	Sept. 15, 1862.	" James H. Baker.
		Add infantry recruits...	37		
		Total Infantry.....	10,256		
	<i>Light Cavalry.</i>				
"	1st co. ".....	Capt. H. Von Minden....	285	Oct. 14, 1861..	Capt. H. Von Minden.
"	2d co. ".....	" D. Mortimer West.		Nov. 4, 1861...	" D. M. West.
"	3d co. ".....	" Erwin Y. Shelley..		Feb. 1, 1862...	" Erwin Y. Shelley.
12 mos.†	1st M't'd Rang'rs	Col. Samuel McPhaill....	1,200	Oct. 10, 1862...	Col. Samuel McPhaill.
	<i>Sharpshooters.</i>				
3 years..	1st company.....	Capt. Benedict Hippler..	92	Oct. 5, 1861....	Capt. Dudley Chase.
"	2d ".....	" Wm. F. Russel.....	103	Nov. 1, 1861...	" Wm. F. Russel.
		Total Sharpshooters..	195		
"	1st Battery.....	Capt. Emil Munch.....	156	Nov. 21, 1861..	Capt. Emil Munch.
"	2d ".....	" Wm. A. Hotchkiss.	146	Mar. 21, 1862.	" W. A. Hotchkiss.
		Recruits.....	28		
		Total Artillery.....	330		

Recapitulation.—Infantry, 10,256; cavalry, 285; rangers, 1200; sharpshooters, 195; artillery, 330: total, 12,266.

Recapitulation by Term of Service.—Three months, 930; three years, 10,136; twelve months, 1200: total, 12,266.

* A supplementary statement, courteously supplied by the Adjutant-General of Minnesota, brings the account of that State down to December 1, 1863. The aggregate of her contributions of men at that date was 13,201. See supplement at the foot of the following table of Minnesota volunteers.

† Organized for the Sioux Indian war, September, 1862, and subsequently mustered into the service of the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE TO NOV. 30, 1863.

Troops furnished by the State of Minnesota since the commencement of the War down to Nov. 30, 1863.

10 regiments of infantry (including 1 company of sharpshooters attached to 1st regiment).....	9,053
1 regiment of cavalry for twelve months' service (for the Indian War)	1,218
2 batteries of light artillery.....	238
1 company of sharpshooters.....	103
3 companies of cavalry (now attached to the 5th Iowa Cavalry).....	271
Recruits for the above regiments from 1861 to Nov. 30, 1863.....	666
1 mounted battalion of Major Hatch (for Indian War).....	287
Men from Minnesota drafted in other States, but credited to this State.....	37
1 regiment of cavalry (now in progress of organization).....	338
	12,271
Add 1 regiment of three-months infantry...	930
Aggregate.....	13,201

Omitting the three-months men, and reducing the 1218 twelve-months cavalry to three-years men,—equal to 406,—the aggregate of three-years men furnished by Minnesota to Nov. 30, 1863, would be. 11,459

All the troops herein mentioned (with the exception of the new cavalry regiment which is now in progress of organization) were furnished in 1861 and 1862.

By orders issued from the office of the Adjutant-General of the State, dated October 12, 1863, a call was issued for the organization of a new cavalry regiment for three years' service.

The independent battalion of Major Hatch, for three years' service, was organized in the summer of 1863, and, as reported to this office, contains 3 companies.

XXXIII. KANSAS.

Organized as a Territory, May 30, 1854. Admitted into the Union, January 29, 1861. *Capital, Topeka.*
Area, 80,000 square miles. Population, 1860, 107,206.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	THOMAS CARNEY.....	Leavenworth...	Jan. 1865.	\$2,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Thomas A. Osborne....	Ellwood.....	" "	\$6 per day during session of Legislature.
Secretary of State.....	W. W. H. Lawrence....	Peoria.....	" "	\$1,500
Auditor.....	Asa Hairgrove.....	Mound City.....	" "	1,500
Treasurer.....	William Spriggs.....	Garnett.....	" "	1,200
Sup't of Pub. Instruction..	Isaac T. Goodnow.....	Manhattan.....	" "	1,200
Attorney-General.....	W. W. Guthrie.....	Hiawatha.....	" "	1,000
Adjutant-General.....	G. Dudley.....	Topeka.....	" "	500

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction are chosen by the people for a term of two years. The general election is held on the first Wednes-

day in November. Senators, 25 in number, elected for two years, and Representatives, 75 in number, elected for one year, constitute the Legislature, which meets annually on the second Tuesday in January.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Office.	Justices.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Chief Justice.....	Robert Crozier.....	Leavenworth.....	Jan. 1, 1869.	\$1,800
Associate Justice.....	Samuel A. Kingman.....	Hiawatha, Brown co....	" 1865.	1,500
" ".....	Lawrence D. Bailey.....	Emporia, Lyon co....	" 1869.	1,500

District Courts.

Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
First.....	Wm. C. McDowell.....	Leavenworth.....	Jan. 1, 1865.	\$1,500
Second.....	Albert G. Horton.....	Atchinson.....	" 1867.	1,500
Third.....	Jacob Safford.....	Topeka.....	" 1865.	1,500
Fourth.....	S. O. Thacher.....	Lawrence.....	" "	1,500
Fifth.....	R. M. Ruggles.....	Emporia.....	" "	1,500

The Supreme Court of Kansas consists of a Chief-Justice and two Associates, who are chosen by the people of the State at the general elections. They hold their offices for six years. The court holds one term annually, at Topeka, commencing on the first Tuesday in January. The District

Judges are chosen by the people of the districts respectively at the general elections, and hold their offices for four years. The following is a list of the counties composing the districts, stating also the times for holding terms of the courts in each county of the State:—

Counties composing the Districts, and Times of Holding Courts.

1st District....	Wyandotte.....	First Monday in April and October.
"	Jackson.....	Third Monday in April and October.
"	Jefferson.....	Fourth Monday in April and October.
"	Leavenworth.....	First Monday in March, May, and September, and second Monday in November.
2d District....	Atchison.....	Fourth Monday in February, and second Monday in June and November.
"	Doniphan.....	Third Monday in March, and second Monday in September and December.
"	Brown.....	First Monday in April, and second Monday in October.
"	Nema.....	Second Monday in April, and third Monday in October.
"	Marshall.....	Third Monday in April, and fourth Monday in October.
3d District....	Davis co.....	First Monday in March and September.
"	Riley co.....	Second " " "
"	Pottawatomie co.....	Third " " September.
"	Wabanssee.....	Fourth " " "
"	Shawnee.....	Third " " May and November.
4th District....	Johnson.....	Second Monday in March and September.
"	Miami.....	Third " " " "
"	Linn.....	Fourth " " " "
"	Bourbon.....	Fourth Monday after first Monday in March and Sept.
"	Franklin.....	Sixth " " " " "
"	Anderson.....	Seventh " " " " "
"	Allen.....	Eighth " " " " "
"	Douglas.....	Ninth " " " " "
5th District....	Coffee.....	Third Monday of February and August.
"	Woodson.....	First Monday of September.
"	Osage.....	Sixth Monday after first Monday in March and Sept.
"	Lyon.....	Seventh " " " " "
"	Morris.....	Eighth " " " " September.
"	Chase.....	Eighth " " " " March.

FINANCES.—From the report of the Auditor, dated Jan. 3, 1863. It is rather difficult to condense from this document a brief statement of the financial condition of the State. The report covers two years, 1861-62. The receipts and disbursements for the two years may be stated as follow:—

Receipts from the sale of \$150,000 7 per cent. Bonds.....	\$96,280
Receipts from proceeds of Tax Levy..	47,943 89
	<hr/> \$144,223 89
Disbursements on all accounts to Dec. 31, 1862.....	120,337 89
Balance, Jan. 1, 1863.....	\$23,886 00

Expenditures on Ordinary Accounts.

	1862.	1861.
Executive.....	\$12,166 80	\$4,755 41
Judiciary.....	10,356 25	3,075 00
Legislature.....	20,756 70	611 30
Miscellaneous.....	35,956 68	6,565 85
	<hr/> \$79,236 43	\$15,007 56
Add 1861.....	15,007 56	
Total for two years..	\$94,243 99	

DEBT.—Liabilities and Assets, Jan. 1, 1863.

7 per cent. Bonds payable July 1, 1876...	\$150,000
10 " " " " 1863...	31,000
Total bonded Debt, Jan. 1, 1863....	\$181,000

Brought over.....	\$181,000
Add interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1863.....	2,177
“ “ “ July 1, 1863.....	8,350
Add outstanding warrants, Jan. 1, 1863....	37,982
Total funded and floating Debt.....	\$223,509
<i>Assets.</i>	
Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1863.....	\$23,886
War Expenditures to be reimbursed by the United States ...	12,624
Over-due Taxes of 1861.....	35,772
Tax Levy of 1862.....	102,363
	\$174,645

Excess of Debt and Liabilities over Assets..... \$54,864

Expenditures for 1863.—The estimated amount of ordinary expenditures for 1863 was \$64,975.

LAWRENCE BANK.—This is the only banking establishment reported by the Auditor. Its condition on the 1st of January, 1863, was as follows:—

Securities deposited to redeem circulation.....	\$14,700
Notes in circulation.....	\$8,800

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Statistics from the report of S. M. Thorp, Superintendent of Public Instruction, dated Jan. 1, 1863:—Whole number of school districts in the State as organized, 204; number of reports from District Clerk, 304; whole number of children between five and twenty-one years of age in the State (males, 7911, females, 6065), 14,766; number of such children enrolled in the schools during the year (males, 4721, females, 3872), 8593; average number of months the schools have been taught, 3; number of teachers employed in the State (males, 11, females, 199), 210; average salary of teachers per month (males, \$16.25, females, \$10.89), \$13.57; total paid for teachers' wages, \$14,009.67; total expenses for repairs, fuel, and other incidentals, \$1747.23; amount of school money received from the County Treasurer, \$4148.45; amount raised by district taxes for school purposes, \$10,381.81; total value of the school-houses in the State, \$10,432.50; total value of school apparatus in the State, \$320.

School Fund and School Tax.—Although the State of Kansas, like every other new State of the West, is amply endowed with lands for the establishment of a fund for school purposes, the fund itself has not yet been realized. The lands granted as the basis of the School Fund number 1,371,280 acres. Very little or none at all of this land has yet been sold. The State taxes levied for school purposes for distribution in 1863 amounted to \$19,289. Besides this State tax, the school districts are authorized to levy taxes for school purposes, amounting in the aggregate to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the assessed value of property in said districts.

SURVEY OF THE STATE.—The whole number of townships in Kansas is 2273, of which there had been surveyed, to Dec. 30, 1862, 626 townships. There had also been surveyed 765 townships which include Indian lands. The whole number of townships unsurveyed in the State was, at that time, 1508.

STATE UNIVERSITY.—Under a clause in the Constitution of the State, which requires that provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University at some eligible and central point, the Legislature passed an act, Feb. 20, 1863, locating the University in or adjacent to the city of Lawrence. The building is to be erected upon a tract of not less than 40 acres of land. The

condition of the act of location is that the citizens of Lawrence, or some one of them, shall deposit \$15,000 in money with the State Treasurer within six months after the location. In default of this, the State University is to be located at Emporia, in Lyon county, upon any eligible tract of land of not less than eighty acres adjacent to that town, which land is to be donated and secured to the State in "fee simple," as a site for said university, within twelve months after this portion of the act shall take effect.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—A State Normal School, to be established at Emporia, in Lyon county, was provided for by an act of the Legislature passed March 3, 1863. It is to be exclusively for the purpose of instructing persons, both male and female, in the art of teaching, in the various branches which pertain to a good common-school education, in the mechanic arts, in the arts of husbandry and agricultural chemistry, and in the fundamental laws of the United States in what regards the rights and duties of citizens. The act requires that a tract of land of not less than twenty acres adjacent to the town of Emporia shall be donated and secured to the State in "fee simple," as a site for said Normal School, within twelve months from the publication of the act. All the lands granted to the State of Kansas, adjoining or belonging to each of the salt springs owned by the State, and the sections of land upon which each of the said salt springs is located, and one additional section, are set apart and reserved as a perpetual endowment for the support and maintenance of the Normal School so established. The proceeds of the sale of said lands are to be invested in stocks of the United States, the State of Kansas, or some other safe stocks yielding not less than six per cent., and the interest is to be inviolably appropriated by the Legislature for the support of the Normal School.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—At its January session in 1863, the Legislature of Kansas passed an act locating the Agricultural College established by the State in pursuance of the act of Congress donating public lands for such purposes. The college is to be situated in Riley county, on a tract of land at the time belonging to the Blue Mount Central College Association. The locating act is made conditional upon the transfer and delivery to the State by the said College Association of all its apparatus, library, &c. An act passed March 3, 1863, by the Kansas Legislature, provides for the organization of the Agricultural College. A Board of Regents is established, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, the College President, and nine others, to be appointed by the Governor, not more than three of whom shall be members of the same religious denomination. This board constitutes the "body corporate." The college is to consist of four departments:—1st, Agriculture; 2d, Mechanic Arts; 3d, Military Science and Tactics; 4th, Literature and Science. It is to be opened to all persons, under regulations to be prescribed by the Board of Regents. The 90,000 acres of land granted to the State by Congress to endow a college for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, is to be used solely for the endowment of said Kansas State Agricultural College,—the principal to be invested according to law, and the interest arising to be used exclusively for salaries and other current expenses of the establishment.

DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND AND INSANE.—The State of Kansas thus far has no institution for the

education of the deaf and dumb, nor for the education of the blind and insane, although her Constitution requires that such benevolent institutions shall be fostered and supported. The Legislature, however, has made a beginning. \$1500 were appropriated by that body, in 1863, for the purpose of assisting P. A. Emery as teacher of the deaf and dumb, allowing him \$4 per week for board and tuition for every resident deaf-mute scholar between the ages of 8 and 21, receiving instructions from him or his assistants. At the same session the Legislature authorized the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to locate a State Insane Asylum in the township of Ossawatimie, in the county of Miami, within which they are to select a tract of land, of not less than 160 acres, affording practicable building-stone, water, and other facilities for the erection and convenience of suitable building for the asylum.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.—Kansas has made wise provision for collecting each year the agricultural and other important statistics of the State. It has recently been directed by law that every county assessor in the State shall, at the time of making lists of property for taxation each year, require every person in the county to make a statement, specifying the number of acres he may have had in wheat, rye, barley, corn, buckwheat, oats, potatoes, sorghum, flax, hemp, cotton, and tobacco, and also a statement of the quantities of each of said products raised by him in the preceding year; also a statement of the number of mules, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs over six months old, owned by him. At the same time, the assessors are to ascertain and set down, in tables prepared for that purpose, lists of all persons in each county who are deaf and dumb, or blind, or idiots, setting forth their names and other particulars relating to their identity and condition. These statements are to be returned to the Auditor, who is to tabulate them for the information of the Legislature and the people of the State.

KANSAS STATE PENITENTIARY.—No building exclusively devoted to the purposes of a State penitentiary has yet been erected. An act providing for the construction of such a building was passed by the Legislature in February, 1863. The commissioners authorized by this act are to make arrangements for the temporary confinement of the State convicts until the building is erected. The new penitentiary has been located near the

city of Leavenworth, where the commissioners have purchased a site containing 40 acres of land, paying for the same \$660. In the mean time, the State convicts are confined and provided for in the Leavenworth county jail. During the year 1862, 32 prisoners were kept there on account of the State, 18 of whom were discharged before the end of the year, leaving 14 still in confinement on the 1st of January, 1863. The expense for the year on account of State convicts was \$4271. John P. Mitchell, Deputy Sheriff and Jailer of Leavenworth county, has charge of the State convicts as Warden.

KANSAS AND THE WAR.—The official record of the military operations of the State of Kansas is not full enough to enable us to present as complete an exhibit of her contributions of men to the army of the United States as we have in the case of nearly all the other States. Every fact, however, that can be eliminated from the Adjutant-General's report has been used, together with information from other sources, to make the subjoined table, exhibiting the particulars relating to the Kansas volunteers, approximate as nearly as possible to all the others. The numbers given in the column showing the strength of the several regiments are not the numbers at the original muster. They are of much later date, being from the reports returned to the Adjutant-General's office late in 1862, after the regiments had been reduced by service, battle, and disease. Including Colonel R. B. Mitchell's three-months regiment, Kansas had placed in the field to December, 1862, 12 regiments and 2 batteries, which, at an average of 900 for each regiment and 100 for each battery, would have made an original strength of 11,000. In addition to the troops named in the table, 2 regiments of Indians were organized in Kansas from the fugitives driven from their reservations in the Indian Territory.

Militia of the State.—Returns of an enrolment made in 1862 show the aggregate of men liable to military duty to be 10,005. There were 180 companies of volunteer militia organized in the State in 1861, and 37 more were organized in 1862. Many of these companies entered the service entire in 1861-62.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The report of Adjutant-General Charles Chadwick, dated Dec. 31, 1862, occupies 54 pages of the volume of Kansas Executive Documents. It contains rosters of the officers of the State militia and of the volunteers.

[For table of Kansas Volunteers, see next page.]

KANSAS VOLUNTEERS, 1861-62

TABULAR STATEMENT of the *Kansas Volunteers in the United States Service, showing their original commanding Officers, &c., and their Strength in December, 1862.*

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.†	Date of Organization.	Commanding Officer, Dec. 1862.
3 years	1st Infantry*.....	Col. Geo. W. Deitzler	652	May, 1861....	Col. G. W. Deitzler.
3 months	2d Infantry†.....	" R. B. Mitchell .....	.....	June, 1861...	[Time expired. Reorganized as 2d Cavalry.]
3 years	2d Cavalry†.....	" Owen A. Bassett.....	796	Mar. 1862.....	Col. O. B. Bassett.
"	3d (mixed)‡.....	" Jas. Montgomery.....	.....	June, 1861...	[Consolidated with 10th]
"	4th Infantry‡.....	" William Weer.....	.....	" " "	do. do.
3 years	5th Cavalry.....	" Powell Clayton.....	726	" " "	Col. Clayton.
"	6th (mixed).....	" Wm. R. Judson.....	753	" " "	" Judson.
"	7th Cavalry.....	" Charles R. Jennison..	811	" " "	" A. L. Lee.
"	8th Infantry.....	" H. W. Wessels, U.S.A.	875	" " "	" John A. Martin.
"	9th ".....	" Edward Lynde.....	897	" " "	" Lynde.
"	10th‡ ".....	" Wm. F. Cloud.....	790	Mar. 27, 1862	" Cloud.
.....	11th ".....	" Thos. Ewing, Jr. ....	.....	" " "	" Ewing.
.....	12th ".....	" C. W. Blair.....	818	" " "	[Col. Blair was not mustered. No successor given.]
.....	13th ".....	" F. B. Swift.....	.....	" " "	[Col. Swift was not mustered. No successor named.]
.....	1st Batt. Artillery	Capt. N. Allen.....	.....	.....	[Serving in N. Mexico.]
.....	2d ".....	" H. Hopkins.....	.....	.....	[ " " Tennessee.]
			7,118		

XXXIV. CALIFORNIA.

Settled in 1769. Ceded to the United States in 1848. Admitted into the Union in 1850. *Capital*, Sacramento. *Area*, 188,982 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 379,994, of whom 34,919 are Chinese, 236 Mexican half-breeds, and 17,562 Indians.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	FREDERICK F. LOW.....	San Francisco...	Dec. 1867.	\$7,000
Lieutenant-Governor.....	T. N. Machin.....	Mono.....	" " "	\$12 per day.
Secretary of State	B. B. Redding.....	Sacramento.....	" " "	4,000
State Treasurer.....	Romualdo Pacheco.....	San Luis Obispo	" " "	4,000
State Comptroller.....	George Oulton.....	Siskiyou.....	" " "	4,000
Attorney-General.....	John G. McCullough.....	Mariposa.....	" " "	4,000
Surveyor-General.....	J. F. Houghton.....	Solano.....	" " "	3,000
Supt. of Public Instruction.	John Swett.....	San Francisco..	" " "	3,000
State Printer.....	O. M. Claves.....	San Joaquin.....	" " "	Fees.
Harbor Commissioners... {	Charles L. Taylor.....	San Francisco..	" " "	1,200
	D. C. McRuer.....	" " "	" 1865.	1,200
	S. S. Tilton.....	" " "	" 1864.	1,200
Adjutant-General.....	William C. Kibbel.....	Sacramento.....	" 1863.	3,000
President <i>pro tem.</i> Senate..	Mr. Bunnell.....	.....	.....	\$12 per day.
Speaker of the House.....	William H. Sears.....	.....	.....	" "

* The 1st Regiment was raised in May, 1861, as a 3-months regiment, but was subsequently reorganized under the same number, and mustered into the service for three years, June 1, 1861.

† The 2d Regiment, after serving for three months as infantry, during which time it fought in the severe battle at Wilson's Creek, Mo., was reorganized as cavalry under Colonel Bassett, and entered the service for 3 years, March, 1862.

‡ The numbers given in this column only show the strength of the regiments as they stood in December, 1862, after being reduced by battle and disease. We can find no record of their strength at muster.

§ The 3d and 4th, being incomplete, were consolidated in March, 1862, to form the 10th.

|| The Adjutant-General, being of the Governor's staff, may go out of office with the retiring Governor Stanford.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, are chosen by the people for a term of four years, commencing on the first Monday in December succeeding their election. The general election is held on the first Wednesday in September, but the Superintendent of Public Instruction is chosen at the elections held for judges. The State Printer, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Harbor Commissioners, are also chosen by the people. Senators, 40 in number, elected for four years, and Representatives, 80 in number, elected

for two years, compose the Legislature. Under the amended Constitution, the Legislature now meets in regular session biennially, commencing on the first Monday in December, in the odd years 1863, 1865, &c. The number of Senators must be at least one-third the number of Representatives, and not more than one-half. Sessions of the Legislature are restricted to 120 days. The compensation of the members of the Legislature is \$10 per day for the first 90 days of the session, and for the remainder of the session \$5 per day. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are each allowed \$12 per day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Chief-Justice.....	No Chief-Justice yet allotted. See explanation below.			
Associate Justice.....	O. L. Shafter	Oakland.....	[The terms of service depend on an allotment appointed for Jan. 1, 1864. See explanat'n below.]	\$6,000
" "	John Curry.....	San Francisco...		6,000
" "	Lorenzo Sawyer.....	" "		6,000
" "	S. W. Sanderson.....	Placerville		6,000
" "	A. L. Rhodes.....	San Jose.....		6,000
Clerk	W. D. Harriman	Placer		Fees.

Under the amendments to the Constitution adopted in 1862, the judicial power of California is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, County Courts, Probate Courts, in justices of the peace, and in such other inferior courts as the Legislature may establish. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice and four Associate Justices, chosen by the qualified electors of the State at special elections, at which no other than judicial officers shall be elected, except the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The term of office for the justices of the Supreme Court is ten years, commencing with the first day of January next succeeding their election. The justices of the Supreme Court named in the foregoing table were elected at a special election held for the purpose in September, 1863. Their term of office commenced on the first day of January, 1864, on which day it was appointed that lots should be drawn so that the term of one justice shall expire every two years, commencing with January, 1866, in order that a justice may be chosen every second year. The justice having the shortest term to serve is Chief-Justice. No information of the allotment made in January, 1864, had been received when these sheets were sent to press. By the new Constitution, the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction in all cases in equity, in all cases at law involving the title or possession of real estate, or the legality of any tax, toll, fine, &c., or in which the matter in controversy amounts to \$300; also in all cases arising in the Probate Courts; and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, on questions of law alone. It has power to issue writs of *mandamus*,

certiorari, prohibition, and *habeas corpus*, and all writs necessary and proper to the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. Each justice may issue writs of *habeas corpus* to any part of the State in behalf of any person held in custody, and may make the writ returnable before himself, the court, or any other judge of the Supreme, District, or County Courts. The Supreme Court holds four sessions every year at Sacramento, commencing respectively on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October.

For District Court purposes, the amendments to the Constitution direct the division of the State into fourteen judicial districts, subject to alteration from time to time by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both Houses of the Legislature. In each of said districts there must be a District Court, the judge of which is chosen by the qualified electors of the district at the special judicial elections provided for the election of justices of the Supreme Court. The district judges hold their offices for six years from the first day of January next succeeding their election. They have original jurisdiction in all the cases in equity and at law recited in the foregoing definition of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. They also have criminal jurisdiction in criminal cases not otherwise provided for; and any district judge may issue his writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of any person held in custody in his district. The following table gives a list of the judges elected under these amendments in September, 1863, and also a list of the counties embraced in each district.

District Courts.

Dist.	Counties.	Judges.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
1	San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	Pablo de la Guerra	Santa Barbara.....	Jan. 1, 1870.	\$5,000
2	Tehama, Butte, and Plumas....	W. T. Sexton.....	Oroville.....	" "	5,000
3	Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Alameda, and Contra Costa	S. B. McKee.....	Oakland	" "	5,000
4	Half San Francisco.....	E. D. Sawyer.....	San Francisco.....	" "	6,000
5	San Joaquin, Mono, Tuolumne.	J. M. Cavis	Sonora	" "	5,000
6	Sacramento and Yolo.....	J. H. McKune	Sacramento.....	" "	5,000
7	Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, Napa Lake, and Solano.....	J. B. Southard	Petaluma.....	" "	5,000
8	Humboldt, Del Norte, and Klamath	Wm. S. Brock.....	Eureka.....	" "	5,000
9	Shasta, Trinity, Siskiyou.....	E. Garter.....	Shasta.....	" "	5,000
10	Yuba, Sutter, Colusa, Sierra...	J. S. Belcher.....	Marysville	" "	5,000
11	Calaveras, El Dorado, Amador..	S. W. Brockway...	Mokelumne Hill..	" "	5,000
12	San Mateo and half San Francisco	O. C. Pratt.....	San Francisco.....	" "	6,000
13	Tulare, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, and Stanislaus.....	J. M. Bondurant..	Mariposa.....	" "	5,000
14	Placer and Nevada.....	T. B. McFarland...	Nevada.....	" "	5,000

County Courts.—Each organized county in the State has, under the new Constitution, a County Court, the judge of which is elected by the qualified voters of the county at the special judicial elections. He holds his office for four years from the first day of January next succeeding his election. The County Courts have original jurisdiction of actions of forcible entry and detainer, insolvency, nuisance, and of all such special cases

as are not otherwise provided for; and also such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe. They have appellate jurisdiction from inferior courts, and are required to hold Probate Courts in their respective counties; and they have power to issue writs of habeas corpus in behalf of any person held in custody in their respective counties.

FINANCES.

From the Report of the State Treasurer, dated Dec. 15, 1862.

Balance in the Treasury, Dec. 14, 1861	\$489,784 48
Receipts from Dec. 14, 1861, to Dec. 14, 1862	1,544,607 36
Total resources for the year...	\$2,034,391 84
Total payments from Dec. 14, 1861, to Dec. 14, 1862.....	1,365,919 92
Balance in Treasury, Dec. 14, 1862...	\$668,471 72
Of the foregoing receipts the principal sources were as follow:—	
Taxes, Licenses, &c.....	\$1,463,632 08
Stamps.....	62,374 93
Fees, &c. from State officers.....	18,600 35
	\$1,544,607 36

The principal items of expenditure were as follow:—

Executive offices.....	\$124,951 80
Judiciary	108,268 16
Legislature	142,499 66
State Prison.....	44,332 39
Printing	60,034 02

State-House.....	\$20,187 80
Capitol.....	33,580 09
Donations to Charitable Institutions, &c.....	126,742 60
Schools	75,290 34
School Lands	36,215 00
Interest State Bonds.....	417,283 38
Swamp Lands	63,846 63
National Tax.....	63,839 31
Relief.....	21,288 52
Benefit of sick.....	2,157 71
State Library.....	6,982 39
Miscellaneous	16,012 75
Decedents' Estates.....	2,286 67

The balance of \$668,471.72 at the close of the fiscal year, as above stated, must have been simply a balance of accounts, as there are strong expressions of complaint through all the State reports of arrearages of pay, of heavy charges paid to get warrants discounted, &c. &c. All indicate an empty and embarrassed public treasury at that time. There was reason to believe that a better condition of affairs would prevail in 1863; but no accounts for that year are yet published down to the time when this is written (Dec. 1863).

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, are chosen by the people for a term of four years, commencing on the first Monday in December succeeding their election. The general election is held on the first Wednesday in September, but the Superintendent of Public Instruction is chosen at the elections held for judges. The State Printer, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Harbor Commissioners, are also chosen by the people. Senators, 40 in number, elected for four years, and Representatives, 80 in number, elected

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" "	S. W. Sanderson.....	Placerville		6,000
" "	A. L. Rhodes.....	San Jose.....		6,000
Clerk	W. D. Harriman	Placer		Fees.

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3	Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Alameda, and Contra Costa	S. B. McKee.....	Oakland	" "	5,000
4	Half San Francisco.....	E. D. Sawyer.....	San Francisco.....	" "	6,000
5	San Joaquin, Mono, Tuolumne.	J. M. Cavis	Sonora	" "	5,000
6	Sacramento and Yolo.....	J. H. McKune	Sacramento.....	" "	5,000
7	Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, Napa Lake, and Solano.....	J. B. Southard	Petaluma.....	" "	5,000
8	Humboldt, Del Norte, and Klamath	Wm. S. Brock.....	Eureka.....	" "	5,000
9	Shasta, Trinity, Siskiyou	E. Garter.....	Shasta	" "	5,000
10	Yuba, Sutter, Colusa, Sierra..	J. S. Belcher.....	Marysville	" "	5,000
11	Calaveras, El Dorado, Amador..	S. W. Brockway...	Mokelumne Hill..	" "	5,000
12	San Mateo and half San Francisco	O. C. Pratt.....	San Francisco.....	" "	6,000
13	Tulare, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, and Stanislaus.....	J. M. Bondurant..	Mariposa.....	" "	5,000
14	Placer and Nevada.....	T. B. McFarland..	Nevada.....	" "	5,000

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FINANCES.

From the Report of the State Treasurer, dated Dec. 15, 1862.

Balance in the Treasury, Dec. 14, 1861	\$489,784 48	State-House.....	\$20,187 80
Receipts from Dec. 14, 1861, to Dec. 14, 1862	1,544,607 36	Capitol	33,580 69
Total resources for the year... \$2,034,391 84		Donations to Charitable Institutions, &c.....	126,742 60
Total payments from Dec. 14, 1861, to Dec. 14, 1862.....	1,365,919 92	Schools	75,290 34
Balance in Treasury, Dec. 14, 1862... \$668,471 72		School Lands	36,215 00
Of the foregoing receipts the principal sources were as follow:—		Interest State Bonds.....	417,283 38
Taxes, Licenses, &c.....	\$1,463,632 08	Swamp Lands	63,846 63
Stamps.....	62,374 93	National Tax.....	63,839 31
Fees, &c. from State officers.....	18,600 35	Relief.....	21,288 52
	\$1,544,607 36	Benefit of sick.....	2,157 71
		State Library.....	6,982 39
		Miscellaneous	16,042 75
		Decedents' Estates.....	2,286 67

The principal items of expenditure were as follow:—

Executive offices.....	\$124,951 80
Judiciary	108,268 16
Legislature	142,499 66
State Prison.....	44,332 39
Printing	60,034 02

The balance of \$668,471.72 at the close of the fiscal year, as above stated, must have been simply a balance of accounts, as there are strong expressions of complaint through all the State reports of arrearages of pay, of heavy charges paid to get warrants discounted, &c. &c. All indicate an empty and embarrassed public treasury at that time. There was reason to believe that a better condition of affairs would prevail in 1863; but no accounts for that year are yet published down to the time when this is written (Dec. 1863).

Receipts and Expenditures of California for Thirteen years, from 1850 to 1862, to the 30th of June, each year.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1850.....	\$3,156	\$351,322
1851.....	330,796	742,272
1852.....	366,825	1,020,239
1853.....	454,986	1,456,815
1854.....	1,022,647	1,499,265
1855.....	1,155,537	1,471,937
1856.....	723,290	1,632,765
1857.....	799,795	1,018,203
1858.....	1,215,129	983,353
1859.....	1,184,222	1,109,143
1860.....	1,198,582	1,165,718
1861.....	1,292,719	1,462,691
1862.....	1,031,529	1,146,745
Totals.....	\$10,779,213	\$15,060,468
		10,779,213
Excess of expenditures over receipts for 13 years.....		\$4,281,255

Objects of Expenditure for Thirteen Years, from 1850 to 1862 inclusive, showing Aggregates for that period for each Class.

Executive.....	\$1,223,425
Legislature.....	3,237,103
Judiciary.....	1,333,526
Printing.....	1,270,739
Schools.....	546,000
Hospitals.....	696,562
Indigent sick.....	85,110
Insane Asylum.....	825,260
State Prison.....	1,546,114
Indian Wars.....	130,590
Interest State Debt.....	1,793,629
Bonds paid.....	978,815
Relief purposes.....	344,698
Miscellaneous.....	1,048,897
Total for 13 years.....	\$15,060,468

STATE DEBT, Dec. 1862.—The Treasurer's Report contains the following statement of the public debt, including the floating and unfunded debt:—

Bonds of 1857.....	\$3,727,500
Bonds of 1860.....	198,500
Due on War Bonds and Coupons issued prior to 1857.....	220,000
Due on same issued since 1857.....	338,930
Due for amounts audited by War Board.....	68,621
Due to School Fund.....	475,520
“ “ “ for interest.....	50,434
Outstanding claims on the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1862.....	489,780

Total funded and unfunded debt.... \$5,569,285

VALUATION AND TAXATION.—In 1862 the assessed value of the real and personal property of California for purposes of taxation was \$163,369,071. On this there was assessed for State uses a tax of 62 cents on the hundred dollars, amounting to \$994,228; of which there had been collected to December of that year \$412,399. For the purpose of raising (in part) the State quota of the U.S. Direct Tax, a property tax of 15 cents on the hundred dollars was assessed, amounting to \$240,553; and of this, \$99,774 had been collected; also for the same purpose a poll-tax of \$2 on each taxable

poll (estimated to number 130,000), making \$260,000; and of this, \$133,595 had been collected.

LANDS OWNED BY THE STATE.—The State owns in all 8,807,680 acres of lands under the following grants:—

Grant of School Lands.....	6,755,200 acres.
“ Swamp Lands.....	1,500,000 “
“ Internal Improvement..	500,000 “
“ Seminary.....	46,080 “
“ Public Buildings.....	6,400 “
Total.....	7,807,680 “

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND IMPROVEMENTS.—From the Report of the Surveyor-General, dated Dec. 15, 1862, we compile the following statistics of agriculture, &c. for the year 1861, which are two years later than those of the U.S. Census:—

Acres of land enclosed.....	2,703,148
“ “ cultivated.....	1,071,082
Wheat, acres.....	361,351
“ bushels produced.....	8,805,411
Barley, acres.....	223,217
“ bushels produced.....	5,293,442
Oats, acres.....	36,607
“ bushels produced.....	1,057,592
Rye, acres.....	1,415
“ bushels produced.....	15,505
Corn, acres.....	17,339
“ bushels produced.....	478,169
Buckwheat, acres.....	745
“ bushels produced.....	14,850
Peas, acres.....	427
“ bushels produced.....	7,196
Beans, acres.....	3,624
“ bushels produced.....	104,524
Potatoes, acres.....	20,771
“ bushels produced.....	1,298,474
Sweet potatoes, acres.....	660
“ bushels produced.....	93,640
Onions, acres.....	901
“ bushels produced.....	152,717
Hay, acres.....	250,464
“ tons produced.....	304,791
Tobacco, acres.....	148
“ pounds produced.....	34,850
Butter, lbs.....	1,226,852
Cheese, lbs.....	1,064,962
Eggs, dozens.....	1,080,283
Wool, lbs.....	2,793,830
Bee-hives.....	15,766
Honey, lbs.....	1,239,322
Horticulture:—	
Apple-trees, No.....	1,171,305
Peach-trees, No.....	964,705
Pear-trees, No.....	212,212
Plum-trees, No.....	115,030
Cherry-trees, No.....	58,090
Nectarine-trees, No.....	53,506
Quince-trees, No.....	24,013
Apricot-trees, No.....	50,379
Fig-trees, No.....	19,056
Lemon-trees, No.....	1,055
Orange-trees, No.....	5,794
Olive-trees, No.....	3,777
Pomegranate-trees, No.....	2,286
Almond-trees, No.....	18,335
Grape-vines, No.....	10,592,688
Grapes, tons.....	337,762
Gallons of wine.....	343,477
“ brandy.....	7,277

Horses, American.....	29,540
“ Spanish—tame.....	44,665
“ “ —wild.....	48,671
“ Total No.....	164,293
Mules.....	21,762
Asses.....	2,093
Cows.....	175,260
Calves.....	112,541
Stock cattle.....	544,470
Beef cattle.....	46,618
Oxen.....	23,751
Total of cattle.....	900,920
Sheep.....	1,154,543
Goats.....	11,591
Hogs.....	322,905
Chickens.....	469,968
Turkeys.....	79,919
Ducks.....	33,181
Geese.....	7,722
Cattle slaughtered.....	104,767
“ value.....	\$618,305
Hogs slaughtered.....	68,015
“ value.....	\$231,212
Sheep slaughtered.....	123,410
“ value.....	\$86,476

Improvements:—

Grist-mills, No.....	134
“ run of stone.....	274
“ value.....	\$749,250
“ bushels ground.....	4,362,467
Saw-mills, No.....	342
“ value.....	\$754,900
“ lumber sawed—feet.....	166,385,955
“ shingles.....	28,107,000
Quartz-mills, No.....	192
“ value.....	\$2,279,605
“ tons crushed.....	286,385
Mining ditches, No.....	481
“ miles.....	4,300
“ value.....	\$1,339,428

GRAPE CULTURE.—This has grown to be a very important branch of the agriculture of California. In 1855 all the vines in the State did not number 1,000,000; but in 1862 the number had increased to 10,592,762. The county assessors report 343,471 gallons of wine made in 1861; but a committee of the Legislature reject these returns as erroneous, and add that the wine product of 1862 was 700,000 gallons. It is claimed in a memorial prepared by this committee that California will soon produce more wine than all the other States. The average number of vines to the acre in California is 900; and an acre of vineyard in full bearing in that State produces 500 gallons per annum. The 10,592,762 vines in that State must cover 11,500 acres; and this number of acres, at 500 gallons to the acre, should yield when in full bearing 5,750,000 gallons. Allowing 33 per cent. for consumption, the yield of wine for commerce should be 3,700,000. These are the estimates of the committee. Most of the vines of the State are still quite young. The value of the “must” (the freshly expressed juice of the grape) is 15 cents per gallon at the vineyard. Ten per cent. of the must is lost, by evaporation and sediment, in the first year; the cost for casks averages 10 cents per gallon; the cost of shipping from Los Angeles to San Francisco is about 10 cents per gallon; and, when bottled, the cost per gallon for bottles is 30 cents.

The following table will show which are the great vineyard counties of the State:—

Counties.	No. of Vines.
Los Angeles.....	2,570,000
Sonoma.....	1,701,661

Counties.	No. of Vines.
El Dorado.....	772,547
Yuba.....	650,450
Santa Clara.....	600,000
Napa.....	540,000
San Bernardino.....	500,000
Sacramento.....	412,000
Solano.....	400,000
Amador.....	311,000
Calaveras.....	300,000
San Joaquin.....	300,000
Yolo.....	234,000
Tulare.....	225,000
Tuolumne.....	197,300
Contra Costa.....	184,200
Placer.....	135,532
Santa Barbara.....	115,000

COMMON SCHOOLS.

General Summary of Statistics for 1863.

John Swett, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California, furnishes the subjoined summary of statistics, which presents a general view of the condition and progress of the public schools of the State, for the school year of ten months, from Nov. 1, 1862, to Aug. 31, 1863:—

Statistics from Returns of School Census Marshals.—Number of boys between 4 and 18 years of age, 39,700; number of girls between 4 and 18 years of age, 38,355; total number of white children between 4 and 18 years of age, 78,055; number of white children under 4 years of age, 39,081; number of children between 18 and 21 years of age, 4129; number of children of all ages under 21 born in California, 74,835; number of children between 4 and 6 years of age, 15,987; number of children between 4 and 6 years of age attending school, 37,22; number of children of all ages attending public schools, 29,416; number of children of all ages attending private schools, 9158; number of children between 6 and 18 years of age not attending any school, 20,062.

Statistics from Returns of Teachers and Trustees.—Total number of pupils enrolled on Public School Registers, 36,540; average number belonging to public schools, 22,965; average daily attendance, 19,992.

Miscellaneous Statistics.—Whole number of primary schools, 280; whole number of intermediate schools, 58; whole number of unclassified schools, 364; whole number of grammar schools, 48; whole number of high schools, 2; total number of schools, 754; total number of school districts, 684; number of schools for colored children, 5; number of colored children attending such schools, 162; whole number of negro children returned by census marshals, 735; whole number of Mongolian children returned by census marshals, 455; whole number of Indian children returned by census marshals, 4522; whole number of deaf and dumb, irrespective of age, 81; whole number of blind, irrespective of age, 85; number of male teachers employed during the year, 535; number of female teachers employed during the year, 464; total number of teachers employed during the year, 999; average number of months school was kept open during the year, 5.4; number of school-houses built of brick, 31; number of school-houses built of wood, 647; number of school-houses which disgrace the State, 149; number of volumes in public school libraries, 2327.

Amount of school fund received from the State, \$145,537.84; amount of school money received from county taxes, \$307,128.22; amount of money

The commitments in 1862 were but 67 per cent. of the number committed in 1860, and were less than in any year for 10 years. The number under the head of died and killed for 1862 is 15; of these there were 8 deaths from gunshot wounds received during a revolt of the prisoners in July, 1862. 24 others were wounded at the same time, but they all recovered. This prison is peculiarly liable to revolts, owing to the circumstance that large numbers, ranging from 40 to 60, are confined in a single room; and it is equally liable to escapes, from its insecure construction, and from the employment of the prisoners in brickyards outside of the prison-buildings. These circumstances will account for the large number of 90 escapes in a single year. Of the 577 prisoners remaining, Dec. 1862, the convictions were as follows:—

Murder, 7; murder, second degree, 64; manslaughter, 41; assault, with intent to kill, 30; assault with deadly weapon, 14; mayhem, 3; rape, 9; assault, with intent to rape, 12; crime against nature, 3; robbery, 59; assault, with intent to rob, 3; burglary, 63; attempt to commit burglary, 1; arson, 7; attempt to commit arson, 3; forgery, 4; perjury, 2; embezzlement, 1; counterfeiting, 8; receiving stolen goods, 3; breaking jail, 1; felony, 3; grand larceny, 231; attempt to commit grand larceny, 4; no charge specified, 1; total, 577.

The natiivities of these prisoners were: native-born, 235; foreign-born, 342, and of the foreign-born 47 were Chinese. Expenditures, from Jan. 18, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1862, \$59,488; to the credit of which there was due the prison on sundry accounts, for convict labor, &c. \$21,212, reducing the net expenditures to \$38,276. Of this latter amount \$13,123 was expended for improvements to the prison, leaving the actual cost of supporting the prison for the period above stated, \$25,153.

THE GREAT FLOODS OF 1861-2.—The Report of the Surveyor-General contains some interesting *notabilia* of the great floods in the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers of December 9, 1861, and January 10, 1862, which converted those valleys into a vast lake,—to nearly the extent of Lake Michigan,—and which destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property. There is unquestionable evidence, in the age of the trees swept from the banks of those rivers and in other like circumstances, that there had been no such overflow for several centuries. But the most interesting particulars to the general reader, as well as to the meteorologist, are those connected with the immense quantities of rain that fell during the season of the flood. At Sacramento, the fall

of rain during the month of December was 8.6 inches, and in January over 15 inches. But, heavy as this is, it is slight compared with the rain-fall recorded at a station in Nevada county by Mr. William A. Begole, communicated by request of the Surveyor-General. This record begins on the 23d of December, subsequent to the first flood. During the seven days succeeding the 23d, the fall of rain was 7.5 inches; in the next nine days it was 6.65 inches; on the next day (Jan. 10), 5.8 inches; and on Jan. 11, 5.5 inches: making a total of 2 feet 1½ inches of rain in nineteen days, nearly 12 inches of which fell within the forty-eight hours ending with Jan. 11. Between Jan. 11 and Jan. 23 (12 days) the additional fall of rain was over 19 inches, making the entire fall for the month, from Dec. 23, 45 inches, or *three feet nine inches!* In November, and early in December, large quantities of snow had fallen in the mountains to the north and east of Sacramento. This was followed by a season of extraordinary temperature. The average for the month of December at Sacramento, for eight years prior to 1861, had been 46° 31', while the average for December, 1861, was 50° 98'; and for several days before and during the flood the thermometer stood as follows: on the 7th, 56°; on the 8th, 57° 66'; on the 9th, 51° 66'. This extraordinary temperature, and the accompanying warm rains, extended to the mountains, and melted all the snow. Similar phenomena marked the flood of January.

CALIFORNIA AND THE WAR.—The Adjutant-General's Report of this State does not furnish sufficient materials to complete a table as full as those prepared for the other States. That annexed to this article is the nearest approximation that could be made. Estimating the number of men in each of the seven regiments furnished to the army by that State, the aggregate contribution of men by California was 6850 to Jan. 1, 1863. They were organized into 2 regiments of cavalry and 5 regiments of infantry. There can be no doubt that if the State had not been so far removed from the theatre of active hostilities a much larger number of the citizens of California would have been in the military service of the United States.

Militia.—The militia of the State, as enrolled in 1862, numbered 142,141, officers and men, of whom about 5000 were armed and disciplined in 1862.

Adjutant-General's Report.—The Report of Adjutant-General William C. Kibbe, dated Dec. 15, 1862, is a handsome octavo of 103 pages, containing rosters of the regimental officers of the volunteers and of the State militia.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

Term of Service.	Arm of Service.	Original Commanding Officer.	*No. of Men.	Date of Organization.	Commanding Officer at date of last Report.
.....	1st Infantry...	Col. James H. Carleton, U.S.A.	950	Aug. 1861...	Col. Jos. R. West.
.....	2d " ...	" Francis J. Lippitt.....	950	Sept. " ...	" F. J. Lippitt.
.....	3d " ...	" P. Edward Conner.....	950	Oct. " ...	" P. Edward Conner.
.....	4th " ...	" Henry M. Judah.....	950	Sept. " ...	" Ferris Foreman.
.....	5th " ...	" John Kellogg, U.S.A.....	950	Oct. " ...	" George W. Bowie.
.....	1st Cavalry...	Lieut.-Col. B. F. Davis.....	1,050	Aug. " ...	†Lieut.-Col. E. E. Eyre.
.....	2d " ...	Col. Andrew J. Smith, U.S.A..	1,050	Sept. " ...	Col. Columbus Sims.

* Estimated,—numbers not given in Report.

† Since resigned.

XXXV. OREGON.

Organized as a Territory. August 14, 1848. Admitted into the Union, February 14, 1859. *Capital*, Salem. *Area*, 95,274 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 52,465.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	ADDISON C. GIBBS.....	Portland.....	Sept. 1866.	\$1,500
Secretary of State.....	Samuel E. May.....	Salem.....	" "	1,500
State Treasurer.....	E. N. Cooke.....	"	" "	800
Adjutant-General.....	Cyrus A. Reed.....	" .....	" "	.....
State Printer.....	Asahel Bush.....	"	" "	Fees.
Assistant Sec. of State and Private Secretary.....	Chester N. Terry.....	"	" "	\$800
President of the Senate.....	Wilson Bowlby.....	Hillsborough...	" 1864.	\$5 per day.
Speaker of the House.....	Joel Palmer.....	Dayton.....	" "	" " "
Chief Clerk of the Senate	S. A. Clarke.....	"	" "	" " "
" " " House.	S. T. Church.....	Linn.....	" "	" " "

The Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and State Printer are elected by the people for four years. The general election for State and county officers is held on the first Monday in June biennially. The last election was held June 2, 1862. The Legislative Assembly is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives, and convenes biennially at Salem on the second Monday in September. The next session will commence Septem-

ber 13, 1864. The Senate is composed of 16 members, elected for four years. The House of Representatives is composed of 34 members, elected for two years. The compensation of the members of the Legislative Assembly is three dollars per day for the first forty days of a regular session, or the first twenty days of an extra session, and mileage at the rate of three dollars for every twenty miles of travel to and from the capital.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court and five Circuit Courts. The Supreme Court consists of five justices (chosen in districts by the electors thereof), who are also judges of the Circuit Court in their respective districts. Their term of office is six years. The Su-

preme Court holds one term annually at the seat of government (Salem), on the first Monday in September.

There is one prosecuting attorney in each judicial district, elected by the people for two years.

Supreme Court.

Judicial Circuits and counties composing them.	Justices.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Jackson, and Josephine...	P. P. Prim.....	Jacksonville....	Sept. 1866.	\$2,000
Douglas, Coos, Curry, Lane, and Benton.....	R. E. Stratton.....	Eugene City.....	" 1864.	2,000
Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill, and Washington...	R. P. Boise, Chief-Justice	Salem.....	" "	2,000
Clackamas, Clatsop, Multnomah, Columbia, and Tillamook.....	E. D. Shattuck.....	Portland.....	" 1868.	2,000
Wasco, Umatilla, and Baker.....	Joseph G. Wilson.....	Dalles.....	" 1864.	2,000

Prosecuting Attorneys.

Districts.	Attorneys.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
1st.....	J. F. Gazley.....	Canyonville....	Sept. 1864.	\$500 and fees.
2d.....	A. J. Thayer.....	Corvallis.....	" "	" " "
3d.....	Rufus Mallory.....	Salem.....	" "	" " "
4th.....	W. C. Johnson.....	Oregon.....	" "	" " "
5th.....	R. J. Meigs.....	Dalles.....	" "	" " "

County Officers.

Counties.	Judges.	Sheriffs.	County Clerks.	School Supt'tendents.
Baker.....	James M. Pyle.....	Alexander Gray	S. A. Clarke.....	.....
Benton.....	James R. Bayley.....	J. C. Alexander.....	E. L. Perham.....	F. H. Stittson.
Clackamas....	Septimus Huelatt....	William P. Burns....	James Winston.....	N. W. Randall.
Columbia.....	Benj. D. Stephens....	S. A. Miles.....	J. H. Smith.....	S. Wood.
Coos.....	Gilbert Hall.....	Wm. S. Dryden.....	David Morse.....	William T. Perry.
Clatsop.....	George Davidson.....	A. Montgomery.....	John Badollet.....	Robert Shorters.
Curry.....	M. B. Gregory.....	R. Pendergast.....	Jerome L. Evans....	Israel S. Morrison.
Douglas.....	W. R. Willis.....	Leonard Howe.....	R. H. Dearborn.....	E. A. Lathrop.
Jackson.....	J. C. Tolman.....	W. H. S. Hyde.....	William Hoffmann..	M. A. Williams.
Josephine....	B. F. Holsclaw.....	Jefferson Howell....	G. Wilson.....	William Chapman..
Lane.....	D. M. Risdon.....	Thomas Battain.....	H. Small.....	J. B. Underwood.
Linn.....	J. C. Powell.....	T. A. Riggs.....	James Elkins.....	H. N. George.
Marion.....	J. C. Peebles.....	Samuel Headrick....	George A. Edes.....	A. C. Daniels.
Multnomah..	P. A. Marquam.....	R. J. Ladd.....	J. M. Breck.....	J. J. Hoffman.
Polk.....	C. E. Moor.....	J. M. Butler.....	W. C. Whitson.....	James L. Collins.
Umatilla.....	J. W. Johnson.....	Alfred Marshall.....	H. H. Hill.....	.....
Tillamook....	B. Olney.....	.....	G. W. Elmer.....	.....
Washington.	Hyer Jackson.....	R. E. Wiley.....	W. D. Hare.....	E. A. Tanner.
Wasco.....	George L. Woods....	Nathan Olney.....	W. D. Bigelow.....	E. N. Fitzgerald.
Yamhill.....	J. W. Cowles.....	Henry Warren.....	S. C. Adams.....	John Spencer.

FINANCES.

The reports of the State officers of Oregon being made biennially to conform to the meetings of the Legislature, and the last session having been held in September, 1862, there is but little additional information from that State. Its financial affairs for the two years ending September 10, 1862, were set forth in detail in the National Almanac for 1863, and only the aggregates are now repeated, viz.: *Resources* for the two years, \$95,687.05; *expenditures* for the same period, \$55,831.55; *balance*, September 10, 1862, \$39,855.50.

Estimated Expenditures for the years 1863-4.

The following from the report of the Committee of Ways and Means of the Oregon House of Representatives, which was made the basis of the appropriation bill passed by the Legislature at its session of 1862, will give an approximate idea of the expenditures and receipts for the years 1863-4.

Salary of Governor.....	\$3,000 00
Salary of Secretary of State.....	3,000 00
Salary of State Treasurer.....	1,600 00
Salary of Governor's Private Sec'y.....	800 00
Salary of Assistant Secretary of State	800 00
Salary of State Librarian.....	300 00
Mileage, Governor, Secretary of State,	
and State Treasurer.....	3,000 00
Salary of Supreme Justices.....	20,000 00
Salary of Prosecuting Attorneys.....	5,000 00
Salary of Pilot Commissioners.....	700 00
To pay expenses of convicts to Peni-	
tentiary.....	8,000 00
To pay expenses of the Legislative	
Assembly, &c.....	10,000 00
To pay incidental expenses, &c.....	7,000 00
To pay public printing.....	7,500 00

To pay expenses of the indigent, in-	
sane, and idiotic.....	\$20,000 00
To pay expenses of the Penitentiary	
and salaries of officers.....	30,000 00
To place at disposal of Military Board	
.....	5,000 00
	\$125,700 00
For payment of various relief bills,	
approximate estimate, &c.....	6,213 00
For payment of United States direct	
tax.....	35,000 00
Total amount to be paid during next	
two years.....	\$166,913 00
Amount in Treasury, as per report of	
Treasurer.....	35,914 43
Amount required to be raised in two	
years.....	\$130,998 57

VALUATION AND TAXATION.

The Committee also recommended an increase of the annual tax levied for State purposes to three mills on the dollar, and a poll-tax of two dollars for State purposes, which were expected in the years 1863-4 to place in the State Treasury revenue to the following amounts:—

Approximate estimate of tax-	
able property in the State in	
1862.....	\$20,000,000
At two mills on the dollar.....	\$40,000
Approximate estimate of tax-	
able property in the State for	
the year 1863.....	22,000,000
At three mills on the dollar....	66,000
State poll tax on 80,000 polls,	
at \$2.....	16,000
	\$122,000
Total amount.....	

OREGON AND THE WAR.—This State, being so remote from the theatre of hostilities provoked by the rebellion, has but little to report in the way of military operations. An authorization was issued, however, in 1861, to raise a regiment of

cavalry, the officers and strength of which have been courteously furnished by Adjutant-General Reed in manuscript. This is the only regiment mustered into the United States service from Oregon.

Commissioned Officers and Number of Men of the 1st Oregon Cavalry.

Company.	Rank.	Names.	Station.	No. of men.
	Colonel	R. F. Maury.....	Fort Lapwai, I. T.	
	Lieutenant-Colonel	C. S. Drew.....	Camp Baker, Oregon.	
	Major	J. S. Rineason.....	Fort Lapwai, I. T.	
	"	Sewal Truax.....	Fort Walla Walla, W. T.	
	Adjutant	W. V. Rinehart.....	Fort Lapwai, I. T.	
	Regt. Quartermaster.....	Jesse Robinson.....	" " "	
	Com. Subsistence.....	Seth R. Hammer.....	" " "	
A	Captain	T. S. Harris.....	" " "	89
A	1st Lieutenant.....	J. W. Hopkins.....	Fort Vancouver, W. T.	
A	2d Lieutenant.....	Silas Pepoon.....	Fort Lapwai.	
B.....	Captain.....	R. S. Caldwell.....	" "	73
B.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Charles Herbert.....	" Dalles.	
B.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Stephen Watson.....	" Lapwai.	
C.....	Captain.....	Wm. Kelly.....	Camp Baker.	95
C.....	1st Lieutenant.....	F. B. White.....	" "	
C.....	2d Lieutenant.....	D. C. Underwood.....	" "	
D.....	Captain.....	John W. Drake.....	Fort Lapwai.	84
D.....	1st Lieutenant.....	John U. McCall.....	" "	
D.....	2d Lieutenant.....	James A. Waymire.....	" "	
E.....	Captain.....	George B. Curry.....	" "	58
E.....	1st Lieutenant.....	John T. Apperson.....	" "	
E.....	2d Lieutenant.....	James L. Curry.....	" "	
F.....	Captain.....	Wm. J. Mathews.....	" "	78
F.....	1st Lieutenant.....	J. L. Steele.....	" "	
F.....	2d Lieutenant.....	John Bowen.....	" "	
G.....	Captain.....	Henry Small.....	Fort Vancouver, W. T.	78
G.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Wm. M. Hand.....	" " "	
G.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Patrick Maguire.....	" " "	
	Regt. Surgeon	Wm. H. Watkins.....	Fort Walla Walla.	
	Assistant Surgeon.....	Horace Campbell.....	Fort Lapwai.	
Total enlisted men				555

Military Officers and Enrolled Militia of the State of Oregon.

His Excellency the Governor, ADDISON C. GIBBS, Commander-in-Chief.

Cyrus A. Reed, with the rank of Colonel, Adjutant-General and *ex-officio* Chief of Staff, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Inspector-General, and Chief of Ordnance.

Staff of Commander-in-Chief.

Richard Williams, of Salem. Judge Advocate, with the rank of Colonel; Ralph Wilcox, of Hillsborough, Surgeon-General, with the rank of Colonel.

Aids-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, L. Powell, of Salem; J. H. Mitchell, of Portland; A. J. Hoovey, of Corvallis; D. M. Thompson, of Albany.

Assistant Adjutant-Generals, Chester N. Terry, of Salem, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Philip Schuyler, of Portland, with the rank of Major; J. B. Underwood, of Eugene City, with the rank of Major; W. P. Abrams, of the Dalles, with the rank of Major.

Major-General.

Joel Palmer, of Dayton.

Brigadier-Generals.

E. L. Applegate, of Ashland, commanding 1st Brigade; Stephen Coffin, of Portland, commanding 2d Brigade; Olander Hunnason, of the Dalles, commanding 3d Brigade.

Colonels.

Colonel James Kilgore, of Jacksonville, commanding 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade.

Colonel Thomas J. Beale, of Roseburg, commanding 2d Regiment, 1st Brigade.

Colonel John R. V. Witt, of Kerbyville, commanding 3d Regiment, 1st Brigade.

Colonel John McCracken, of Portland, commanding 1st Regiment, 2d Brigade.

Colonel Isaac R. Moores, of Salem, commanding 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade.

Colonel George H. Belden, of Eugene City, commanding 3d Regiment, 2d Brigade.

Colonel Wm. Logan, of the Dalles, commanding 1st Regiment, 3d Brigade.

Colonel Eli Stewart, of Umatilla, commanding 2d Regiment, 3d Brigade.

Colonel W. R. Park, of Auburn, commanding 3d Regiment, 3d Brigade.

Militia force of the Territory, 1863, 10,251.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Established by acts of July 16, 1790, and March 3, 1791. *Capital*, Washington. *Area*, 50 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 75,080. This district is under the government of Congress.

This district is peculiar in both its political and geographical relations to the United States. The first article of the National Constitution, section 8, provides that Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States. In pursuance of this provision of the Constitution, Congress, by an act approved July 16, 1790, accepted from the States of Maryland and Virginia a district of territory, to be located on the river Potomac, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States. Acts of cession had been already passed by Maryland, Dec. 23, 1788, and by Virginia, Dec. 3, 1789. But there is quite an interesting piece of history connected with the subject antecedent to this action. The Congress of the Revolution was sometimes a fugitive, holding its sessions, as the chances of war required, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Annapolis, and York, Pa. During the period between the conclusion of peace and the commencement of the present Government, it met at Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York. After the idea of a permanent Union had been executed in part by the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, the question presented itself of fixing a seat of government, and this immediately called forth intense interest and rivalry. That the place should be central, having regard to the population and territory of the Confederacy, was the only point common to the contending parties. Propositions of all kinds were offered, debated, and rejected. At length, on the 7th of October, 1783, the Congress being at Princeton, it was resolved that a building for the use of Congress be erected near the Falls of the Delaware. This was soon after modified by requiring suitable buildings to be also erected near the Falls of the Potomac, that the residence of Congress might alternate between those places. But the question was not allowed to rest; and at length, after frequent and warm debates, it was resolved that the residence of Congress should continue at one place; and commissioners were appointed with full power to lay out a district for a Federal town near the Falls of the Delaware, and in the mean time Congress assembled alternately at Trenton and Annapolis; but the Representatives of other States continued to exert themselves for their favorite localities. On the 23d of December, 1784, it was resolved to remove to the city of New York, and to remain there until the building on the Delaware should be completed; and accordingly, on the 11th of January, 1785, the Congress met at New York, where they continued to hold their sessions until the confederation gave place to the Constitution. The commissioners to lay out a town on the Delaware reported their proceedings to Congress, but no further steps were taken to carry the resolution into effect. Some proposed New York, others some convenient place on the banks of the Susquehanna. To the latter, Southern members—among whom was Mr. Madison—were strenuously opposed. All admitted the importance of the step about to be taken, involving, as it perhaps might have done, the safety of the Government itself. For a time any agreement appeared to be impossible; but the good genius of our system finally prevailed, and on the 16th of July, 1790, the act already referred

to was passed and approved, containing the following clause:—

“That a district of territory on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern branch and the Connogochegue, be, and the same is hereby, accepted, for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States.”

The same act provided that Congress should hold its sessions at Philadelphia until the first Monday in November, 1800, when the Government should be removed to the district selected on the Potomac.

Under authority of this act, and that of an amendatory act approved March 3, 1791, a district of ten miles square was located, lying on both sides of the Potomac, and extending along that river from the Little Falls to the city of Alexandria, which was then at the extreme southern point of the square. From Alexandria the boundary extended across the Potomac and into Maryland on a surveyed line due northeast for ten miles, thence due northwest for ten miles, thence due southwest ten miles, recrossing the Potomac into Virginia, and thence due southeast to Alexandria. The lines and boundaries of the district so located were established, by proclamation of President Washington, March 30, 1791. Difficulty arose in the way of raising money to erect the necessary public buildings; and it was not until Washington made a personal appeal to the Legislature of Maryland that \$100,000 were obtained for the purpose, and then only on a guarantee of payment on the pledge of the private credit of the commissioners. From the beginning Washington advocated the present seat of Government. Its establishment here was due, in a large measure, to his influence. The wings of the Capitol having been sufficiently prepared, the Government removed to this district on the 17th of November, 1800. At that time it was desolate in the extreme, with its long unimproved avenues and streets, its deep morasses, and its vast area covered with trees instead of houses. Washington projected the whole plan of the city bearing his name, upon a scale to accommodate the growth of centuries, and time enough remains to fill the measure of his great conception.

By the “Act concerning the District of Columbia,” approved Feb. 27, 1801, Congress assumed full jurisdiction over the district, according to the design of the Constitution. By this latter act the district was divided into two counties, that part lying east of the Potomac (and in Maryland) being called Washington county, and that part lying west of the Potomac (and in Virginia) being called Alexandria county. On the 9th of July, 1846, Alexandria county was retroceded to Virginia, and since then the district is limited to the county of Washington, east of the Potomac, within which are the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

Each of the two cities mentioned has a municipal government of its own, with power to lay and collect taxes for municipal purposes; but the district, as a whole, is subject to the exclusive legislation of Congress. Under this patronage, the city of Washington has been enriched and adorned, at an expense of not less than \$30,000,000, by the erection of costly and stately public edifices, the establishment of broad and beautiful public grounds and malls, and the construction of a noble aqueduct which commands nearly the whole volume of the waters of the Potomac for the uses of the city.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Office.	Name.	Former Residence.	Appointed.	Salary.
Chief-Justice	David K. Carter.....	Ohio.....	1863	\$3,000
Associate-Justice	Abraham B. Olin.....	New York.....	"	"
" "	George P. Fisher.....	Delaware.....	"	"
" "	Andrew Wylie.....	Virginia.....	"	"

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was established by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863. The same act abolished the former Circuit Court, District Court, and Criminal Court of the District. The Supreme Court consists of four Justices (one of whom is designated the Chief-Justice), appointed by the President of the United States, and who hold their offices during good behavior. It has general jurisdiction in law and equity, and the judges possess and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction formerly possessed and exercised by the judges of the Circuit Court of the District. Any one of the judges may hold a District Court, with the same powers, &c.

as other District Courts of the United States; and any one of the judges may hold a Criminal Court for the trial of crimes and offences committed within the District, with the same powers, &c. as the old Criminal Court. Any final judgment, order, or decree of the court may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States, on writ of error or appeal. The Supreme Court of the District has appellate jurisdiction of all judgments of justices of the peace, and has power to remove said justices of the peace for cause. Three general terms of the court are to be held annually at Washington.

Mayor of Washington City..... Richard Wallach.
Mayor of Georgetown.....

COMMON SCHOOLS, WASHINGTON CITY.—The common-school system of this city is under the direction of a Board of Trustees, of which the Mayor is *ex officio* President, and Francis S. Walsh, Esq., President *pro tempore*. The schools are supported from funds derived from a poll-tax of \$1 per annum on every free white male citizen, and a tax of 10 cents upon the assessed value of all real and personal property. The receipts in 1862 were \$27,414, and the expenditures were \$30,990. In the month of Nov. 1863, the statistics of the common schools were as follow:—Grammar schools, 8; intermediate schools, 8; secondary schools, 27; primary schools, 16; total, 59; number of white children in the city between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 11,016; number between 15 and 20 years, 5061; number of pupils in the common schools, 3335; number of teachers, 63.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NEAR WASHINGTON.—C. H. Nicholls, A.M., M.D., *Superintendent, &c.*—This hospital is established under authority of an act of Congress, March 3, 1855, and its objects, as declared in that act, are "the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the Insane of the Army and Navy, and of the District of Columbia." All indigent insane persons residing in the District are entitled to its benefits. On the 30th of June, 1861, the hospital contained 180 patients, of whom 25 were from the army, 11 from the navy, 1 from the revenue cutter service, 4 from the Soldiers' Home, and 139 from the private residents of the District. Those from the District were classified as follows:—White males, 62; white females, 56; colored males, 5; colored females, 16. The admissions in the year ending June 30, 1862, were 185,—viz.: From the army, 139; navy, 15; Soldiers' Home, 1; from the District, white males, 14; white females, 8; colored males, 4; colored females, 4. The whole number under treatment during the year was 365,—males 281, females 84. During the year 153 were discharged,—males 134, females 19,—leaving in the hospital, June 30, 1862, males 147, females 65. Of those discharged, 103 had recovered, 16 were improved, and 34 died. Of the recoveries, 72 were from the army, 8 from the navy, 1 from the revenue cutter service, 3 from the Soldiers' Home, and 19

from the residents of the District. The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1862, were \$51,770.86, mainly defrayed by the national treasury. During the year ending June 30, 1863, larger numbers of patients were admitted than were ever received in the same time in any hospital in this country. Nearly all of these were from the army and navy; but the precise numbers are not at hand.

COLUMBIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND, NEAR WASHINGTON.—Edward M. Gallaudet, M.A., *Superintendent.*—The number of pupils in this institution, July 1, 1862, was—blind, 6; deaf and dumb, 32; total, 38. The expenditures for the year were \$8,608.57, mainly defrayed by the national treasury.

PENITENTIARY OF THE DISTRICT.—Statistics from the Report of H. J. King, Warden, dated Nov. 1, 1862. Number of prisoners, Oct. 1, 1861, 158; number received to Oct. 1, 1862, 174; total, 332; number discharged, &c. during the year, 201; number remaining, Oct. 1, 1862, 131. Expenditures for the year, \$64,665.32, of which \$27,897.31 was defrayed from the proceeds of labor of the prisoners, and the balance by the United States. At the close of the year ending Oct. 1, 1863, the whole number of convicts was 179, of whom 143 were transferred to the New York State Prison at Albany.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—This great work had progressed so far that water was admitted into it from the Potomac River at the Great Falls, fifteen miles from Washington, on the 5th of Dec. 1863. It is on a colossal scale, and will supply the wants of the national capital for a hundred years to come. The cost of the work to Dec. 1863, when the water was let in from the Potomac, was about \$2,900,000.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL.—This work, commenced in 1850, is still in progress. On the 2d of Dec. 1863, the colossal statue of Freedom, designed by the sculptor Crawford, was raised to its place at the top of the dome. The marble used in the Capitol extension to Oct. 31, 1862, cost \$1,029,041, and the cutting and setting of the same cost \$1,373,749. To the same period, 19,403,799 bricks had been used in the building. The new dome, which is of iron, has cost about \$900,000.

THE ORGANIZED TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MORE than usual attention and space are devoted to the Territories in the Almanac this year, because they are objects of unusual interest and importance, and because the Congressional legislation on the subject since 1860 has worked extensive changes in the boundaries of those in existence at that time. In the following articles the boundaries of the Territories are described in the language or in the substance of the organic acts and of the several modifying acts. Sometimes a less cumbersome description of their limits is added in order to give a general idea of their situation. The acts establishing the Territories of Nevada, Dakota, and Colorado, the act admitting Kansas into the Union, and especially the acts establishing the Territories of Arizona and Idaho, have made all the old maps worse than useless. Precise as well as popular descriptions are, therefore, a necessity. Both are given in the following pages. The organized Territories are now nine in number, exclusive of the Indian Territory, viz.:—Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington. Arizona occupies the western half of what was New Mexico, and is situated immediately east of Southern California; Colorado covers a portion of the old Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah, and it adjoins the State of Kansas on the west; Dakota has absorbed a large portion of the old Territories of Nebraska and Minnesota, and it adjoins Minnesota on the west; Idaho embraces the western half of the former Territory of Nebraska and the eastern halves of the old Territories of Washington and Oregon, and it extends north and south

from the British Possessions to the 41st degree of north latitude; Nebraska is reduced to the area between the Missouri River and the 27th degree of longitude west from Washington, and, in general terms, between the 40th and 43d degrees of north latitude, and it adjoins Iowa on the west; Nevada occupies the western half of what was Utah Territory, and it lies immediately east of Northern California; New Mexico is reduced to the eastern half of the former Territory of that name, and it is situated immediately west of Texas; Utah is limited to that portion of the former Territory of Utah which is comprised between the 32d and 38th degrees of longitude west from Washington, and the 37th and 42d degrees of north latitude, being reduced more than one-half; and Washington Territory is restricted to the western part of the old Territory situated between the 40th degree of longitude west from Washington City and the Pacific Ocean. From this general description of the changes effected in the Territorial boundaries by recent legislation, it will be understood at once that all the statements of population, area, &c. based upon the Census of 1860 are no longer applicable, and only mislead the reader. They are, therefore, excluded from their former places at the heads of the articles relating to the Territories respectively. Wherever late and reliable information on the same points could be obtained, it has been inserted instead. The areas are generally given from the subjoined table, prepared for the National Almanac by a competent draughtsman having access to the proper authorities at Washington.

TABLE of the Approximate Areas of those States and Territories of the United States whose exact Superficies cannot yet be determined, by reason of the absence or unfinished state of the United States Land and other Instrumental Surveys. Calculated according to the mode indicated in Guyot's Meteorological Tables, published by the Smithsonian Institution.

Name of State or Territory.	Area in Sq. M.	Name of State or Territory.	Area in Sq. M.
Arizona.....	130,800	Nebraska.....	63,300
California.....	159,000	Nevada.....	83,500
Colorado.....	106,475	New Mexico.....	124,450
Dakota.....	152,500	Oregon.....	100,000
Idaho.....	333,200	Texas.....	280,000
Indian Territory.....	71,000	Utah.....	109,600
Kansas.....	83,000	Washington.....	71,300
Minnesota.....	83,500		

N.B.—As most of these States, &c. are bounded by very irregular lines whose positions are not determined, it has been considered useless to give other than round numbers.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

December, 1863.

A. J. HILL, Draughtsman.

I. ARIZONA.

Organized as a Territory, February 24, 1863. Capital, Tucson. Area, estimated, 130,800 square miles. No census of the population yet taken.

The Territory of Arizona is formed from that part of the old Territory of New Mexico lying west of the 109th meridian west from Greenwich (or 32d west from Washington), being bounded on

the south by Mexico, on the west by the Colorado River and California, and on the north by Utah and Nevada. It is situated immediately east of southern California and north of Mexico.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE	NAME.	FORMER RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	JOHN N. GOODWIN.....	Maine.....	.....	\$3,000
Secretary.....	Richard C. McCormick..	New York.....	.....	2,000
Sup't Indian Affairs.....	Charles D. Poston.....	.....	.....	2,000
Surveyor-General.....	Levi Bashford.....	.....	.....	2,000

The foregoing officers hold their offices by appointment of the President of the United States; their term is four years, but their commissions are revocable at the will of the appointing power.

The legislative power is vested in a Legislative Assembly, consisting of a Council of 9 members, and a House of Representatives of 18 members, to be chosen by the people of the Territory.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Office.	Name.	Former Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Chief-Justice	Wm. F. Turner	Iowa.....	.....	\$1,800
Associate Justice	Jos. P. Allyn.....	Connecticut..	.....	1,800
Associate Justice	Wm. T. Howell.....	Michigan.....	.....	1,800
Attorney-General.....	A. Gage.....	.....	.....	\$250 & fees.
Marshal.....	M. B. Duffield.....	.....	.....	250 & fees.

The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of three judges, and such inferior courts as the Legislative Council may by law prescribe. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President, and hold their offices for four years. One term of the court must be held annually at the seat of the Territorial Government. For District Court purposes, the Territory is divided into three judicial districts, in each of which one of the justices of the Supreme Court holds the sessions. The Supreme and District Courts, respectively, possess Chancery as well as common-law jurisdiction.

. MINERAL DISTRICTS.

Although some of the gold-bearing districts of Arizona were known and described years ago, it was not until the year 1863 that a knowledge of the great mineral wealth of the Territory became general. The explorations now in progress, the extraordinary discoveries recently made, the geographical position and the geological features of the Territory, all confirm the belief that the tract of land embraced within its limits is of unsurpassed richness in deposits of the precious metals. In the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to Congress in December, 1863, that officer says that Arizona "is believed to be stocked with mineral wealth beyond that of any other Territory of equal extent" in the mining regions of the great plateau

between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. The same report gives this further information concerning the discoveries and the mining operations of the new Territory. "The rich silver-mines of Nevada on the north, of Sonora on the south, which latter have been traced into and successfully worked in the southern part of the Territory (Arizona), recent discoveries in the valleys of the Upper Colorado and its tributaries and in western New Mexico and eastern Arizona, all point to this Territory as the grand centre of the immense mineral deposits of this region." The Commissioner quotes a letter to the Hon. John S. Watts, referring to this region, which describes the country north of the Gila as "rich in gold, silver, and copper. In the new mines there is plenty of timber, water, and grass. . . . I learn they have found diggings that pay \$1500 to the man. . . . I think we will have one of the finest countries in the world." Another letter, quoted by Commissioner Edmunds, speaking of a neighboring district, says that "one company of nine men in July last took out fifty pounds of gold in ten days. The claim is situated on the top of one of the highest mountains in the vicinity. The gold is coarse, and is found from one to four inches below the surface. The tool most used is the butcher-knife. Walker's Diggings are fifty miles north of this, and in a different country, where there are plenty of wood, water, and grass. The gold-field is large. They have prospected one hundred miles; and every gulch and creek has gold in it."

II. COLORADO.

Organized March 2, 1861. *Capital*, Golden City. *Area*, 106,475 square miles. *Estimated Population*, 1863, 70,000, of whom 15,000 are tribal Indians, composed of the following tribes:—Camanches, Apaches, Kiowas, Coddos, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Utes.

Colorado embraces the territory between the 37th and 41st parallels of north latitude, and the 102d and 109th degrees of longitude west from Greenwich (the 25th and 32d west from Washington), and is situated immediately west of the State of Kansas.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor	JOHN EVANS.....	Denver City.....	1865	\$2,500
Secretary	Sam'l H. Elbert.....	" "	1865	1,800
Treasurer	George T. Clark.....	" " .....	.....	.....
Auditor	M. M. Delano .....	" " .....	.....	.....
Indian Agent, Up. Ark.....	Sam'l G. Colby.....	Fort Lyon	1865	1,500
" " Conejos.....	Lafayette Head.....	" "	1865	1,500
" " Middle Park.....	Simeon Whitely.....	" "	1865	1,500
School Superintendent.....	W. S. Walker.....	Denver City.....	.....	.....
Surveyor-General.....	John Pierce.....	" "	1865	.....
Collector Inter. Revenue....	George W. Brown	" "	1865	.....
Assessor.....	Daniel Witter.....	" "	1865	.....
Register Land Office.....	G. M. Chilcott.....	Golden City.....	1865	.....
Receiver, " "	G. B. Clements.....	" "	1865	.....

Of the foregoing list of officers, the Treasurer, Auditor, and School Superintendent derive their offices from the people of the Territory. All the others are appointed by the President of the United States. In case of vacancy in the office of Governor, the Secretary is empowered by law to act. The legislative power is vested in a Governor and Legislative Assembly, which latter body consists of a Council and House of Repre-

sentatives. From 9 to 13 members compose the Council, and from 13 to 26 members compose the House. The Councillors are elected by districts for a term of two years, and the Representatives are chosen by districts for a term of one year. Sessions of the Legislature are restricted to forty days. The general election is held on the first Tuesday of October.

JUDICIARY.
Supreme Court.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Chief-Justice	Stephen S. Harding....	Denver City.....	1865	\$1,800
Associate Justice	Chas. Lee Armour.....	Central City	1865	1,800
" "	Allen A. Bradford.....	Pueblo.....	1865	1,800
Attorney-General.....	Samuel E. Brown.....	Denver City.....	1865	\$260 and fees
Marshal	A. Cameron Hunt.....	" "	1865	250 and fees

The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and justices of the peace. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice and two Associates, appointed by the President of the United States for a term of four years. One term of the Supreme Court must be held annually at the seat of the Territorial Government. For District Court purposes, the Territory is divided into three districts, in each of which one of the Justices of the Supreme Court holds the sessions. The Supreme and District Courts have Chancery as well as common-law jurisdiction.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Denver City, a large town, is situated on the South Fork of the Platte River, 15 miles from the base of the Rocky Mountains. Population, 5000.

Golden City, the capital of the Territory, is situated at the base of the mountains, 15 miles

from Denver. Population, 1000. The Government Land Office is at this place.

Central City, Nevada City, and Black Hawk Point, are situated in the mountains, about 40 miles west of Denver, and are in the region of the principal lode-mines known as Gregory Mines: they contain populations of about 5000 each.

Empire City is situated on North Clear Creek, 15 miles from Central City, in the mountains, and in a rich lode-mining country. Population, 1000.

Montgomery, Hamilton, and Torry,—all are towns of considerable size, situated 100 miles southwest of Denver City, in what is known as the Southwestern Lode-Mines.

Colorado City is situated near the base of Pike's Peak, on *Fountain Que Bouille*, a tributary of Arkansas River. 100 miles south of Denver. Cañon City is 120 miles south of Denver, on the Arkansas River. Pueblo is situated southwest

of Denver 120 miles, and 40 miles below Cañon City, on the Arkansas River. There are also several considerable settlements on the western slope of the Snowy Range Mountains, in the region of the silver-mines, and in the region of extensive quartz lode-mines.

MILITARY POSTS.—Camp Collins, established in 1862, is situated in the northern part of the Territory, on *Cuche-la-poudre* Creek, 75 miles from Denver. Camp Wild, established in 1861, is situated near Denver City. Fort Lyon, established in 1860, is situated near the southeast corner of the Territory, on the Arkansas River. Fort Garland, established in 1858, is situated near the southwest corner of the Territory, on a tributary of the Rio Grande, in the Valley of St. Louis.

SCHOOLS are established in all the principal towns of the Territory; and at Denver City a large two-story brick edifice is being built, under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, designed for a female seminary, and will be completed during the next month or two, at a cost of \$12,000. (Nov. 1863.)

AGRICULTURE.—Farms or ranches are being improved in all portions of the Territory, and grain of all kinds, and vegetables, are being raised in abundance.

There are four flouring-mills now in operation in the Territory,—one at Denver, one at Golden City, one at Colorado City, and one on the *Innerfano*.

NEWSPAPERS.—There are two daily papers published in Denver,—viz., the *Daily Rocky Mountain News*, and *Daily Commonwealth*: editors of the *News*, Messrs. Byers & Dailey; editor of the *Commonwealth*, Thomas Gibson.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—There are four churches in Denver,—Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic,—all large, fine buildings, which would do credit to any town of 15,000 inhabitants. There are also several fine churches at Black Hawk Point, Central City, Golden City, and Nevada City.

There is a United States Branch Mint in Denver, which has been in operation since September, 1863. The first month's assaying in said mint amounted to \$500,000, with a subsequent increase.

MINES AND MINING.—The mines yielded, for the year 1863, about \$12,000,000. The Territory unquestionably possesses vast mineral wealth. Discoveries of gold were reported in 1858 as having been made by two companies of explorers, one from Georgia, the other from Lawrence, Kansas, but the locations named by them have not furnished any remunerative diggings. On the 6th of May, 1859, discoveries of rich placers were made on the waters of Clear Creek, an affluent of the South Fork of Platte, and an immense emigration to that point commenced the ensuing summer, accompanied with great suffering from the want of proper supplies of food, &c. The first gold was obtained from placer diggings, the quartz lodes being found charged with sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites, or fool's gold), it was thought that quartz-mining would prove unprofitable. In 1861, however, it was discovered that this sulphuret was very rich in gold, and the quartz-mills, which had been thrown aside as worthless, came again into demand. It is now found that these quartz lodes grow richer as they are opened to a greater

depth. Gulch-mining is still carried on extensively, and with good results. On the western slope of the Snowy Mountains, extensive silver-mines have been discovered, and also gold in considerable quantities. Deposits of lead and quicksilver ores have also been found in the Territory. Near Denver City, at the base of the mountains, immense beds of coal have been discovered of a character analogous to the coal formations of Illinois. This discovery is highly important, not only as furnishing a needed supply of fuel to the Territory, which is scantily timbered, but also for the supply of the great Pacific Railway. Iron-ore is found in all parts of the Territory, and a furnace is being erected at Boulder for the manufacture of pig-iron.

Extracts from the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, transmitted to Congress, December, 1863:—"Colorado Territory, resting upon the head-waters of the Platte and Arkansas Rivers and the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, is rich in mineral wealth, containing gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, salt, alabaster, limestone, and gypsum. None but gold-mines have been worked to any extent: these are proving remunerative both upon the placer and quartz veins. The coal-fields will only be resorted to when the supply of wood for fuel in the vicinity of the mills and towns is exhausted. The copper and iron mines will not be worked until labor shall be cheapened by a more abundant supply.

"Several hundred quartz-mills are now in successful operation in this Territory, and the quantity of gold is increased from month to month by the erection of new mills, opening of newly-discovered veins, and the accession of miners in the placers. The field for placer-mining is much restricted by the inadequate supply of water and the extreme fineness of the particles of gold in many localities.

"In the southwestern portion of the Territory, bordering upon Utah and New Mexico, are extensive deposits of both gold and silver yet unworked, but offering to the enterprising-miner as liberal a compensation as any other locality which has been tested.

"There are large bodies of good agricultural lands in Colorado, the area of which may be increased to the full extent that water for irrigating purposes can be obtained. At present the cultivation of the soil is confined principally to the valleys of the streams and a few favored localities where irrigation has been found to be unnecessary.

"The extension of the Pacific Railroad westward will soon be favorably felt by every branch of industry in this Territory, and, with the facilities which that improvement will afford when carried to its western boundary, the population and products of Colorado will be doubled."

"COLORADO AND THE WAR.—There are no accessible official reports of the number of troops raised in Colorado for the national service; but it is claimed in the Territory that 2 regiments of cavalry, 1 of infantry, and 1 battery of artillery have been furnished. One of these regiments did good service in sustaining the national cause in New Mexico, and all have exercised a wholesome restraint over the troublesome Indians in the Territory. The 1st Infantry was organized in September, 1861, under command of Col. John M. Chivington; the 2d Regiment (cavalry) was organized by Col. J. H. Leavenworth.

III. DAKOTA.

Organized March 2, 1861. *Capital*, Yankton. *Area*, 152,500 square miles.

SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES.—Dakota lies immediately west of Minnesota and the northwestern part of Iowa. Its boundaries are as follows:—

“Commencing at a point in the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the 49th degree of north latitude crosses the same; thence up the main channel of the same, and along the boundary of the State of Minnesota, to Big Stone Lake; thence along the boundary-line of the said State of Minnesota to the Iowa line; thence along the boundary-line of the State of Iowa to the point of intersection of the Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers; thence up the Missouri River, and along the boundary-line of the Territory of Nebraska, to the mouth of the Niobrara or Running Water River; thence following up the same, in the middle

of the main channel thereof, to the mouth of the Keka Paha or Turtle Hill River; thence up the said river to the 43d parallel of north latitude; thence due west to the present eastern boundary of the Territory of Idaho (which is the 104th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, or the 27th west from Washington); thence along said eastern boundary of Idaho to the 49th parallel of north latitude; thence east along the 49th degree of north latitude to the place of beginning. The Territory may be defined in general terms to embrace all the public domain lying between the 43d and 49th degrees of latitude, and between the State of Minnesota and the 104th meridian of west longitude.”

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	NEWTON EDMUNDS.....	Yankton.....	1865	\$2,500
Secretary.....	John Hutchinson.....	Yankton.....	1865	1,800
Surveyor-General.....	George D. Hill.....	Yankton.....	1865	2,000
Delegate to 38th Congress..	William Jayne.....	Yankton.....	1866	3,000
Provost-Marshal.....	G. P. Waldron.....	Yankton.....	1864	1,600
Register Land Office.....	J. M. Allen.....	Vermillion.....	1865	500 & fees.
Receiver Land Office.....	J. W. Boyle.....	Vermillion.....	1865	500 & fees.

All the above officers, excepting the Delegate to Congress, are appointed by the President of the United States, and hold office during his pleasure, though the nominal term is four years. The Delegate is chosen by the people of the Territory. In case of the death, resignation, &c. of the Governor, the Secretary is empowered to act as Governor. The legislative power of the Territory is vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly, which

latter body consists of a Council and a House of Representatives. The Council is composed of 9 persons, and may be increased to 13, chosen by the people in districts for a term of two years; and the House is composed of from 13 to 26 Representatives, chosen by the people in districts for one year. The sessions of the Legislature are restricted to 40 days. Twelve Councillors and 22 Representatives compose the present Legislature.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Chief-Justice	Philemon Bliss	Yankton.....	1865	\$1,800
Associate Justice.....	Joseph L. Williams.....	.....	“	1,800
“ “	Lorenzo P. Williston.....	.....	“	1,800
U.S. District Attorney.....	William E. Gleason.....	Yankton.....	“	250 & fees.
Marshal	George M. Pinny.....	Yankton.....	“	250 & fees.
Clerk	George N. Proper	Yankton.....	“	Fees.

The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and justices of the peace. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice and two Associates, who hold their offices, by appointment of the President of the United States, for a term of four years. One term of the Supreme Court is required to be held

annually at the seat of the Territorial Government. For District Court purposes, the organic act requires the Territory to be divided into three districts. The following table shows the boundaries of the districts, the times and places for holding District Courts, the time for holding the Supreme Court, and also the judge assigned to each district.

Judicial Districts.

Judges.	Districts, No. of.	Times of holding Terms.	Places.
Philemon Bliss.....	2	3d Tuesday in May and September.....	Yankton.
L. P. Williston.....	1	1st Tuesday in May and September.....	Vermillion.
J. L. Williams.....	3	1st Tuesday in June and October.....	Bonhomme.
Supreme Court.....		1st Tuesday in December annually.....	Yankton.

*Indian Affairs.*Governor Newton Edmunds, *ex officio* Superintendent.

Names of Agents.	Names of Agencies.	Indian Popu- lation.	Annuity.
Walter A. Burleigh.....	Yankton Sioux.....	2,393	\$65,000
J. B. Hoffman.....	Ponca.....	893	20,000
Thomas J. Galbraith.....	Santee Sioux.....	1,376	Forfeited.
St. A. D. Balcombe.....	Winnebago.....	2,410	65,000
Samuel N. Latta.....	Upper Missouri, 1st District....	8,500	Presents.
M. Wilkinson.....	Upper Missouri, 2d District.....	5,768	Presents.

REMARKS.—The climate of Dakota is mild and healthful. The soil is unsurpassed in richness, and well adapted to agriculture and grazing,—producing all the varieties of grains, fruits, and vegetables found in central Illinois. The principal settlements are Big Sioux Point, Elk Point, Bruley Creek, Vermillion, Yankton (the Territorial capital, on the Missouri River, 65 miles from the Iowa line, and nearly due west from Chicago), Bonhomme, Greenwood, and Fort Randall. The Yankton and Ponca Indians, who ceded to the Government their lands (about 14,000,000 of acres), also the Santee Sioux and Winnebago Indians (recently moved from Minnesota), have extensive reservations on the Missouri River and Niobrara, from 40 to 150

miles above Yankton, and have become domesticated and are giving attention to agriculture and stock-growing. The Territory yields large amounts of furs and peltries; and recent explorations indicate that the Black Hills, about 300 miles west from Yankton, abound in gold, iron, and coal of the finest quality. For a new Territory, Dakota has devoted considerable attention to public education, while the gospel is dispensed by ministers supported mostly by a missionary fund.

Dakota has one battalion of cavalry in the service of the United States, which is stationed within the Territory for the defence of the frontier settlements.

IV. IDAHO.

Organized as a Territory, March 3, 1863. *Area*, as estimated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 326,373 square miles; *area*, as estimated in the table in the article "Territories" in this volume, 333,200.

The Territory of Idaho is formed of all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, to wit,—beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Snake River where it is intersected by the northern boundary of Oregon, then following down the channel of that river to a point opposite the Kooskooskia or Clear Water River, thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, thence eastward to the 104th meridian of longitude west from Greenwich (or 27th west from Washington), thence due south to the northern boundary of Colorado

Territory, thence west to the 110th meridian west from Greenwich (or 33d west from Washington), thence due north to the 42d parallel of north latitude, thence west to the eastern boundary of Oregon, and thence due north along that boundary to the place of beginning. This Territory comprises the eastern halves of old Washington and Oregon Territories, the western half of Nebraska, and a small section of northern Utah. It lies immediately north of Utah and Colorado, and extends in that direction to the British Possessions.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor	Caleb Lyon.....	Lyondale, New York.	.....	\$2,500
Secretary.....	William B. Daniels.....	Oregon.....	.....	2,000

The foregoing officers are appointed by the President of the United States for a term of four years,—their commissions, however, being revocable by the appointing power. The legislative power of the Territory is vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly, composed of a Council

of 7 members, elected by the people for two years, and a House of Representatives of 13 members, chosen by the people for one year. The Council may be increased to 13 members, and the House to 26 members.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Office.	Name.	Former Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Chief-Justice	Sidney Edgerton	Ohio .....	.....	\$2,500
Associate Justice.....	Samuel C. Parks.....	Illinois.....	.....	2,500
“ “	Alleck C. Smith.....	Washington Ter....	.....	2,500
Attorney.....	Richard Williams.....	.....	.....	\$250 and fees.
Marshal.....	D. S. Payne .....	.....	.....	\$250 and fees.

The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in justices of the peace. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice and two Associate Justices, who are appointed by the President of the United States for a term of four years. One session of the Supreme Court must be held annually at the seat of the Territorial Government. For District Court purposes, the Territory is divided into three judicial districts, in each of which a justice of the Supreme Court holds the sessions. The Supreme and District Courts respectively possess Chancery as well as common-law jurisdiction.

DESCRIPTION OF IDAHO,—ITS SOIL, CLIMATE, SETTLEMENTS, MINES, &c.—Except among the records of the Land Office at Washington, there is no map that gives a good popular idea of the country embraced within the new Territory of Idaho. The portions of the Territory most generally settled and explored are embraced within that part of the old Territory of Washington comprised within the counties of Shoshone, Nez Perce, and Idaho. Shoshone county, or rather what is left of it, lies north of the South Fork of the Clear Water River, and embraces the original Nez Perce mining-region of Oro Fino and Pierce City, the latter place being the county seat and 560 miles distant from Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory. Nez Perce county comprises a belt of land lying south of the Clear Water River, and extending from Snake River eastward to the Bitter Root Mountains. A settlement, called Elk City, in this county, is the centre of the gold-mining district. The county seat is Lewiston, at the head of navigation on the Snake River. Nearly all the travel to the Salmon River mines passes through Nez Perce county. Kansas Prairie, another settled tract, includes a fertile agricultural expanse within the limits of this county. Idaho county embraces a large breadth of land lying south of the dividing ridge between the Clear Water and Salmon Rivers. The greater portion of this county abounds in auriferous wealth. The county seat is the town of Florence, quite a flourishing settlement, containing from 3000 to 5000 inhabitants. It was, before the Territory of Idaho was organized, the largest town in Washington Territory. At the time when this is written (December, 1863), the Territorial capital for Idaho Territory has not been named, but it will probably be located at Florence.

The name Idaho given to this county, and which is now made coextensive with the new

Territorial lines, is said to be an Indian word for “a star;” but a more liberal interpretation of the word and that which attaches to the popular apprehension of it, is, “gem of the mountains.” The rich gold-fields of Salmon River, already so widely known, lie within the limits of this county. The scenery along the Salmon River in the vicinity of these mines is described as grand and impressive. In some places the stream flows along between perpendicular walls of rock from 500 to 2000 feet in height. The gold-mining regions of Idaho Territory are but the prolongation to the northward of the mineral regions of California and Nevada. Until within the last three years, what is now Idaho was uninhabited, except by Indian tribes. It owes its present activity and rapid progress of settlement to the discovery of the gold-mines in the British Possessions north of its boundary. This discovery drew from the gold-fields of California thousands of adventurers, who in their search for new fields of wealth discovered the placers of eastern Oregon and western Idaho. Since then the exploration of this new region has been constantly and rapidly pressed; flourishing settlements and towns have sprung into existence, roads have been opened, rivers navigated, mail-routes established, and farm-improvements commenced; and, besides all this, the Territory has attracted the attention of the monetary and commercial world. Of the receipts of treasure at San Francisco from the 1st to the 11th of September, 1863, amounting in all to \$1,500,000, full half a million was from the new mines embraced within the Territory under description. Gold has been discovered on nearly all the tributaries and head-waters of the Missouri and Yellow Stone Rivers, and still farther north, reaching to and going beyond our national boundary. Platina has been gathered in small quantities from the streams by the Indians; and some of the explorers are of the opinion that extensive deposits of this valuable metal will be discovered. Copper and iron exist in abundance, and salt is plentiful in many localities. Coal also is found on the Upper Missouri and Yellow Stone, and has been discovered upon the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains. The higher mountain-ranges of this region are bleak and barren, but the lower hills are generally well wooded, and the soil of the valleys productive. The whole is watered by numerous streams and springs, the former of which by their rapid flow afford immense water-power, which is of the ut-

most value for driving mills, and otherwise aiding in separating the rich mineral deposits from the sands and rocks with which they are intermixed.

The climate in the valleys is mild and salubrious, but upon the plains and hills it is cold, and the country is subject to deep snows.

V. NEBRASKA.

Organized May 30, 1854. *Capital*, Omaha City. *Population*, 1863, estimated, 40,000. *Area*, 63,300 square miles.

Nebraska Territory formerly comprised a very extensive region, but its dimensions have been recently reduced. Its boundary now commences at a point where the 40th parallel of north latitude touches the Missouri River, thence extends up the Missouri to the mouth of the Keba Papa and westward along the river to the 104th meridian west from Greenwich (or 27th west from Washington), thence south to the 41st parallel of north latitude, eastward to the 102d meridian west from Greenwich (or 25th west from Washington), and south again to the 40th parallel of latitude. It is situated immediately west of the State of Iowa.

Though Nebraska has had heretofore but a slow growth, it is now gaining rapidly. Its mineral products have never been largely developed, and the more attractive features of Colorado, &c. have diverted emigration; though the valleys of the Platte, Elkhorn, and Snipe Fork, Big and Little

Blues, and Big and Little Nemahas are very fertile, and afford superior advantages to the agriculturalist. About 75 miles south of Omaha there is a very extensive salt basin, containing innumerable springs of the most concentrated saline waters, sufficient in quantity to supply a dozen populous States with salt of the purest quality. More than a thousand teams are continually employed in freighting goods and Government stores to western Nebraska, Colorado, Idaho, and Utah, from Omaha, Plattsmouth, and Nebraska City, on Missouri River. The climate is dry, pure, and healthful, being therefore particularly favorable to consumptives. Emigration over land to California, Oregon, &c. passes through Omaha City and up the great valley of the Platte. From five to ten thousand Mormons yearly pass through on their way to Salt Lake. Anthracite coal and gold are found in the Black Hills.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	Alvin Saunders	Omaha City.....	March, 1865	\$2,500
Secretary.....	A. S. Paddock.....	Omaha City.....	" 1866	2,000
Indian Agent..	B. F. Lushbaugh.....	Genoa	" 1865	1,500
Indian Agent.....	Joseph A. Cody.....	Deer Creek.....	.....	1,500
Indian Agent.....	John P. Baker.....	Nebraska City....	.....	1,500
Indian Agent.....	Orasmus H. Irish.....	Decatur.....	.....	1,500

The foregoing officers are all appointed by the President of the United States. The legislative power of Nebraska is vested in a Legislative Assembly, which consists of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council consists of 13 mem-

bers, and they hold their offices for two years. The House of Representatives consists of not less than 26 members nor more than 39, and they hold their offices for one year.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
W. P. Kellogg.....	Omaha	Chief-Justice	March, 1865	\$2,000
E. S. Dundey .....	.....	Associate Justice	" "	2,000
William F. Lockwood.....	Dakota City	Associate Justice	" "	2,000
David L. Collier.....	Omaha	Attorney-General	" "	2,000
Phineas W. Hitchcock.....	Omaha	Marshal.....	" "	250 & fees.

The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in justices of the peace. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice and two Associate Justices, who hold their offices during the period of four years. One term of the Supreme Court must be held annually at the seat of government of the Territory. For District Court purposes,

the Territory is divided into three judicial districts, in each of which one of the justices of the Supreme Court holds the sessions. The Supreme and District Courts respectively possess Chancery as well as common-law jurisdiction.

NEBRASKA AND THE WAR.—Unofficial statements give Nebraska credit for three regiments contributed to the armies of the United States. The

1st infantry was raised in June, 1861, numbering 800 men, under the command of Colonel John M. Thayer, of Omaha. This regiment in July, 1862, was in the service near Corinth, Miss. Estimating

the other regiments upon the basis of the first, the aggregate contribution of Nebraska would be 2400 men; but no details of this force have been received.

VI. NEVADA.

Organized March 2, 1861. *Capital*, Carson City. *Estimated Area*, 83,500 square miles. *Estimated White Population*, 1863, 40,000.

This Territory at present embraces that portion of the public domain lying within the following boundaries, viz.: the 115th degree of longitude west from Greenwich (or the 38th west from Washington), and the western boundary of California;

and between the 42d parallel of north latitude and the 37th parallel of north latitude, which separates it from Arizona. It is immediately east of California and west of Utah.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor, and <i>ex officio</i> Sup't of Indian Affairs	JAMES W. NYE	Carson City...	.....	\$2,500
Secretary.....	Orion Clemens.....	" .....	.....	1,800
Territorial Auditor.....	Wm. W. Ross.....	" .....	.....	1,500
Territorial Treasurer.....	J. H. Kinkead .....	" .....	.....	Fees.
Territorial Sup't of Public Schools	A. F. White.....	" .....	.....	1,200

The Governor and Secretary of State hold their offices by appointment of the President of the United States. The other officers are chosen by Territorial authority. The legislative power of the Territory is vested in a Legislative Assembly, composed of a Council and House of Representa-

tives. The Council is composed of 13 members, elected for two years; and the House of 26 members, elected for one year. The general election is held annually on the first Wednesday in September.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in justices of the peace. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice and two Associate Justices, who hold their offices during a period of four years. One term of the Supreme Court is held annually at the seat of the Territorial Government, commencing on the first Monday in June. For District Court purposes, the Territory

is divided into three districts, in each of which one of the justices of the Supreme Court holds the sessions. The Supreme and District Courts have Chancery as well as common-law jurisdiction. The districts are as follow:—1st. Storey, Washoe, and Root counties, John W. North, Judge. 2d. Ormsby, Douglas, and Esmeralda, George Turner, Judge. 3d. Lyon, Churchill, and Humboldt, P. B. Locke, Judge.

Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
George Turner.....	Carson City.....	Chief-Justice.....	.....	\$1,800
John W. North.....	Washoe	Associate Justice .....	.....	1,800
Powhatan B. Locke.....	Dayton.....	" .....	.....	1,800
Theo. D. Edwards.....	Carson City.....	District Attorney .....	.....	200

Prosecuting Attorneys and Probate Judges are elected by the people for two years. The other county officers are elected by the people for two

years. The County Clerk is Clerk of the Probate Court and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and also, *ex officio*, County Auditor.

FINANCES.—The salaries of the Territorial Executive and Judiciary are paid from the National Treasury; but the expenses of that part of the government established by Territorial authority are chargeable against the Territorial Treasury. The latest reports on this subject are to November, 1862. At that time the Treasurer reported the gross receipts from February 17 to November 1 at \$3,548
Gross payments in the same time were... 2,571

Balance, November 1, 1862 \$977

But these figures do not give a correct impression of the local expenses of the Territory. The warrants drawn to November 1, 1862, amounted to \$46,116, of which all but \$7000 was payable in 1862. The means to meet the resulting \$39,000 of immediate liabilities were an assessed tax of 4-10th of 1 per cent. on the taxable property of the Territory valued by the Auditor in 1862 at \$9,692,900. This tax was expected to yield \$36,000, leaving a deficit of \$3000 to be provided for by other means.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—New as Nevada is, the Territory has already made a start in the matter of education. The Report of Wm. G. Blakeley, Superintendent of Public Instruction, dated November 3, 1862, furnishes information for the year then closed, to this effect. Whole number of children between the ages of 4 and 21 years of age in the four counties of Ormsby, Storey, Washoe, and Lyon, 1134. Of these, the boys numbered 431, the girls 431, and the sex of 272 was not stated. The whole number reported as attending the public schools in Lyon and Storey counties was 161. There were 2 schools in Lyon, 1 in Ormsby, and 1 in Storey. The total expenditure in Lyon in 1862 was \$887, and in Storey, \$1227. The Superintendent reports the existence of excellent private schools in Washoe county and in Carson City.

COUNTIES, MINES, TOWNS, &c.

There were in 1863 ten organized counties in Douglas, Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lake, Lyon, the Territory of Nevada, namely: Churchill, Ormsby, Storey, Washoe, and Lander. The whole Territory is rich in mineral wealth. Of its ten counties, seven have already numerous mines of either gold or silver; and the richest silver-mines in the United States are found in Storey county. That county sent in October, 1862, a contribution of \$20,226.22 to the Sanitary Commission, in eight massive silver bars, five of which weighed 111 pounds each. Quicksilver, lead, and antimony are also found in great abundance. The Comstock mines in Storey county were the first silver-mines which attracted attention. The Ophir mines on the Comstock ledge have works for crushing ore at the town of Ophir; and they are to be connected by a railroad with Virginia, the capital of Storey county. The principal towns of the Territory are Virginia, having in November, 1863, an estimated population of 10,000, and the place of most business in the Territory; Carson City, the Territorial capital, 2500 inhabitants; Silver City, in Lyon county, 1000 inhabitants; Gold Hill, Storey county, 1500 inhabitants; Washoe City and Ophir, Washoe county; Star City, Unionville, and Humboldt, Humboldt county, 3000 inhabitants; Dayton, Lyon county, and Genoa, Douglas county, Aurora, Esmeralda county, 5000 inhabitants; and Austin, Lander county, 2500. The extraordinary richness of the silver-mines in Lander county increased the population there from 20 in October, 1862, to over 6000 in October, 1863.

MINES AND MINING IN NEVADA.—Wm. P. Blake, Esq., commissioner to represent the mineralogical and mining interests of the Pacific coast at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, submitted a very interesting and important report to the Governor of Nevada Territory, in which is found the following general description of the mining-region of Nevada:—

It is an elevated semi-desert region; its surface a constant succession of longitudinal mountain-ranges, with intervening valleys and plains, most of which are independent basins, hemmed in by mountains on all sides, and the whole system without drainage to the sea. The general elevation of these valleys is over 4500 feet above the sea; and the mountains rise from 1000 to 4000 feet, and in some instances to 8000 feet, higher.

In the same report the principal mining-districts are described as follows:—

1st. The Virginia District, including Virginia City and the eastern slope of Mount Davidson, Cedar Hill, and the upper part of Six Mile Cañon.

2d. The Gold Hill District, south of Mount Davidson, including Gold Hill and the vein of the same name.

3d. The Devil's Gate District, including Silver City and the mines on the sides of the lower part of Gold Cañon and beyond the Carson River.

In addition, there are the Flowered District, the Sullivan, the Argentine, and the Galena Districts. Farther south, the Esmeralda and Mono regions are also divided into districts. On Walker's River, two districts, called the "Walker's River Mining District" and the "Pacific Coal District," have been marked out.

In the new region of the Humboldt Mountains, in the eastern part of the Territory, there are also several districts; among them the Prince Royal, the Castle, and the Antelope.

The Silver Star Cañon is said to be the principal locality for veins. New districts are being set off in all parts of the Territory wherever the army of prospectors find indications sufficient to justify it.

The following descriptions of the Virginia District and of the Ophir mines are also copied from the same report, and will serve as an indication of the magnitude of the works, outlay of capital, and the value of this great mining-region.

Virginia District.—The Virginia Mining District is established about the Comstock vein as a centre, and includes all the mines on the eastern slope of Mount Davidson, and those on Cedar Hill,—an adjoining elevation to the north.

In addition to the Comstock lode, others have been discovered and located on, and some opened by tunnels and shafts at various points. Of these, the principal are the *Virginia lode*,—which has a heavy crest-stone of quartz,—the Argentine, Vermillion, Durgan, Sacramento, Burning Moscow, and the Garibaldi and Potosi.

The Comstock vein is subdivided into 8900 claims, making in all 9000 feet, or 12½ inches per claim, including portions, of course, not yet shown to be rich.

Ophir Mine.—Owing to the greater amount of mining upon this claim, the general characteristics of the Comstock lode are shown in it to better advantage than in either of the others. It is here seen to cut through the porphyry of Mount Davidson in a nearly north-and-south direction, with a westerly dip of about seventy degrees. It rises to the surface within the limits of Virginia city; and the piles of ore thrown out from the

tunnels are encroaching upon the streets. There was no outcrop or crest-stone visible, or but a slight one at intervals, the gangue or vein-stone being so soft and friable that it was completely broken down and mingled with the soil.

The bold outcrop of vein-quartz of the Virginia Ledge is, however, directly above it, and is like a dike, curving over the summits of the spurs from the mountain.

The Ophir Mine is opened by shafts and tunnels to a depth of 200 feet.

The following description of the gold and silver and other mineral resources of Nevada is extracted from a letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, dated Dec. 22, 1862:—

The gold and silver mines there are found stretching from the Washoe, on the southwestern part of Nevada, across the Territory from west to east, and radiating in northerly and southerly directions from the great central discoveries of Washoe.

We have information of the deeply tunnelled "Potosi," or Spanish Mine, with splendid gold rock, partially decomposed, of a reddish hue, from which rock is furnished to several mills engaged partly in crushing, and in selling the same as it comes from the mine; also the "Central," and "Ophir," all situated in Washoe county, some twelve or fourteen miles north of Carson City, in the extreme western part of the Territory, and in about 39° 15' north latitude.

The principal clusters of gold and silver discoveries are in the counties of Washoe, Storey, Lyon, and Ormsby, encircling Carson, the capital of the Territory. Then, proceeding south some thirty or forty miles from Virginia City and Gold Hill, there has been discovered between the forks of Carson River what is known as the "Silver Mountain," some ten miles of it having been staked off, on which, wherever the miners have penetrated to any depth in the hill, it is reported they have found ore which will rival any other mining-district of the eastern slope. Advancing still further in a southerly direction, on the western side of the Territory, the Esmeralda and Van Horn mining-districts are reached, the latter embracing the "Bullion Mill." Then, returning to the central discoveries around Carson, and travelling due east across the Territory, 177 miles from Carson, in almost the extreme eastern part of the Nevada, the "Reese River" mining district is found, lying on both sides of the main stage and immigrant road. Yet still farther east than the "Reese" is the "Simpson Park" district, abounding in silver-ore.

Returning, then, to the region about the geographical centre of the Territory, and around it have been established the Humboldt, Eldorado, Echo, Sacramento, and several other mining-districts.

It was estimated in August, 1862, that there were in the Territory one hundred and forty mills in operation, more than half of which yield large amounts weekly, crushing an average of eight cords per week, at a yield of \$160 per cord.

Besides its resources in the precious metals and in the useful minerals, it has extensive agricultural capacities scattered throughout the mineral ranges. This glimpse at the wealth in precious metals of Nevada, not (as hereinbefore indicated) afforded from official data, may serve to furnish some idea of its general diffusion over the Territory, the cost of transportation to and from

the mines having been estimated at \$6,000,000 annually.

This mineral region undoubtedly extends eastward into Utah, as it is known to do in a south-westerly direction to the Colorado region of California.

The Nevada mining-region occupies a position of centrality in connection with the Pacific and the plains reaching to the Mississippi Valley, as it does relatively north and south, being about the middle part of that portion of the American Union.

The following extract from a letter to the Commissioner of the Land Office, dated Aurora, Esmeralda county, N.T., August 7, 1862, gives further information respecting the mineral and other resources of Nevada:—

"Here we have frequent boulders of quartz lying upon the surface over the country, from three to five miles in extent, which prospect is rich in silver, many tons of them having been worked to profit for the miners. In no other country is silver rock found upon the surface, so far as I am informed. We have here obsidian, a species of coarse glass, found on the surface; in other sections a boulder, resembling lava, which when broken is hollow, the inside coated with beautiful colors, white, blue, &c. It resembles a fine agate; I can give it no name. We have bituminous coal; beautiful, clear, white salt. The soil contains much alkali; ground extremely dry and barren; country covered with wild-sage bushes, from two to four feet high. Cedar, pine, and wild mahogany trees are our wood; they grow slow and very scrubby. In the mountains we have timber for lumber, &c. In the rivers we have trout and other fish. We have also cinnabar and alum in this district."

The following extract from a letter of Orion Clemens, Esq., Territorial Secretary, to the Commissioner of the Land Office, dated Carson City, Nevada Territory, Nov. 7, 1862, gives an interesting description of the "Mexican" or "Spanish" Mine.

"Having been called by business to Virginia City about two weeks ago, I took the opportunity of visiting the 'Mexican' or, as it is frequently called, the 'Spanish' Mine. We went in through a tunnel 250 feet; then descended by a single flight of spiral steps, 92 feet; then down other steps till we attained a depth of 170 feet below the surface, passing close to and in sight of the Ophir timbers.

"The timbering in these mines is a wonder. In the process a shaft is sunk, and the timbers put in as the quartz is removed, working laterally and upwards. To go deeper another shaft is sunk, and timbers built up till they connect with the former timbers. In this way the Comstock Ledge is opened and timbered 375 feet or more of its length,—viz.: the 'Central,' lying south of the 'Ophir,' 25 feet; all that part of the 'Ophir' lying south of the Mexican, 200 feet; the 'Mexican' at the depth of 170 feet, its entire length of 100 feet; and 50 feet of that part of the Ophir lying north of the Mexican. In the Mexican Mine the quartz will be taken out and timbers carried up to within 30 feet of the surface. In one portion the timbers are now up 50 feet. These timbers are 11½ to 12½ inches square, and 6 feet 5 inches long. Each stick costs \$3, and the carpenter's work \$1.50 to \$2. In some places the enormous pressure has caused them to slightly crack and cut into each other. At the depth of 170 feet the ledge is 46 feet wide. Two stations extended across the mine and to the height of 50 feet, being three rows

of upright timbers, cost \$12,000. They could be built cheaper now, as lumber has fallen to \$60 a thousand. The walling up of the casing rock on each side of the ledge is substantially done, and a costly part of the timbering. In several places we saw the peculiar timbers left by the Mexicans when they worked the mine in 1859.

"Soon after entering the tunnel we were obliged to take lights. At the end of the tunnel we found a number of drifts running off in various directions. We were obliged presently to step over near a deep shaft to get out of the way of a horse being brought in to work a 'whim,' or hoisting-apparatus. While the horse was passing, the hand-car came thundering along on the iron rails in the tunnel, and shot past us into the gloom of one of the drifts. Without stopping to explore the drifts to any great extent, we descended the spiral steps. Here the huge timbers rose above us into confused indistinctness, and extended below and on all sides of us. In wandering through the mine, the sensations are peculiar, produced by this vast frame-work of timbers underground, and the rumblings occasionally startling the ear, from invisible places in the darkness, caused by pouring quartz down a plank incline into a heap on a plank floor, to be hoisted thence, and by emptying it into the car through a kind of hopper; and then on the bottom of the mine, and on floors laid at various elevations among the timbers, workmen were here and there visible with their lights, appearing and disappearing as we or they changed position. There were a number of shafts whose mysterious depths the eye could not penetrate.

"The richest rock is found in 'pockets' (small deposits), or in veins from an inch to several inches in width. In some places the pay rock is thus so concentrated that the adjoining quartz for a considerable space is waste rock."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NEVADA

Election Returns for Members of the Legislative Council, Sept. 2, 1863.

Counties.	Unconditional Union.	Peace Democrat.	Independent.
Douglas.....	278	.....	74
Esmeralda.....	674	490	57
Humboldt.....	*777	441	.....
Lander.....	635	408	.....
Lyon and Churchill..	894	.....	291
Ormsby.....	466	.....	303
Storey.....	*2,683	1,299	.....
Washoe.....	703	.....	445
	7,110	2,638	1,170

Recapitulation.

Unconditional Union.....	7,110
Peace Democrat.....	2,638
Independent.....	1,170
Total.....	10,918

At the same election a vote was taken on the question of adopting a State Government; and the result was 6705 in favor of the proposition, and 1502 against it. Delegates to a convention to frame a State Constitution[†] were also elected.

OFFICERS ELECTED IN NEVADA TERRITORY, AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE FIRST WEDNESDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863.

Members of the Legislative Council.

Phelps Chamberlin (Union), of Douglas county.
J. J. Coddington (Union), of Esmeralda county.
N. P. Sheldon (Union), of Lyon and Churchill counties.
A. Curry (Union), of Ormsby county.
R. M. Daggett, A. W. Baldwin, H. H. Flagg (Union), of Storey county.
T. G. Negus (Union), of Washoe county.

Members of the House of Representatives.

Robert Fisher, James C. Dean (Union), of Douglas county.
J. W. Calder, Jacob Hess, J. H. Gray (Union), of Esmeralda county.
W. H. Claggett (Union), and A. J. Simmons, of Humboldt.
T. J. Tennant, E. C. Dixson (Union), of Lander county.
John McDonald, R. E. Trask, Benjamin Curler (Union), of Lyon and Churchill counties.
W. H. Brumfield, William Stewart, S. E. Jones (Union), of Ormsby county.
Warren Heaton, William M. Gillespie, A. H. Ungar, J. L. Requa, A. B. Elliott, Thomas Barclay, E. R. Barnes, John Nelson (Union), of Storey county.
D. E. Hunter, E. Babcock, Hiram Gove (Union), of Washoe county.

County Officers.

Counties.	Probate Judge.	Prosecuting Attorney.
Douglas.....	H. Doyle.....	D. W. Vizein.
Humboldt..	Hiram Knowles..	O. R. Leonard.
Lander.....	A. E. Crane.....	Frank Jones.
Lyon and Churchill }	William Haydon..	Wm. M. Gates.
Ormsby.....	S. H. Wright.....	†S. D. King, Jr.
Storey.....	Leonard W. Ferris	Dighton Corson.
Washoe.....	Chas. C. Goodwin.	J. F. Lewis.

NEVADA AND THE WAR.—This Territory has a battalion of four companies in the service of the United States: two of the companies number about 100 men each, and the other two about 75 each, making, in all, say 350 men.

The following is a list of the captains of the companies:—

* This is the vote for Assembly.

† Resigned; T. D. Edwards appointed.

‡ January, 1864. State Constitution rejected by the people.

Roster of Commanding Officers 1st Battalion Nevada Territory Cavalry.

Arm of Service.	Commanding Officer.	No. of Men.	Date of Appointment.
1st Battalion Cavalry, Company A..	Capt. Elias B. Zabriskie	100	May 2, 1863.
" " " B..	" Noyes Baldwin...	100	May 11, 1863.
" " " C..	" Henry C. Johnson	75	Sept. 19, 1863.
" " " D..	" Milo George.....	75	Aug. 3, 1863.

MILITIA, NEVADA TERRITORY.

JAMES W. NYE, *Commander-in-Chief.**Governor's Staff.*

Carson City, H. P. Russel, Adjutant-General.

" Anton W. Tjader, Surgeon.

" John J. Musser, Judge-Advocate.

Virginia, H. Martin Smith, Paymaster-General.

Virginia, Wm. A. M. Van Bokkelen, Chief Eng'r.

" Jacob L. Van Bokkelen, Major-Gen'l.

Dayton, R. M. Ford, Brig.-General, 1st Brigade.

Douglas co., Jas. McLean, Brig.-Gen. 2d Brigade.

VII. NEW MEXICO.

Ceded to the United States in 1848. Organized Sept. 9, 1850. *Capital*, Santa Fé. *Area*, 124,450 square miles.

New Mexico, as now bounded, is situated between the 103d and 108th degrees of longitude west from Greenwich (or the 26th and 32d west from Washington), and between Texas and Mexico on the south and Colorado on the north. The Territory lies immediately west of northern Texas.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Governor.....	HENRY CONNELLY.....	Santa Fé.....	1865	\$3,000
Secretary.....	W. F. M. Army.....	Santa Fé.....	"	2,000
Sup't Indian Affairs.....	Michael Steck.....	Santa Fé.....	"	2,000
Indian Agent.....	Ferdinand Maxwell.....	Apache	"	1,550
Indian Agent.....	José A. Mansinares.....	Abiquin Agency.	"	1,550
Indian Agent.....	John Ward.....	Santa Fé.....	"	1,550

The foregoing officers are all appointed by the President of the United States for a term of four years, though their commissions are revocable by the appointing power. The legislative power of the Territory is vested in the Governor and a

Legislative Assembly composed of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council consists of 13 members, chosen by the people for two years, and the House of 26 members, chosen by the people for one year.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
Chief-Justice.....	Kirby Benedict.....	Albuquerque	1865	\$1,800
Associate Justice.....	Perry E. Brochus.....	Santa Fé.....	"	1,800
Associate Justice.....	Joseph G. Knapp.....	Santa Fé.....	"	1,800
Attorney-General.....	T. D. Wheaton.....	Fernandez de Taos..	"	250 and fees.

The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in justices of the peace. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice and two Associate Justices appointed by the President of the United

States, who hold their offices during a period of four years. One term of the Supreme Court is held annually at the seat of the Territorial Government. For District Court purposes, the Territory is divided into three districts, in each of

which one of the justices of the Supreme Court holds the sessions. The Supreme and District Courts have Chancery as well as common-law jurisdiction.

MINERAL WEALTH AND MINING IN NEW MEXICO.—In his official Report, made to the Secretary of the Interior in December, 1863, the Commissioner of the Land Office gives the following information concerning the development of the mines of precious metals in this Territory:—

"New Mexico, occupying the same latitude and elevation of Arizona, and traversed by similar, and in some parts by the same, mountain-ranges, is known to contain like mineral deposits, and in the western part they will probably be of equal value and extent. Relating to this section, a report, under date of 24th September, 1863, has just been received from the Surveyor-General at Santa Fé, indicating in outline a reconnaissance made by that officer of the newly-discovered gold placers upon the tributaries of the Colorado River.

"On the 9th of July the Surveyor-General left Fort Craig, returning up the Rio Grande to Los Lunas, and proceeded thence, by way of Fort Wingate and Tuni, to the San Francisco Mountain, over the Beale or Whipple road, which he intersected about forty miles west of Albuquerque. From the San Francisco Mountain he proceeded a southwesterly course, and reached the mines on the 19th August. He remained there until the 31st of the same month, visiting the different mining-localities, extending from his camp in a southwesterly direction about forty miles, and to the east about ten miles. He reports this new gold-field as situated on the Hasiampa Creek or River, Indian and Antelope Creeks (affluents of the Hasiampa), and Lynx Creek, a branch of the Agua Frio River,—all of them streams heretofore unknown to geographers.

"He found men at work mining at different points on the Hasiampa, from near its source, ten or twelve miles down the stream, but did not get from them the actual results of their labor. He was informed by several that on nearly every claim *worked to the bed-rock* gold was found. Many claims on this creek were abandoned for the time-being for more prominent diggings elsewhere. From the best information he could obtain, those who remained and worked diligently were making fair miner's wages. About fifty men, citizens of the United States, were at work on this part of the stream. On Lynx Creek there were about fifty men, also citizens, at work; and he was informed by Mr. George Coulter that he had taken from his claim between six and seven hundred dollars,—had worked to the bed-rock over a space of twelve by twenty feet. Mr. H. H. Cummings, on the claim below and adjoining, had taken out four hundred dollars with much less labor. Mr. Frank Finney, from the claim six hundred yards above, on the day the Surveyor-General was at the diggings, washed out three and a half ounces. Many were *opening* their claims; some had no water, and, of course, were obtaining no gold; but he saw no one who had worked a claim down to the bed-rock, and had water, who was not obtaining gold in remunerative quantities. When Mr. Clark was at the mines, there was no water running in either the Lynx or Hasiampa Creeks; but on most of the claims, when miners reached the bed-rock, a little water accumulated, which enabled the miners to wash a few pans of dirt each day.

"On Indian and Antelope Creeks he saw many persons engaged in *dry-washing*, as it is called, there being no water. Most of the miners on these streams are Mexicans from Sonora. Fair wages were generally reported.

"Between the Antelope and Indian Creeks, on the summit of a mountain two or three thousand feet above the valley, there is a placer of most extraordinary richness. The placer is situated upon the very summit of the mountain, between two rocky peaks. Here there is a space nearly level, descending slightly towards the west, about one hundred yards in width by three hundred in length. Through this a quartz ledge crops out, running in a southwesterly direction. The solid rock on either side of this ledge is covered to the depth of a few inches only with a reddish earth, and here Mr. Clark was informed by Mr. Jack Swilling, one of the six owners, that they had taken out twenty thousand dollars within a few weeks. There being so little earth upon the rocks, and no water within three miles, and the gold being all coarse, they found it the cheapest way to separate the gold from the earth by working with common butcher-knives, and the largest part of the gold was collected in that way, and by dry-washing. Mr. Clark has sent to this office some specimens from this placer. The largest piece found on this mountain weighed a little less than seven ounces. All of the gold shown him in this new field was what is termed 'coarse gold,' and very pure.

"The opinion expressed by Mr. Clark, in his letter to this office of 25th May, 1863, concerning the mineral wealth of New Mexico and Arizona, has been greatly strengthened by his visit to these new discoveries. The miners whom he met were almost all anxious to move east to the San Francisco and Salt Rivers, where, they say, there is abundance of water at all seasons of the year, wide valleys of fertile land, good timber, and, they believe, gold, silver, and copper in much greater abundance than where they are at present. It was necessary, however, for them to wait until they could muster a much larger force to contend with the Coyotro Apaches, who are numerous and hostile.

"The mountains throughout this new mining-district are everywhere intersected with quartz ledges, and it is believed that many of them are rich in gold and silver, but no assays had been made, and their value was unknown. On the upper portion of the Hasiampa, and on the branches of the Agua Frio, there is excellent pine timber, but none on the Lower Hasiampa, nor on Indian or Antelope Creeks.

"When the Surveyor-General was at the mines, there was no running water in any of the streams, but in all of them enough for drinking purposes, and in some there was sufficient for washing a portion of the time with pan or rocker. He was informed that in June last there was water running in the Hasiampa and Lynx Creeks, enough for sluicing, and the miners believed, from information received from the Indians, that there would be water from the melting of the snows in the mountains adequate for running sluices three or four months in the year. There was fine grazing over the whole country traversed from San Francisco Mountain to within twenty miles of the western limits of the mines, with abundance of water for stock, and but very little land susceptible of cultivation, on account of the absence of permanent running water for irrigation.

"It was estimated that on the 1st instant there were in the 'Weaver District' (which includes Antelope and Indian Creeks and the lower diggings on the Hasiampa) one thousand persons, of whom more than eight hundred are Mexicans from Sonora, and about one hundred in the 'Walker District,' embracing the Upper Hasiampa and Lynx Creek. Much ill feeling existed between the Mexicans and our citizens, and the Surveyor-General fears they may have serious difficulty unless a military force is stationed there

to preserve order. The Indians surrounding the mines (the Tonto Apaches) were friendly at the time of his visit, but it was apprehended they would not remain so. There are no civil officers there. The people have no restraining power over them,—each is a law unto himself,—and the consequence must be disorder and anarchy, until civil government shall be organized, or government shall send there a military force sufficient to keep the vicious and turbulent in subjection."

VIII. UTAH.

Organized Sept. 9, 1850. Capital, Great Salt Lake City. Area, 109,600 square miles. Estimated Population 1863, excludng Indians, 88,193.

Within its present boundaries the Territory of Utah occupies that part of the national domain which lies between the 109th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, or the 32d west from Washington, and the 115th degree west from Greenwich, or the 38th west from Washington, and the 35th

and 42d degrees of north latitude. It is situated immediately west of Colorado, and occupies the central part of the great interior basin of the continent between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	SALARY.
Governor.....	JAMES DUANE DOTY.....	Great Salt Lake City.....	\$2,500
Secretary.....	Amos Reed.....	Great Salt Lake City.....	2,000
Surveyor-General.....	Jesse W. Fox.....	.....	Fees.
Treasurer.....	David O. Calder.....	.....	200
Auditor.....	William Clayton.....	.....	.....
Warden of Territorial Prison.....	Albert P. Rockwood.....	.....	.....

The Governor and Secretary are appointed by the President of the United States for a term of four years, but their commissions are at any time revocable by the appointing power. The others are chosen under Territorial authority. The legislative power of the Territory is vested in a Legislative Assembly, composed of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council is composed of 13 members, elected by the people of the Terri-

tory for two years; and the House is composed of 26 members, chosen in the same way for one year. The Legislative Assembly meets annually at Great Salt Lake City, on the second Monday in December, and its session is limited to forty days. The compensation of its members is \$3 each per day, and mileage at the rate of \$3 for every twenty miles. The general election is held on the first Monday in August annually.

JUDICIARY.
Supreme Court.

Office.	Name.	Former Residence.	Salary.
Chief-Justice	John Titus.....	Pennsylvania.....	\$2,500
Associate Justice.....	Charles B. Waite.....	Illinois.....	2,500
Associate Justice.....	Thomas J. Drake.....	Michigan.....	2,500
Attorney-General.....	Seth M. Blair.....	Utah.....	2,500
U.S. District Attorney.....	Hosea Stout.....	Utah.....	200 and fees.
Marshal	Isaac L. Gibbs.....	Nebraska.....	200 and fees.

The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in justices of the peace. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice and two Associate Justices, appointed by the President of the United States, and they hold their offices during the

period of four years. One session of the Supreme Court must be held annually at the seat of the Territorial Government. For District Court purposes, the Territory is divided into three judicial districts, in each of which one of the justices of the Supreme Court holds the sessions. The Su-

preme and District Courts have Chancery as well as common-law jurisdiction. In 1863, the counties composing the judicial districts stood as follow:—The 1st, comprising Millard, San Pete, Juab,

Utah, and Wasatch counties; the 2d, Washington, Iron, and Beaver counties; and the 3d, Tooele, Great Salt Lake, Summit, Green River, Cache, Box Elder, Weber, Morgan, and Davis counties.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Counties.	Judges.	County Clerks.	Sheriffs.	Superintendent of Schools.
Beaver.....	Daniel M. Thomas	John Woodhouse.	Urban Van Stewart.	A. M. Farnsworth.
Box Elder.....	J. C. Wright.....	John Burt.....	Sheldon B. Butler...	Lorenzo Snow.
Cache.....	Peter Maughan....	J. H. Martineau....	Thomas E. Ricks.....	William Hyde.
Davis.....	Thomas Grover.....	Arthur Stayner....	Lot Smith.....	Arthur Stayner.
Great Salt Lake.	Elias Smith.....	Edward W. East...	Robert T. Burton....	Robert L. Campbell.
Green River.....	Wm. A. Carter.....			
Iron.....	Silas S. Smith.....	Richard Benson...	David Clark.....	William Adams.
Juab.....	Andrew Love.....	Sam'l Pitchforth..	Timothy S. Hoyt....	Thomas Ord.
Millard.....	Thomas R. King....	John Kelly.....	James C. Owens.....	Andrew Henry.
Morgan.....	Charles Peterson..	James Bond.....	Thomas S. Johnson..	Philemon C. Merrill.
San Pete.....	R. Wilson Glenn..	John Crawford....	George P. Billings..	William Morrison.
Summit.....	Thomas Rhoads...	William Smith....	Mahouri M. Cahoon..	
Tooele.....	Evan M. Green.....	James H. Durney..	Richard Warburton..	Lysander M. Gee.
Utah.....	Aaron Johnson....	Howard Coray.....	Wm. B. Pace.....	Charles D. Evans.
Wasatch.....	John W. Witt.....	Henry I. Young....	John Hamilton.....	Thomas H. Giles.
Washington.....	J. D. McCullough..	Wm. H. Crawford..	Andrew S. Gibbons..	Asa Calkin.
Weber.....	Francis A. Brown..	Walter Thompson	Lewis A. West.....	Francis A. Brown.

The Probate Judge and Notary Public of each county are elected by the Legislative Assembly in joint session. The Assessor is, *ex officio*, collector of taxes.

FINANCES.

Receipts to November 1, 1863 (and balance from previous year).....	\$38,284 80
Expenditures for the year.....	11,485 37
Balance, November 1, 1863.....	\$26,799 43
Assessed value of taxable property, 1863.....	\$5,048,200 00

CHARACTER OF THE TERRITORY.

Although Utah lies in, and is surrounded by, the rich gold and silver producing districts now being developed within the territory of the United States, it has by the peculiarities of its inhabitants become rather an agricultural than a mining Territory. The people of Utah are strongly prejudiced against any movements or enterprises which, according to their notions, conflict with their pastoral and patriarchal institutions; hence the mineral riches of Utah have not yet been developed to an extent corresponding with the activity prevailing in all the surrounding Territories. Much of the land of the Territory is mountainous and barren, but it is dotted throughout most of its extent by fertile valleys and grazing-grounds which are sufficient for the support of a very large population. The Territory is traversed from the northeast to the southwest by a high and rugged spur of the Rocky Mountains, commonly known as the Wasatch Range; and it is at the western base of these mountains that the Mormon settlers have located their famous Great Salt Lake City. Stretching away to the southward of this lake there is a range of valleys for two hundred miles, in which such fruits as peaches, apples, pears, plums, apricots, &c., are cultivated with success, along with the grains and other agricultural products of the temperate zone. The upper tributaries of the Colorado River, viz., the Green and Grand Rivers, constitute the principal streams of the Territory of Utah. The great geographical features of the Territory are alternations of mountain and desert. Although many

streams flow from the hills and mountains, they generally sink into the sand of the desert after flowing a few miles. Most of the lakes are saline, Great Salt Lake being the largest of its kind. The presence of so much salt in the waters and in the tracts of land adjacent to these salt lakes, baffles all attempts at cultivation.

The Counties, Cities, and Towns of Utah.—The principal county is that known as Great Salt Lake, which is situated to the south and east of the lake from which it takes its name, and it contains Great Salt Lake City, the capital of the Territory. Its population in 1862 was about 15,000, and its distance from San Francisco by the usual route of land-travel is 776 miles. There is in this county a considerable body of land suitable for cultivation between the Jordan River and the Wasatch Mountains. The neighboring streams furnish considerable water-power, which is largely used for manufacturing and for saw and flouring mills.

Beaver county is situated in the southern part of the Territory. It contains some good arable land, and also some pine timber lands. Iron-ore has been discovered in this county; and there is a lead-mine worked near Minersville, on the lower Beaver River. The principal town is Beaver, with a population of about 600.

Box Elder county.—This county lies on both sides of the Bear River, one of the tributaries of Salt Lake. There is very little arable land in the county, but some portions are used as grazing-grounds, being generally free from the heavy

snows to which the Territory is subject. Brigham City, the county seat, has a population of 1300.

Cuche county is one of the northern counties, surrounded by the Wasatch Mountains. It is well watered, has plenty of timber, and produces the harder grains and vegetables in abundance. The town of Logan is the county seat.

Davis county has been made fertile and productive by means of irrigation from a few springs and small streams in the mountains. Such land as cannot be irrigated is used for grazing. There is very little timber or other supply of fuel in the county. The county seat is Farmington.

Green River county takes its name from the river of the same name, which is the largest stream in the Territory. The county is scarcely inhabited, being situated in a high, cold, and barren district.

Iron county.—This county occupies a long narrow belt of land extending across the southern part of the Territory. As its name would indicate, it contains a great many deposits of iron-ores. It has also some deposits of coal. The county seat is Parowan, containing a population of about 500.

Juab county takes its name from a small and fertile valley, of the same designation, but, excepting this valley, the greater part of the county is too high and the climate too rigorous for any success in agricultural pursuits. The county seat is Nephi, with a population of about 700.

Millard county is marked by an almost unbroken stretch of volcanic elevations and barren deserts. It takes its name from President Fillmore, under whose administration the Territory was organized; and Fillmore City, now the county seat, was named after the same President, and was at one time the capital of the Territory. The population of Fillmore is 500.

Morgan county embraces the narrow valleys lying on both sides of the Weber River, which courses among the Wasatch Mountains, east of Great Salt Lake. The land is mostly used for grazing purposes. The county seat is Weber City.

San Pete county occupies a part of the valley of the same name at the western base of the southern spur of the Wasatch Mountains, and is situated about 100 miles south of Great Salt Lake. Timber for building and for fuel exists in abundance. There are some thin veins of coal in the mountains, and saleratus is gathered in large quantities from natural beds. The county is watered by the streams which, after uniting, form the San Pete and Sevier Rivers. The town of Manti is the county seat, with a population of about 1100.

Summit county is situated on the high plateau near the head-waters of Weber and Bear Rivers. Kamas Prairie, in this county, affords good grazing-ground in summer; and the good pine timber in the mountains gives large employment to the inhabitants in the trade of lumbering. The county seat is Wanship.

Tooele county.—This county takes its name from Tooele River, which with the valley of the same name are in the county. It is in the western part of the Territory, adjoining Nevada, and a part of it is probably within the present Territory of Nevada. It is a sheep-grazing county, with a climate quite mild compared with the general climate of the Territory.

Utah county takes its name from the lake of that name, which is a large body of fresh water 35 miles in length by 15 in breadth. The two principal valleys of the county are separated by this lake, Utah Valley being on the east side and the Cedar Valley on the west. The county seat of

this county is the town of Provo, with a population of about 3000. It also contains several other towns, among which are American Fork, Spanish Fork, and Springville, each having a population of 1000; Lehi City, with a population of 600; Pleasant Grove, with a population of 500; and Alpine City, with a population of 300.

Wasatch county.—This county is noted for its grand and picturesque scenery. It is situated to the eastward of Great Salt Lake and Utah counties. It is traversed by the Provo River, which runs through a wild and rugged yet magnificent cañon or gorge, a distance of 15 miles. Cascade Creek, which empties into this gorge, falls over the precipice from a height of one thousand feet. Higher up the river the cañon spreads into a broad valley of 10 miles in width by about 30 miles in length, which is quite fertile, and well watered by a large number of streams. Heber City is the county seat.

Washington county is in the extreme southern part of the Territory, and is traversed in an east-and-west direction by a mountain-ridge which is an apparent extension of the Wasatch Range. Some of the valleys of this county near the head-waters of the Rio Virgin are marked by a temperature so high for that region as to induce efforts to grow cotton. The county seat is Washington, with a population of 1000. The town of St. George is also in this county, having a population of 700; and also Santa Clara, with a population of 300.

Weber county.—This is one of the finest agricultural counties in the Territory, owing to the presence of two large streams,—the Ogden and Weber Rivers,—which furnish abundant water for purposes of irrigation. There is a fine valley for summer grazing, about 20 miles long by 10 in width, situated well up in the mountains. The county seat is Ogden City, with a population of about 3000. North Ogden is also in this county, with a population of about 500.

RELIGION.—The greater part of the white inhabitants of Utah—probably not less than 70,000—are adherents to the Mormon faith, or, as they denominate themselves, the "Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints." Their church organization is composed of a series of hierarchies, the highest being the First Presidency, consisting of their chief prophet Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and Daniel H. Wells; next the Twelve Apostles; then the quorums of Seventies, of which there are said to be 68 organized in the Territories, each having 7 presidents and 63 members; then follow quorums of High-Priests, Elders, Priests, Teachers, and Deacons. A somewhat anomalous office is that of Patriarch, which has been conferred on John Smith (son of Hyrum and nephew of their first prophet, Joseph Smith) and on a few others. There are in the principal settlements High-Councils, composed of 12 members, and a bishop for each ward, the wards containing from 500 to 1000 persons.

STATE ORGANIZATION.—On the 3d of March, 1862, in accordance with a joint resolution of the Territorial Legislature, the people elected delegates to form a Constitution for the State of Deseret, and after the formation of the Constitution it was adopted, and State officers and a Legislature elected,—the Governor elected being Brigham Young, the Lieutenant-Governor, Heber C. Kimball, and the President of the Convention, Daniel H. Wells. The Legislature elected 2 Senators and 1 Representative to Congress, and one of

the Senators elected proceeded to Washington to urge the admission of the new State into the Union. The application was, as usual, referred to a committee, and no action was taken upon it during the session. At the session of 1862-3, the House Committee on Territories reported a bill to enable the people of Utah to form a Constitution and State Government; but no further action was taken.

IX. WASHINGTON.

Organized as a Territory, March 2, 1853. *Capital*, Olympia. *Area*, 71,300 square miles. *Population* (1863), as returned by the County Assessors, 12,519.

Washington Territory was greatly reduced by the act organizing the Territory of Idaho. Its eastern boundary is now near the 117th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, or the 40th west from Washington. It embraces the territory between the State of Oregon on the south, and the 49th degree of north latitude, which separates it from British Columbia; and between the 117th degree of west longitude and the Pacific Ocean.

Government for the year 1864.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	SALARY.
Governor	WILLIAM PICKERING.....	Olympia.....	\$3,000
Secretary.....	Elwood Evans.....	"	2,000
Register.....	Arthur A. Denny.....	"	500
Receiver.....	Joseph Cushman.....	"	500
Territorial Auditor.....	R. M. Walker.....	"	300 & fees.
Territorial Treasurer.....	D. R. Bigelow.....	"	300 & fees.

The Governor, Secretary, Register, and Receiver hold their offices by appointment of the President of the United States. The Auditor and Treasurer are chosen under Territorial authority. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Council and House of Representatives, and convenes annually on the first Monday in December. The Council is composed of 9 members, elected for three years and the House of Representatives is composed of 30 members, elected for one year. [In consequence of the erection of Idaho, the Council of 1863 contained but 7 members, and the House but 24 members.] The Legislature meets annually on the 1st Monday in December.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Salary
Chief-Justice	C. C. Hewitt	Olympia.....	\$2,500
Associate Justice.....	J. E. Wyche	Vancouver.....	2,500
Associate Justice.....	E. P. Oliphant.....	Walla Walla.....	2,500
U.S. District Attorney.....	J. J. McGilvra.....	Walla Walla.....	250 & fees.
Marshal.....	Wm. Huntington.....	Monticello.....	250 & fees.

The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in justices of the peace. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice and two Associate Justices, who hold their offices during a term of four years. One term of the Supreme Court is held annually at the seat of the Territorial Government, commencing on the 1st Monday of January. For District Court purposes, the Territory is divided into three judicial districts, in each of which one of the justices of the Supreme Court holds the sessions. The Supreme and District Courts have Chancery as well as common-law jurisdiction. For each of these Districts a Territorial Prosecuting Attorney is elected by the people for a term of two years, who receives a salary out of the Territorial treasury of \$200 per annum, and his fees.

District Courts.

At the December term, 1862, of the Supreme Court, the following times and places were fixed for holding courts in the several judicial districts of said Territory, to wit:—

First District.—At Walla Walla, on the 4th Monday in April and 2d Monday in October.

Second District.—At Vancouver, Clarke county, on the 4th Monday in May and 2d Monday in November.

Third District.—At Olympia, Thurston county, on the 1st Monday in February and 3d Monday in July.

District Courts for the transaction of *Territorial business*, to be holden at—

Steilacoom, Pierce county, on the 4th Monday in February, and 3d Monday in August.

Port Townsend, Jefferson county, on the 2d Monday in March and 1st Monday in September.

Pinkney City, Spokane county, on the 2d Monday in June.

Third Judicial District, in addition to the regular terms, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of causes within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of said court:—

At *Olympia*, on the 1st Monday of every month except February, July, and September.

At *Port Townsend*, on the 2d Monday in March and 1st Monday in September.

POPULATION.—By the erection of Idaho Territory, March, 1863, the Territory of Washington was cut down to less than half its former dimensions, and lost its most populous settlements in the mining

regions. Notwithstanding this, the population, which numbered 11,594 in 1860 for the whole of the old Territory, had increased to 12,519 for the remaining Territory in 1863.

Census taken by the County Assessors, 1863.

County.	County Seat.	White Population.	Assessed Taxable Property.
Chehalis.....	Montezano	285	\$72,403
Clallam.....	New Dungeness.....	211	57,708
Clarke.....	Vancouver.....	2,367	618,203
Cowlitz.....	Monticello.....	405	112,504
Ferguson*.....	.....	.....	.....no returns.
Island.....	Coupeville.....	292	187,000
Jefferson.....	Port Townsend.....	523	241,854
King.....	Seattle.....	427	203,594
Kitsap.....	Port Madison.....	540	463,800
Klikitat.....	Rockland.....	230	no returns.
Lewis.....	Claquato.....	336	220,088
Pacific.....	Oysterville.....	420	101,553
Pierce.....	Steilacoom.....	1,110	532,861
Sawamish.....	Oakland.....	159	41,170
Skamania.....	Cascades.....	285	191,178
Snohomish.....	Muckilteo.....	80	22,738
Spokane.....	Pinkney City.....	674	150,000
Stevens*.....	.....	.....	.....no returns.
Thurston.....	Olympia.....	1,507	664,046
Wakiakum.....	Cathlamet.....	41	6,300
Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.....	1,917	1,111,876
Whatcom.....	Whatcom.....	360	140,268
Total		12,519	\$5,254,724
		[Estimated population in Stevens and Ferguson, 250.]	[Estimated for Klikitat, Stevens, and Ferguson, \$115,000.]

MILITARY.—The militia of the Territory have as yet failed to be enrolled. One regiment of infantry has been raised under an order of the War Department, and the military posts in the Territory are garrisoned by said regiment. The following are the field and staff officers of the regiment:—

Staff.

Colonel, J. Steinberger, Walla Walla.

Lieutenant-Colonel, T. C. English, Fort Steilacoom.

Major, C. H. Rumrell, Fort Colville.

Surgeon, Charles M. Steinberger, with Colonel Maury.

Assistant Surgeon, Samuel Whittemore, Colville.

Adjutant, 1st Lieut. W. Kapus, Walla Walla.

Regimental Quartermaster, 1st Lieut. L. G. Canis, Walla Walla.

PORT ANGELOS DESTROYED.—On the 16th of December, 1863, a torrent of water, bursting from a mountain-gorge near the bay, swept away the whole town.

OPERATIONS OF THE SEVERAL ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1863.

[As in the Record of Events, which follows this, the military operations of the year are arranged in chronological order, we present in this place the principal operations of each army, grouped together in one narrative. This will be found a great convenience, as the two records, in all important particulars, will complement each other—the one traversing the whole year in the order of time, and the other being an uninterrupted narrative of what was done in each army or department.]

History of each of the National Armies for 1863.

(Compiled from the Official Report of the General-in-Chief.)

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

When General Burnside relieved General McClellan from his command, on the 7th of November, 1862, the army of the Potomac was on the south side of the Potomac, under instructions to pursue Lee, by a flank march on the interior line, to Richmond, hugging closely to the Blue Ridge, so as to observe its passes and to give battle to the enemy whenever an opportunity occurred. On reaching Warrenton, however, General Burnside proposed to give up this chase of Lee's army towards Richmond and to move down the north side of the Rappahannock to Falmouth, and establish a new base of supplies at Aquia Creek or Belle Plain.

General Burnside did not commence his movement from Warrenton till the 15th, and then marched his whole army down on the north bank of the Rappahannock, his advance reaching Falmouth on the 20th.

Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Lee's army, in the mean time, moved down the south side of the river, but had not occupied Fredericksburg on the 21st. No attempt was made to effect the passage till the 11th of December, by which time Lee's army had been concentrated and strongly entrenched. The passage, however, was effected without serious opposition, by the right wing and centre, under Sumner and Hooker, at Fredericksburg, and the left wing, under Franklin, on bridges established some miles below. It was intended that Franklin's grand division, consisting of the corps of Reynolds and Smith, should attack the enemy's right, and turn his position on the heights in rear of Fredericksburg, while Sumner and Hooker attacked him in front. But, by some alleged misunderstanding of orders, Franklin's operations were limited to a mere reconnoissance, and the direct attacks of Sumner and Hooker were unsupported. The contest on the right wing during the 13th was continued till half-past five P.M., when our men were forced to fall back, after suffering terrible losses. Both armies remained in position till the night of the 15th, when General Burnside withdrew his force to the north side of the Rappahannock. General Burnside has made no official report of these operations. The loss of the rebels in this battle is not known. As they were sheltered by their fortifications, it was probably less than ours, which, as officially reported, was 1138 killed, 9105 wounded, and 2078 missing. Most of the missing and many of the slightly wounded soon rejoined their regiments and reported for duty.

Battle of Chancellorsville, May 2—3, 1863.

General Hooker relieved General Burnside from his command on the 25th of January, but no advance movement was attempted till near the end of April, when a large cavalry force under Gen-

eral Stoneman was sent across the Upper Rappahannock towards Richmond, to destroy the enemy's communications, while General Hooker with his main army crossed the Rappahannock and the Rapidan above their junction and took position at Chancellorsville. At the same time General Sedgwick crossed near Fredericksburg, and stormed and carried the heights.

A severe battle took place on the 2d and 3d of May, and on the 5th our army was again withdrawn to the north side of the river. For want of official data, General Halleck is unable to give any detailed accounts of these operations, or of our losses.

Lee's Advance into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

In the early part of June, Lee's army moved up the south bank of the Rappahannock, occupied the gaps of the Blue Ridge, and threatened the valley of the Shenandoah. General Hooker followed on an interior line by Warrenton Junction, Thoroughfare Gap, and Leesburg. Winchester and Martinsburg were at this time occupied by us simply as outposts. Neither place was susceptible of a good defence. Directions were therefore given, on the 11th of June, to withdraw these garrisons to Harper's Ferry. But these orders were not obeyed, and on the 13th Winchester was attacked and its armament and a part of the garrison captured. Lee now crossed the Potomac, near Williamsport, and directed his march upon Harrisburg. General Hooker followed on his right flank, covering Washington and Baltimore. On reaching Frederick, Maryland, on the 28th of June, he was, at his own request, relieved from the command, and Major-General Meade appointed in his place.

During these movements, cavalry skirmishes took place at Beverly Ford, Brandy Station, Berryville, and Aldie, some of which were quite severe, but in the absence of detailed reports, the General-in-Chief is unable to give the losses on either side.

General Meade in Command of the Army of the Potomac.

When General Meade, under the orders of the President, took command of the army of the Potomac, on the 28th of June, it was mainly concentrated at Frederick, Md. Lee's army was supposed to be advancing against Harrisburg, which was garrisoned by raw Militia. Ewell's corps was on the west side of the Susquehanna, between that place and Columbia; Longstreet's corps was near Chambersburg, and Hill's corps between that place and Cashtown. Stuart's cavalry was making a raid between Washington and Frederick, cutting Meade's line of supplies, and capturing his trains.

On the 29th General Meade's army was put in motion, and at night was in position; its left at Emmettsburg, and its right at New Windsor. The advance of Buford's cavalry was at Gettysburg,

and Kilpatrick's division at Hanover, where it encountered Stuart's cavalry, which had passed around the rear and right of our army without meeting any serious opposition.

Battle of Gettysburg, July 1—2—3, 1863.

On the 30th of June, the 1st, 3d, and 11th corps were concentrated at Emmetsburg, under General Reynolds, while the right wing moved up to Manchester. Buford reported the enemy in force on the Cashtown road, near Gettysburg, and Reynolds moved up to that place on the 1st of July. He found our cavalry warmly engaged with the enemy, and holding him in check on the Cashtown road. Reynolds immediately deployed the advanced division of the 1st corps, and ordered the 11th corps to move promptly to its support. Wadsworth's division had driven back the enemy some distance, and captured a large number of prisoners, when General Reynolds fell, mortally wounded. The arrival of Ewell's corps, about this time, by the York and Harrisburg roads, compelled General Howard, upon whom the command devolved, to withdraw his force, the 1st and 11th corps, to the cemetery ridge, on the south side of Gettysburg. About 7 P.M. Generals Sickles and Slocum arrived on the field with the 3d and 12th corps, which took position, one on the left and the other on the right of the new line. The battle for the day, however, was over. General Meade arrived on the field during the night with the reserves, and posted his troops in line of battle: the 1st corps on the right; the 11th corps next; then the 12th corps, which crossed the Baltimore pike; the 2d and 3d corps on the cemetery ridge, on the left of the 11th corps. The 5th corps, pending the arrival of the 6th, formed the reserve. On the arrival of the latter, about 2 o'clock P.M., it took the place of the 5th, which was ordered to take position on the extreme left. The enemy massed his troops on an exterior ridge, about a mile and a half in front of that occupied by us. General Sickles, misinterpreting his orders, instead of placing the 3d corps on the prolongation of the 2d, had moved it nearly three-fourths of a mile in advance—an error which nearly proved fatal in the battle. The enemy attacked this corps on the 2d with great fury, and it was likely to be utterly annihilated, when the 5th corps moved on the left, and enabled it to reform behind the line it was originally ordered to hold. The 6th corps and a part of the 1st were also opportunely thrown into this gap, and succeeded in checking the enemy's advance. About sunset the rebels retired in confusion and disorder. At 8 P.M. an assault was made from the left of the town, which was gallantly repelled by the 1st, 2d, and 11th corps.

On the morning of the 3d we regained, after a spirited contest, a part of our line on the right, which had been yielded to sustain other points on the 2d. About 1 P.M. the enemy opened an artillery fire of 125 guns on our centre and left. This was followed by an assault of a heavy infantry column on our left and left centre, which was successfully repulsed, with terrible loss to the enemy. This terminated the battle, and the rebels retired defeated from the field.

General Meade Victorious—Lee in Defeat and Retreat.

The opposing forces in this sanguinary contest were nearly equal in numbers, and both fought with the most desperate courage. The com-

manders were also brave, skilful, and experienced, and they handled their troops on the field with distinguished ability. But to General Meade belongs the honor of a well earned victory in one of the greatest and best fought battles of the war.

On the morning of the 4th the enemy apparently occupied a new line in front of our left, but in reality his army had commenced its retreat, carrying off a part of his wounded. His lines, however, were not entirely evacuated till the morning of the 5th, when the cavalry and 6th corps were sent in pursuit. The days of the 5th and 6th were employed by General Meade in succoring the wounded and burying the dead left on the battle-field. He then started in pursuit of Lee, by a flank movement upon Middletown. In the mean time General French had re-occupied Harper's Ferry, destroyed the enemy's pontoon train at Williamsport and Falling Waters, and captured its guards.

Halting a day at Middletown, General Meade crossed the South Mountain, and, on the 12th, found the enemy occupying a strong position on the heights of Marsh Run, in front of Williamsport. Not being attacked in this position, Lee constructed a pontoon bridge with lumber collected from canal boats and the ruins of wooden houses, and on the morning of the 14th his army had crossed to the south side of the river. His rear guard was attacked by our cavalry, and suffered considerable loss.

Thus ended the rebel campaign north of the Potomac, from which important political and military results had been expected.

Our own loss in this campaign had been very severe, viz.: 2834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6643 missing—in all 23,186. We captured three guns, 41 standards, 13,621 prisoners, 23,178 small arms. The entire loss of the enemy is not known, but judging from the numbers of his dead and wounded left on the field, it must have been much greater than ours.

Lee Continues his Retreat.

After crossing the Potomac, Lee continued his retreat up the valley of the Shenandoah and through the gaps of the Blue Ridge till he reached the south bank of the Rapidan, near Orange Court-House, where he took a defensive position to dispute the crossing of the river. General Meade continued his flank pursuit by Harper's Ferry, Berlin, and Warrenton, till he reached Culpepper Court-House, where he halted his army, not deeming it prudent to cross the river and attack the enemy, who was now entrenched on the south bank, which completely commanded the approaches on the north side. During this advance several cavalry skirmishes took place, but without serious loss on either side.

Lee's Advance and Retreat, Oct., 1863.

A considerable part of Lee's army was now withdrawn to reinforce Bragg in the West. But with his diminished numbers he assumed (Oct. 8) a threatening attitude against Meade; manoeuvred to turn his flank, and forced him to fall back to the line of Bull Run. Having destroyed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from the Rapidan to Manassas, the rebels again fell back to their former position near Orange Court-House.

Bristow Station and other Combats.

During these operations there were several severe engagements between detached forces, but no

general battle—October 10th and 11th, at Robertson's river; 12th, at Brandy Station; 14th, at Bristow Station; 19th, at Buckland Mills; 24th, at Beaton and the Rappahannock bridge; and the 7th of November, on the south bank of that river. Our loss at Bristow Station was 51 killed, and 329 wounded. We captured five cannon, two colors, and 450 prisoners. In the several skirmishes between the 9th and 23d of October, the casualties in our cavalry corps were 74 killed, 316 wounded, and 885 missing. The enemy's loss is not known, but must have been heavy, as we captured many prisoners.

While Lee was threatening Meade's army by Warrenton and Thoroughfare Gap, Imboden descended the Shenandoah Valley, and surprised a small garrison at Charlestown, capturing three or four hundred prisoners. Troops sent out from Harper's Ferry forced him to immediately retreat.

On the 7th of November, Generals Sedgwick and French attacked the enemy at Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford, capturing several redoubts, four guns, eight battle flags, and about 2000 prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded was 370. The enemy now retreated to his old position south of the Rapidan.

OPERATIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

When Lee's army retreated across the Potomac, in July, Brigadier-General Kelley concentrated all his available force on the enemy's flank, near Clear Springs, ready to co-operate in the proposed attack by General Meade. They also rendered valuable services in the pursuit, after Lee had effected his passage of the river.

On the 24th of July, Colonel Toland attacked the enemy at Wytheville, on the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, capturing two pieces of artillery, 700 muskets, and 125 prisoners. Our loss was 17 killed and 61 wounded. Enemy's killed and wounded reported to be 75.

In August, General Averill attacked a rebel force, under General Sam. Jones, at Rocky Gap, in Greenbrier county, capturing one gun, 150 prisoners, and killing and wounding some 200. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 130.

On the 11th of September, Imboden attacked a small force of our troops at Morefield, wounding 15, and capturing about 150.

On the 5th of November, General Averill attacked and defeated the enemy near Lewisburg, capturing three pieces of artillery, over 100 prisoners, and a large number of small-arms, wagons, and camp equipage. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 300.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

In December, 1862, General Foster marched against Kinston, and on the 14th, defeated the enemy, and captured that place. He then moved up the south side of the Neuse river to Goldsboro', burned the railroad bridge at that place, and tore up much of the railroad between the river and Mount Olive. He captured 496 prisoners, and nine pieces of artillery. His loss was 90 killed, 478 wounded, and nine missing.

In March, 1863, the rebel General Pettigrew, with a large force of infantry and artillery, made demonstrations on Newbern, but was forced to abandon the attempt upon that place. General Foster's loss was only two killed and four wounded.

In April, General Hill laid siege to Washington, on Tar river. The place had only a small garrison, and was but slightly fortified. General Foster,

however, immediately directed all his energies to strengthen the works, so as to resist any assault till reinforcements arrived from Newbern to raise the siege. There is no report of the losses on either side.

An expedition sent against a rebel camp at Gum Swamp, in May, which captured 165 prisoners, and military stores, and another in July against Rocky Mount, on Tar river, which destroyed the bridge at that place, and a large amount of rebel property, terminate the military operations in that State to October, 1863.

On being compelled to abandon his attempt upon Washington, the rebel General Hill marched toward the Nansemond, to reinforce Longstreet, who was investing Suffolk. Failing in his direct assaults upon this place, the enemy proceeded to establish batteries for its reduction. General Peck made every preparation for defence of which the place was capable, and by vigorous and well-timed sorties, kept the enemy at a distance, and retarded the construction of his works, till, finally, the attempt was abandoned. Our loss in these operations was 44 killed, 202 wounded, and 14 missing. We captured 400 prisoners and five guns during the siege.

As Suffolk possessed no advantages as a military post, and was not susceptible of a good defence, the garrison was afterwards withdrawn within the new lines constructed around Norfolk.

On the 5th of October, Brigadier-General Wistar was sent, with a small force, aided by gunboats, to Mathew County, Va., to break up a rebel party known as the "Confederate Volunteer Coast Guard," which was engaged in smuggling goods across the Chesapeake, from Maryland and the Eastern Shore. Most of these "Coast Guards" were absent at the time, but the expedition resulted in capturing 150 boats and schooners, and 80 head of beef cattle. The navy has given efficient aid in all the operations in this department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The withdrawal in 1862 of most of our troops in South Carolina, compelled the commanding general of that department to confine himself mainly to the defence of the points which he then occupied.

A naval attack on Fort Sumter took place on the 7th of April, 1863, but it was unsuccessful.

It being represented by the Navy Department that a second attack upon Fort Sumter and Charleston was preparing, and that its success required the military occupation of Morris Island, and the establishment of land batteries on that island, to assist in the reduction of Fort Sumter, the establishment of these batteries, and the reduction of the enemy's works,—Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg,—being a matter of engineering skill, Brigadier-General (now Major-General) Q. A. Gillmore was selected to command the land forces engaged in these operations.

Charleston.—General Gillmore's Operations.

General Gillmore, despite the enemy's defensive works, landed his force on Morris Island on the 10th of July, and immediately commenced the siege of Fort Wagner, and established batteries against Fort Sumter. Without, however, waiting for the reduction of the former, he opened, on the 17th of August, his fire on the latter, and on the 23d, after seven days' bombardment, Fort Sumter was reported "a shapeless and harmless

mass of ruins." Being under the fire of other forts of the enemy, and inaccessible by land, our troops could not occupy it, and a few guns have since been temporarily remounted; but they have been as often silenced.

General Gillmore now vigorously pushed forward his saps against Fort Wagner, and on the morning of September 7th took possession of that place, and also of Battery Gregg, most of the garrison having made their escape in boats during the night. He captured, in all, thirty-six pieces of artillery, and a large amount of ammunition.

General Gillmore's operations have been characterized by great professional skill and boldness. He has overcome difficulties almost unknown in modern sieges. Indeed, his operations on Morris Island constitute a new era in the science of engineering and gunnery. Since the capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg he has enlarged these works, and established powerful batteries, which effectually command Fort Sumter, and can render efficient aid to any naval attack upon Charleston. They also control the entrance to the harbor. [January, 1864, the siege of Charleston still continues.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Major-General Banks took command of the Department of the Gulf on the 17th of December, 1862. Almost immediately on assuming command, he ordered a detachment of troops to Galveston, Texas. Colonel Burrill, with three companies of the 42d Massachusetts Volunteers, the advance of the expedition, arrived at that place on the evening of the 24th of December, and took possession of the city.

On the 1st of January, before the arrival of the remainder of our forces, the rebels made an attack by land with artillery and infantry, and by water with three powerful rams. Colonel Burrill's command of 260 men were nearly all killed and taken prisoners; the Harriet Lane captured, and the flag-ship Westfield was blown up by her commander, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

On the 11th of January, General Weitzel, with a force of infantry and artillery, aided by the gunboats under Lieutenant-Commanding Buchanan, crossed Berwick bay, and attacked the rebel gunboat Cotton, in the Bayou Teche. This gunboat, being disabled by the fire of our naval and land forces, was burned by the rebels.

The loss of General Weitzel's command in this expedition was six killed and 27 wounded. A number were killed and wounded on our gunboats, and among the former, Lieutenant-Commanding Buchanan.

In his operations up the Teche and Atchafalaya, General Banks encountered the enemy under Sibley, Taylor, and Mouton, at several points, and defeated them in every engagement. Butte à la Rose was captured, with a garrison and two heavy guns, by the gunboats under Lieutenant-Commanding T. Cooke, of the navy. General Banks reached Alexandria on the 5th of May, the enemy having retreated towards Shreveport and into Texas. In this expedition, General Banks reports the capture of 2000 prisoners, 22 pieces of artillery, two transports, and a large amount of public property. We destroyed three gunboats and eight transports. Our own loss in the different engagements with the enemy was "very slight," numbers not given.

General Banks now returned to the Mississippi

river, crossed his army to Bayou Sara, where he formed a junction. May 23, with General Augur's forces from Baton Rouge. The latter had an engagement with the enemy on Port Hudson Plains on the 22d, in which he lost nineteen killed and eighty wounded. Port Hudson was immediately invested. While awaiting the slow operations of a siege, General Banks made two unsuccessful assaults. Finally, on the 8th of July, the place unconditionally surrendered. We captured 6233 prisoners, 51 pieces of artillery, two steamers, 4400 pounds of cannon powder, 5000 small arms, 15,000 rounds of ammunition, &c., &c. Our loss from the 23d to 30th of May, including the assault of the 27th, as reported, was about 1000.

Being reinforced from General Grant's army, on the termination of the Mississippi campaign, General Banks sent an expedition under General Franklin to occupy the mouth of the Sabine river, in Texas. It reached the entrance to the harbor on the 8th of September, and the gunboats engaged the enemy's batteries; but two of them, the Clifton and Sachem, being disabled and forced to surrender, the others retreated, and the whole expedition returned to Brashear City. The officers and crew of the gunboats, and about ninety sharpshooters, who were on board, were captured, and our loss in killed and wounded was about thirty. After a long delay at Brashear City, the army moved forward by Franklin and Vermillionville, and at last accounts occupied Opelousas.

[December, 1863, an expedition from this Department occupies the Rio Grande country from its mouth up to and including Brownsville.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.

Opening of the Mississippi.—Battle of Arkansas Post.

General Grant was instructed, December, 1862, to drive the enemy, in the interior, as far south as possible, and destroy their railroad communications; then fall back to Memphis, and embark his available forces on transports, and, with the assistance of the fleet of Admiral Porter, reduce Vicksburg. The first part of this plan was most successfully executed, but the right wing of the army sent against Vicksburg, under Major-General Sherman, found that place much stronger than was expected. Two attacks were made on the 28th and 29th of December, but failing in their object, our troops were withdrawn, and while waiting for reinforcements from General Grant, moved up the Arkansas river to Arkansas Post, which place was, with the assistance of the gunboats, captured on the 11th of January. Our loss at Vicksburg was 191 killed, 982 wounded, and 756 missing; at Arkansas Post, 129 killed, 831 wounded, 17 missing. We captured at the latter place 5000 prisoners, 17 cannon, 3000 small arms, 46,000 rounds of ammunition, and 563 animals.

General Grant's Operations.

General Grant now assumed the immediate command of the army on the Mississippi, which was largely reinforced. Being satisfied by the result of General Sherman's operations that the north line of the enemy's works was too strong to be carried without a very heavy loss, he directed his attention to opening the canal, which had been commenced the year before by General Williams, across the peninsula, on the west bank of the river, and to several other projects for turning the enemy's position.

The canal proving impracticable, and his other plans being unsuccessful, he determined to move his army by land down the west bank of the river some seventy miles, while transports for crossing should run past the enemy's batteries at Vicksburg. The danger of running the batteries being very great, and the roads on the west side in horrible condition, this was a difficult and hazardous expedient, but it seemed to be the only possible solution of the problem. The execution of the plan, however, was greatly facilitated by Admiral Farragut, who had run two of his vessels past the enemy's batteries at Port Hudson and Grand Gulf, and cleared the river of the enemy's boats below Vicksburg; and finally, through the indomitable energy of the commanding general and the admirable dispositions of Admiral Porter for running the enemy's batteries, the operation was completely successful.

Victories of May, 1863.—Champion's Hill, &c.

The army crossed the river at Bruinsburg April 30; turned Grand Gulf, and engaged the enemy near Port Gibson on the 1st, and at Fourteen-Mile creek on the 3d of May. The enemy was defeated in both engagements, with heavy loss. General Grant then moved his forces, by rapid marches, to the north, in order to separate the garrison of Vicksburg from the covering army of Johnston. This movement was followed by the battles of Raymond, May 12th; of Jackson, May 14th; of Champion's Hill, May 16th; and Big Black River bridge, May 17th—in all of which our troops were victorious. General Grant then proceeded to invest Vicksburg.

Grierson's great Raid.

In order to facilitate General Grant's operations by destroying the enemy's line of communication and prevent the early concentration of any reinforcements, Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Grierson was sent, with a cavalry force from La Grange, on the 17th of April, to traverse the interior of the State of Mississippi. This expedition was most successfully conducted; it destroyed many of the enemy's railroad bridges, depots, and much rolling stock, and reached Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in safety, on the 2d of May.

Capture of Vicksburg.

On returning to Vicksburg, General Grant found his forces insufficient to entirely invest the enemy's works; there was, therefore, danger that the two bodies of the enemy under Pemberton and Johnston might yet effect a junction, as it was known that the latter was being largely reinforced from Bragg's army in Middle and East Tennessee. Under these circumstances General Grant determined to attempt to carry the place by assault. Two unsuccessful attacks were made May 19th and 22d, but as reinforcements reached him a few days after, sufficiently large to enable him to completely invest the rebel defences, he resorted to the slower but more certain operations of a regular siege. By the 3d of July his saps were so far advanced as to render his success certain, and on that day General Pemberton proposed an armistice and capitulation, which were finally accepted, and Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th of July.

In the language of General Grant's official report, the results of this short campaign were "the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg; the occupation of Jackson, the capital of the State of Mississippi; and the capture of

Vicksburg and its garrison, and munitions of war—a loss to the enemy of thirty-seven thousand (37,000) prisoners, among whom were fifteen general officers; at least ten thousand (10,000) killed and wounded, and among the killed Generals Tracy, Tilghman, and Green, and hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of stragglers who can never be collected and organized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of sixty thousand men have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, &c., and much was destroyed to prevent our capturing it.

"Our losses in the series of battles may be summed up as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Port Gibson.....	130	718	5
Fourteen-Mile creek (skirmish). 4	24	...	...
Raymond	69	341	32
Jackson.....	40	240	6
Champion's Hill.....	426	1842	189
Big Black railroad bridge.....	29	242	2
Vicksburg.....	545	3688	303

"Of the wounded, many were but slightly wounded, and continued on duty; many more required but a few days or weeks for their recovery. Not more than one half of the wounded were permanently disabled."

When we consider the character of the country in which this army operated, the formidable obstacles to be overcome, the number of the enemy's forces, and the strength of his works, we cannot fail to admire the courage and endurance of the troops, and the skill and daring of their commander. No more brilliant exploit can be found in military history.

Second Capture of the City of Jackson, &c.

As soon as Vicksburg capitulated, General Sherman was sent in pursuit of Johnston's forces. The latter retreated to Jackson, Mississippi, which place was taken by us on the 16th of July. Our loss was about 1000 killed, wounded, and missing. General Sherman captured 764 prisoners, 2 rifled guns, a large amount of ammunition, and destroyed the railroads, rolling stock, &c. The enemy retreated towards the Alabama line, and General Sherman returned to Vicksburg to recuperate his forces.

Capture of Yazoo City.

A military and naval force was sent to Yazoo City on the 13th. It took 300 prisoners, captured one steamer and burned five; took six cannon, 250 small arms, and some 800 horses and mules. No loss on our side reported.

Other Operations.

Small expeditions were also sent against Canton, Pontotoc, Grenada, and Natchez, Mississippi. At Grenada a large amount of rolling stock was destroyed, and near Natchez General Ransom captured 5000 head of Texas cattle, a number of prisoners and teams, and a large amount of ammunition. The other expeditions were also successful, meeting with very little opposition.

As soon as his army was supplied and rested, General Grant sent a force under General Steele to Helena to co-operate with General Schofield's troops against Little Rock, and another, under Generals Ord and Herron, to New Orleans to reinforce General Banks for such ulterior operations as he might deem proper to undertake.

Small expeditions were also sent to the Red river, and to Harrisonburg and Monroe, on the Washita, to break up and destroy guerilla bands.

After General Grant left Vicksburg to assume the general command east of the Mississippi, General McPherson moved with a part of his force to Canton, Mississippi, scattering the enemy's cavalry and destroying his materials and roads in the centre of that State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Battle of Springfield, January, 1863.

Early in January, 1863, a rebel force estimated at from 4000 to 6000, under Marmaduke, moved upon Lawrence Mills, and proceeded, by way of Ozark, to the attack of Springfield, Missouri, to which place our small force, consisting chiefly of militia, convalescents and citizens, was compelled to fall back. This miscellaneous garrison, of only about 1000 men, obstinately defended the place most of the day of the 8th of January, with the loss of 14 killed, 145 wounded, and 5 missing—in all, 164. Under cover of the night the enemy withdrew. Another skirmish took place at Hartsville on the 11th, in which our loss was 7 killed and 64 wounded. We captured 27 prisoners.

Battle Near Honey Springs, Ark., July, 1863.

On the 15th of July Major-General Blunt crossed the Arkansas river, near Honey Springs, Indian Territory, and on the 16th attacked a superior force of rebels, under General Cooper, which he completely routed, the enemy leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Our loss was 17 killed and 60 wounded, while that of the enemy was 150 killed, (buried by our men), 400 wounded, and 77 prisoners taken, besides one piece of artillery, two hundred stand of arms, and fifteen wagons.

Capture of Fort Smith, Ark.

After several skirmishes with the enemy General Blunt descended the Arkansas river, and, on the 1st of September, occupied Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Helena—Victory of July 4, 1863.

The main body of our troops in the department of the Missouri had, in the early part of the season, been sent to reinforce General Grant before Vicksburg. Taking advantage of this reduction of force, the enemy moved against Helena, and attacked that place on the 4th of July. After a severe engagement he was defeated by Major-General Prentiss, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded, and 1100 prisoners. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was only about 250.

Capture of Little Rock, Ark.

As soon as Vicksburg had capitulated, Major-General Steele was sent with a force to Helena, to form a junction with Brigadier-General Davidson, and drive the enemy south of Arkansas river. This junction being effected, General Steele, on the 1st of August, advanced against the enemy, who fell back towards Little Rock. After several successful skirmishes our troops, on the 10th September, took possession of the capital of Arkansas. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing did not exceed 100. We captured 1000 prisoners, and such public property as the rebels had not time to destroy. After the capture of Little Rock, and while our cavalry were driving the main force of the rebels south, the enemy attempted to recapture Pine

Bluff, but was repulsed with heavy loss. On the 28th of October our troops occupied Arkadelphia, the enemy retreating to Red river.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Campaign against the Indians.

As soon as the season was sufficiently advanced for a campaign against the Indians, General Pope sent a column, under Brigadier-General Sibley, up the Mississippi river to near our northern boundary, and thence across the country to the Missouri; and another of cavalry, under Brigadier-General Sully, from Sioux City up the latter river to cut off the retreat of the hostile Indians whom General Sibley might drive before him from Minnesota and eastern Dakota. Unfortunately these movements were not well timed, and no junction was effected. A portion of the savages driven north took refuge within British territory, where our troops were not permitted to follow them. Some fled westward and were overtaken by General Sibley near Missouri Coteau, where he encountered a force of Minnesota and Dakota warriors estimated at from 2200 to 2500. In the engagements which followed at Big Mound and Dead Buffalo lake, the Indians were completely routed, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded, and in the destruction of their provisions and means of transportation. Our loss was five killed and four wounded. The savages who escaped crossed to the west side of the Mississippi, and General Sibley reached that river, about 40 miles below Fort Clarke, on the 29th of July, having marched a distance of some six hundred miles from St. Paul.

On the 3d of September General Sully encountered and defeated, at White Stone Hill, about 130 miles above the Little Cheyenne, a body of Indians, a part of whom had previously been engaged against Sibley's column. The savages were defeated, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded, and 156 prisoners. Our loss was 20 killed and 38 wounded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.

Some thefts and robberies having been committed by roving bands of Indians on the overland stage route, January, 1863, General Conner marched with a small force to Bear river, Idaho Territory, where, on the 26th, he overtook and completely defeated them in a severe battle, in which he killed 224 of the 300, and captured 175 of their horses. His own loss in killed and wounded was 63 out of 200.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO.

The troops of this department have been principally employed during the past year on the Indian frontier, and in opening and in guarding roads to the newly discovered gold mines in Arizona.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

In December, 1862, Brigadier-General S. P. Carter made a cavalry raid into Eastern Tennessee and destroyed the Union and Watauga railroad bridges, a considerable amount of arms, rolling stock, &c. He returned to Kentucky with the loss of only 10 men.

General Gillmore's Victory at Somerset.

On the 30th of March, 1863, Brigadier-General Gillmore engaged and defeated a large rebel force under General Pegram, near Somerset, Kentucky.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was only 30; that of the enemy estimated at 500.

In June the rebels attempted a raid into Harrison county, Indiana, but were driven back with the loss of 53 prisoners.

Colonel Sanders' Raid.

About the same time Colonel Sanders, with two pieces of artillery, the 1st Tennessee cavalry, and some detachments from General Carter's command, destroyed the railroad near Knoxville, and the bridges at Slate creek, Strawberry plains, and Mossy creek; captured 10 pieces of artillery, 1000 stand of arms, and 500 prisoners. Our loss was 1 killed, 2 wounded, and a few stragglers.

Morgan's Raid.

About the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania the rebel General John N. Morgan, with a large guerrilla band, attempted a raid into Indiana and Ohio, intending probably to recross the Ohio river into West Virginia or Pennsylvania, and join Lee's army. His force consisted of six pieces of artillery and some 3000 cavalry. This band was completely destroyed, nearly every man being killed or taken prisoner.

Knoxville.—General Burnside's Operations.

The detaching of the 9th army corps to reinforce General Grant before Vicksburg delayed somewhat General Burnside's preparations for an active campaign in East Tennessee. The necessity, however, of co-operating with the movements of General Rosecrans compelled him take the field without awaiting the return of this corps. His main column moved on three routes, making Kingston his objective point, which place was reached on the 1st of September. Knoxville was also occupied on the 1st by Colonel Foster, and General Shackelford moved forward to Loudon bridge, which was burned by the retreating enemy. Another small column had marched from Kentucky directly on Cumberland Gap, and by a rapid flank march from Knoxville upon that place General Burnside cut off the retreat of the garrison and forced it to surrender on the 9th of September, capturing 14 pieces of artillery and 2000 prisoners. His infantry made this forced march of 60 miles in 52 hours. A column of cavalry at the same time ascended the valley to Bristol, driving the enemy across the Virginia line, and destroying the railroad bridges over the Holston and Watauga rivers, to prevent the enemy's return into Tennessee. The main body of Burnside's army was now ordered to concentrate on the Tennessee river, from Loudon westward, so as to connect with General Rosecrans' army, which reached Chattanooga on the 9th. Paint Rock Pass into North Carolina was also occupied by a small force. The restoration of East Tennessee to the Union was thus affected by skilful combinations, with scarcely any loss on our part.

On the 21st of September Colonel Foster had a skirmish with the enemy near Bristol, on the Virginia line, and on the 10th and 11th of October another sharp engagement took place at Blue Springs. The enemy was defeated with a heavy loss in killed and wounded, and 150 prisoners; our loss was about 100. After the battle of Chickamauga, when, General Rosecrans had fallen back to Chattanooga, the enemy pushed forward a column into East Tennessee to threaten Burnside's position at Loudon, and to cover a cavalry raid upon Rosecrans' communications. General Burn-

side had occupied Philadelphia, Tenn., and other points on the south side of the river, with small garrisons. The enemy surprised some of these forces and captured 6 guns, 50 wagons, and some 600 or 700 prisoners. The remainder retreated to Loudon, and succeeded in holding the crossing of the river. In the mean time Jones had moved down on the north side of the Holston river to Rogersville, with some 3500 cavalry, and surprised our garrison at that place, capturing 4 pieces of artillery, 36 wagons, and 650 men. [Subsequently General Burnside was besieged in Knoxville by Longstreet, but, after a gallant and skilful defence, Longstreet was defeated.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Victory at Murfreesboro'.

On the 26th of December, 1862, General Rosecrans advanced from Nashville against Bragg, whose forces were at that time somewhat dispersed. On the 30th our army, after heavy skirmishing *en route*, reached the vicinity of Murfreesboro', and took up a line of battle. The left, under Crittenden, crossed the next day to the east of Stone's river, while the centre, commanded by Thomas, and the right by McCook, were posted on the west bank of the river. By the plan of battle agreed upon, McCook was to hold the enemy in check on the right at least for three hours, until Crittenden crossed Stone's river, crushed the enemy's right to the east of the stream, and forced his way into Murfreesboro', taking the enemy in flank and reverse, the unsupported rebel centre being exposed at the same time to the vigorous blows of Thomas. This well-conceived programme, unfortunately, was unsuccessful, from the failure of McCook to maintain his position; our right brigade after brigade in succession, being forced back by the enemy's heavy columns with regimental front. This retrograde movement of the right caused Crittenden to suspend his march and support our forces on the west bank of the river, the battle, on our part, changing from the offensive to the defensive. The day closed with our right and right-centre about at right angles to the first line of battle, but leaving us masters of the original ground on our left, and our new line advantageously posted, with open ground in front, swept at all points by our artillery. Though in this day's engagement the enemy had been roughly handled, our loss in men and artillery had been heavy.

On the 1st of January we awaited in position the enemy's attack, but the day closed without offensive operations, except two demonstrations producing no result.

On the morning of the 2d the enemy opened four heavy batteries on our centre, and made a strong demonstration of attack a little further to the right, but a well-directed artillery fire soon silenced his batteries, and put an end to his efforts there. In the afternoon a vigorous attack was made on our left by heavy columns, battalion front, forcing us, after severe fighting, to cross to the west of the river, from which side a well directed fire, supported by infantry, was opened with terrific havoc on the enemy's masses, inflicting a loss upon him, in 40 minutes, of 2000 killed and wounded. The defeated and flying enemy were pursued by five brigades until after dark. We captured four pieces of artillery and a stand of colors.

As a heavy rain, on the morning of the 3d, rendered the ploughed ground on our left impassable

for artillery, no pursuit was ordered, and the day terminated without further hostilities than driving from our front the enemy's numerous sharpshooters, who greatly annoyed us from the woods and their rifle-pits.

On the 5th we occupied Murfreesboro', and pursued the enemy six or seven miles towards Manchester, but the difficulty of bringing up supplies, and the great loss of artillery horses, was thought to render further pursuit inexpedient.

Our loss in this battle was 1533 killed, 7245 wounded, and 2800 missing, and 28 pieces of artillery and a large number of wagons captured by the enemy. Reported rebel loss in killed and wounded was 14,560. We captured six pieces of their artillery.

Subsequent Operations.

After the battle of Murfreesboro', or Stone's river, the enemy took position at Shelbyville and Tullahoma.

On the 3d of February Generals Wheeler, Forrest and Wharton invested Fort Donelson, and demanded its capitulation. This was promptly refused by its commander, Colonel Harding. After an obstinate attack, which lasted all day, the rebels retired with an estimated loss of 900. Our loss in the fort was 13 killed and 51 wounded.

On the 4th of March Colonel Coburn, with 1845 men, attempted a reconnoissance from Franklin towards Springfield, encountering in his way Van Dorn's rebel column, estimated at 7500. The enemy retreated, drawing Colonel Coburn into a gorge, where he was surrounded, and nearly all his force captured. Our loss was 1406; that of the enemy 150 killed and 450 wounded.

On the 20th of March Colonel Hall, while on a reconnoissance, encountered and defeated the rebel General Morgan with a force of three or four thousand. Our loss was 55. The enemy left 63 on the field, but carried off his wounded, estimated at 300.

On the 25th of March the rebel General Forrest made a cavalry raid on the Nashville and Columbia railroad, burning the bridge, and capturing Colonel Bloodgood's command at Brentwood. General Green Clay Smith, arriving opportunely with about 600 cavalry, attacked the enemy in rear, and recovered a large portion of the property captured at Brentwood, pursuing the rebels to the "Little Harpeth," where they were reinforced. His loss in this attack was 4 killed, 19 wounded and 4 missing.

On the 10 of April a guerilla force attacked a train near Laverne, guarded by 40 men. The cars were destroyed, and nearly half of the guard killed and wounded. At the same time Van Dorn, with a large mounted force, attacked Franklin, but was repulsed by Major-General Granger, with a loss of 19 killed, 35 wounded left on the field, and 48 prisoners.

Major-General Joseph J. Reynolds made a raid upon the Manchester and McMinnville railroad, destroying depots, rolling stock, supplies, and other property, and capturing 180 prisoners.

Colonel Straight, with about 1600 men, including reinforcements received from General Dodge at Tusculum, started on a raid into Georgia to cut the enemy's communications. After heavy losses in skirmishes with Forrest's cavalry, and when near his destination, he was forced to surrender.

On the 22d of May Major-General Stanley made

a raid upon Middleton, capturing 80 prisoners, 300 horses, 600 stand of arms, and other property.

On the 4th of June the rebel General Forrest made a raid upon Franklin, and on the 11th attacked Triune. His loss in these unsuccessful skirmishes were estimated at over 100, while ours was only 17 killed and wounded.

Shelbyville and Tullahoma.—Brilliant success of General Rosecrans.

General Rosecrans on the 25th of June commenced a forward movement upon the enemy, well intrenched at Tullahoma, covered in front by the defiles of Duck river, a deep narrow stream with a few fords or bridges, and a rough, rocky range of hills which divides the "barrens" from the lower level of Middle Tennessee. Bragg's main force occupied a strong position, north of Duck river from Shelbyville, which was fortified, to Wartrace, all the gaps on the roads leading thereto being held in force.

General Rosecrans determined to render useless the rebel intrenchments by turning their right and moving on their communications at the railroad bridge of Elk river, thus compelling a battle on our own ground, or driving them on a disadvantageous line of retreat. By admirable combined movements he deceived the enemy by a threatened advance in force on their left at Shelbyville, while the mass of his army in reality seized Hoover's, Liberty, and the other gaps by hard fighting, and moved on Manchester, thus turning the right of the enemy's defences of Duck river and directly threatening Bragg, who was compelled to fall back to Tullahoma, hotly pursued by Granger, who had brilliantly carried Shelbyville on their left. Dispositions were immediately made to turn Tullahoma and fall upon the enemy's rear, but Bragg abandoned to us his intrenched camp and rapidly fell back towards Bridgeport, Alabama.

In the words of General Rosecrans' official report: "Thus ended a nine days' campaign, which drove the enemy from two fortified positions and gave us possession of Middle Tennessee, conducted in one of the most extraordinary rains ever known in Tennessee at that period of the year, over a soil that became almost a quicksand. Our operations were retarded thirty-six hours at Hoover's gap, and sixty hours at and in front of Winchester, which alone prevented us from getting possession of his communications and forcing the enemy to a very disastrous battle. These results were far more successful than was anticipated, and could only have been obtained by a surprise as to the direction and force of our movements."

Our losses in these operations were 85 killed, 462 wounded and 13 missing; making in all 560.

The killed and wounded of the enemy is unknown, but we took 1634 prisoners, of which 59 were commissioned officers. We captured six pieces of artillery, many small arms, considerable camp equipage, and large quantities of commissary and quartermaster's stores.

Capture of Chattanooga.

After the expulsion of his army from Middle Tennessee, Bragg retreated across the Cumberland mountains and Tennessee river upon Chattanooga, which place was fortified, and defensive works constructed at the crossings of the river as far up as Blythe's Ferry.

Having put the railroad in condition to forward supplies, Rosecrans, on the 16th of August, commenced his advance across the Cumberland Mountains, Chattanooga and its covering ridges on the southeast being his objective point. In order to command and avail himself of the most important passes, the front of his movement extended from the head of Sequatchie valley, in East Tennessee, to Athens, Alabama, thus threatening the line of the Tennessee River from Whitesbury to Blythe's Ferry, a distance of over 150 miles.

The Tennessee River was reached on the 20th of August, and Chattanooga shelled from the north bank on the 21st. Pontoon, boat, raft, and trestle bridges were rapidly prepared at Caperton's Ferry, Bridgeport, mouth of Battle Creek, and Shellmount, and the army, except cavalry, safely crossed the Tennessee in face of the enemy. By the 8th of September, Thomas had moved on Trenton, seizing Frick's and Stevens's Gaps on the Lookout Mountain; McCook had advanced to Valley Head and taken Winston's Gap, while Crittenden had crossed to Wauhatchie, communicating on the right with Thomas, and threatening Chattanooga by the pass over the point of Lookout Mountain.

The first mountain barrier south of the Tennessee being successfully passed, General Rosecrans decided to threaten the enemy's communication with his right, while his centre and left seized the gaps and commanding points of the mountains in front. General Crittenden's reconnaissance on the 9th developed the fact that the enemy had evacuated Chattanooga on the day and night previous.

While General Crittenden's corps took peaceful possession of Chattanooga, the objective point of the campaign, General Rosecrans, with the remainder of his army, pressed forward through the difficult passes of the Lookout and Missionary Mountains.

Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

The battle of Chickamauga commenced on the morning of the 19th, McCook's corps forming the right of our line of battle, Crittenden's the centre, and Thomas's the left. The enemy first attacked our left with heavy masses, endeavoring to turn it so as to occupy the road to Chattanooga, but all their efforts proved abortive. The centre was next assailed, and temporarily driven back, but, being promptly reinforced, maintained its ground. As night approached, the battle ceased, and the combatants rested on their arms.

The attack was furiously renewed on the morning of the 20th, against our left and centre. Division after division was pushed forward to resist the attacking masses of the enemy, when, according to General Rosecrans's report, General Wood, overlooking the direction to "close up" on Reynolds, supposed he was to support him by withdrawing from the line and passing in the rear of General Brannan.

"By this unfortunate mistake a gap was opened in the line of battle, of which the enemy took instant advantage, and, striking Davis in flank and rear, threw his whole division into confusion." General Wood claims that the orders he received were of such a character as to leave him no option but to obey them in the manner he did. Pouring in through this break in our line, the enemy cut off our right and right centre, and attacked Sheridan's division, which was advancing to the support of our left. After gallant but

fruitless efforts against this rebel torrent, he was compelled to give way, but afterwards rallied a considerable portion of his force, and, by a circuitous route, joined General Thomas, who now had to breast the tide of battle, against the whole rebel army. Our right and part of the centre had been completely broken, and fled in confusion from the field, carrying with them towards Chattanooga their commanders, Generals McCook and Crittenden, and also General Rosecrans, who was on that part of the line. His chief of staff, General Garfield, however, made his way to the left and joined General Thomas, who still remained immovable in his position. His line had assumed a crescent form, with its flanks supported by the lower spurs of the mountain, and here, like a lion at bay, he repulsed the terrible onsets of the enemy. About half-past three p.m., the enemy discovered a gap in the hills in the rear of his right flank, and Longstreet commenced pouring his massive column through the opening. At this critical moment Major-General Gordon Granger, who had been posted with his reserves to cover our left and rear, arrived upon the field. He knew nothing of the condition of the battle, but, with the true instincts of a soldier, he had marched to the sound of the cannon. General Thomas merely pointed out to him the gap through which the enemy was debouching, when, quick as thought, he threw upon it Steadman's brigade of cavalry. In the words of General Rosecrans's official report, "Swift was the charge and terrible the conflict, but the enemy was broken. A thousand of our brave men, killed and wounded, paid for its possession, but we held the gap. Two divisions of Longstreet's corps confronted the position. Determined to take it, they successively came to the assault. A battery of six guns, placed in the gorge, poured death and slaughter into them. They charged to within a few yards of the pieces, but our grape and canister, and the leaden hail of our musketry, delivered in sparing but terrible volleys from cartridges taken, in many instances, from the boxes of their fallen companions, was too much even for Longstreet's men. About sunset they made their last charge, when our men, being out of ammunition, rushed on them with bayonet, and they gave way, to return no more."

In the mean time the enemy made repeated attempts to carry General Thomas's position on the left and front, but were as often driven back with great loss. At nightfall the enemy fell back beyond the range of our artillery, leaving Thomas victorious on his hard-fought field.

As most of the corps of McCook and Crittenden had retreated to Chattanooga, it was deemed advisable also to withdraw the left wing to that place. Thomas consequently fell back during the night to Rossville, leaving the dead and most of the wounded in the hands of the enemy. He here received a supply of ammunition, and during all the 21st offered battle to the enemy, but the attack was not seriously renewed. On the night of the 21st he withdrew the remainder of the army within the defences of Chattanooga.

The enemy suffered severely in these battles, and on the night of the 20th was virtually defeated; but, being permitted to gather the trophies of the field on the 21st, he is entitled to claim a victory, however barren in its results. His loss in killed, wounded, and missing, as reported in rebel papers, was 18,000.

Our loss in these battles was 1644 killed, 9262 wounded, and 4945 missing. If we add the loss

of the cavalry in its several engagements, at about 500, we have a total of 16,351. We lost, in material, 36 guns, 20 caissons, 8450 small arms, and 5334 infantry accoutrements. We captured 2003 prisoners.

Subsequent Operations.

After General Rosecrans's retreat to Chattanooga, he withdrew his forces from the passes of Lookout Mountain, which covered his line of supplies from Bridgeport. These were immediately occupied by the enemy, who also sent a cavalry force across the Tennessee above Chattanooga, which destroyed a large wagon-train in the Sequatchie valley, captured McMinnville, and other points on the railroad, thus almost completely cutting off the supplies of General Rosecrans's army. Fortunately for us, the line of railroad was well defended; and the enemy's cavalry being successfully attacked by Colonel McCook at Anderson's Cross-Roads on the 2d of October, by General Mitchell at Shelbyville on the 6th, and by General Crook at Farmington on the 8th, were mostly captured or destroyed.

General Grant relieves General Rosecrans.

Major-General Grant arrived at Louisville, and on the 19th, in obedience to the orders of the President, assumed general command of the Departments of the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio. In accordance with his recommendation, Major-General G. H. Thomas was placed in the immediate command of the Department of the Cumberland, and Major-General W. T. Sherman of that of the Tennessee.

Recapture of Lookout Valley.

As the supply of the army at Chattanooga demanded prompt attention, he immediately repaired to that place. By bringing up from Bridgeport the 11th and 12th Corps (Army of the Potomac), under General Hooker, and throwing a force from Chattanooga, under General W. F. Smith, on the south side of the river at Brown's Ferry, the points of Lookout Mountain commanding the river were recaptured on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of October. This important success restored his communications with his depots of supplies.

It appears, from the official reports, that our loss in the operations for reopening communications on the south side of the Tennessee River from Chattanooga to Bridgeport, was 76 killed, 339 wounded, and 22 missing,—total, 437. The estimated loss of the enemy was over 1500.

As soon as General Grant could get up his supplies, he prepared to advance upon the enemy, who had become weakened by the detachment of Longstreet's command against Knoxville.

Battle and Victory of Chattanooga.

General Sherman's army moved up the north side of the Tennessee River, and during the night of the 23d and 24th of November established pontoon bridges and crossed to the south side between Citico Creek and the Chickamauga. On the afternoon of the 23d, General Thomas's forces attacked the enemy's rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Citico Creek. The battle was renewed on the 24th along the whole line; Sherman carried the eastern end of Missionary Ridge up to the tunnel, and Thomas repelled every attempt of the enemy to regain the position which he had lost at the centre, while Hooker's force in Lookout Valley crossed the mountain and drove the enemy from its northern slope.

On the 25th, the whole of Missionary Ridge from Rossville to the Chickamauga was, after a desperate struggle, most gallantly carried by our troops, and the enemy completely routed. Considering the strength of the rebel position and the difficulty of storming his intrenchments, the battle of Chattanooga must be regarded as one of the most remarkable in history. Not only did the officers and men exhibit great skill and daring in their operations on the field, but the highest praise is also due to the commanding general for his admirable dispositions for dislodging the enemy from a position apparently impregnable. Moreover, by turning his right flank and throwing him back upon Ringgold and Dalton, Sherman's forces were interposed between Bragg and Longstreet, so as to prevent any possibility of their forming a junction.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, is reported at about 4000. We captured over 6000 prisoners, besides the wounded left in our hands, 42 pieces of artillery, 5000 or 6000 small arms, and a large train. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not known.

While Generals Thomas and Hooker pushed Bragg's army back into Georgia, General Sherman, with his own and General Granger's forces, was sent into East Tennessee to prevent the return of Longstreet and to relieve General Burnside, who was then besieged in Knoxville. Sherman successfully accomplished his object, General Burnside having skilfully and bravely held his position, and Longstreet retreated towards Virginia.

Record of Events—Civil and Military—for the Year 1863.

JANUARY, 1863.

January 1.—The President of the United States issues the Proclamation, whereby the slaves in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, excepting West Virginia, and such portions of these States as are occupied by the Union armies, are declared free.

— **STONE RIVER.**—Second day of the battle. General Rosecrans opens upon the enemy, and the battle rages throughout the greater portion of the day, the advantage remaining with the Union army at nightfall.

— **Inauguration of Governor Seymour,** at Albany, New York.

— **Celebration by the negroes at Hilton Head,** South Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia, of the Act of Emancipation.

— **General Corcoran** takes command of his brigade at Suffolk, Va.

— **Colonel Hopkins,** of the 12th Kentucky regiment, is attacked near LEBANON, Ky., by the Confederates under John Morgan, who is defeated, losing 90 men taken prisoners and a number killed, together with his caissons, ammunition wagons and prisoners. National loss small, including Colonel Hulsey, of the 6th Kentucky cavalry, killed.

— **GALVESTON.**—The Confederates surprise the Union forces by land and by water. The Union fleet is attacked by 5 cotton-clad steamers, loaded with troops armed with rifles. After a brief contest the *Harriet Lane* is captured by boarding, and Captain Wainwright, Lieutenant Lee, and many of the crew are killed. The gunboats *Clifton* and *Owasco* escape, but two barques loaded with coal fall into the hands of the enemy. The *Westfield*, flagship, is blown up, and Commodore Renshaw, Lieutenant Zimmerman and the boat's crew were lost by the explosion. Colonel Burrill, commanding the garrison at Galveston, consisting of 300 men of the 42d Massachusetts, is captured with his command.

— **RED MOUND, TENN.**—After twelve days' skirmishing with the Confederates under Forrest, General Jerry C. Sullivan succeeds in bringing the enemy to a decisive engagement at RED MOUND, Tenn., the Confederates numbering 7000 well mounted men, with 11 pieces of artillery, and the Union forces numbering 3000 infantry, one company of cavalry, and 6 guns. The enemy suffered a complete defeat; losing 7 cannon, 800 horses, all their ammunition, caissons, 400 prisoners, including Colonel Cox, and numerous field officers, over 100 killed and 200 wounded, who fell into our hands. Among the killed is Colonel Napier, a famous English moss-trooper. Union loss 20 killed, 100 wounded and 60 missing.

— **BATON ROUGE.**—General Grover lands on the western bank of the Mississippi, opposite Baton Rouge. General Herron captures important dispatches from Hindman to Lieut.-General Holmes.

January 2.—**STONE RIVER.**—THIRD DAY OF THE BATTLE.—At nine o'clock this morning a fierce cannonade opens, and continues for half an hour, on the centre of Rosecrans' lines, but the Confederate artillery proves inferior to that of the Union commander, and in a brief period it is withdrawn. At four o'clock, P. M., Breckinridge advances in overwhelming force

upon Van Cleve's division, commanded by Colonel Beatty, of the 9th Ohio, who is compelled, after an obstinate fight of thirty minutes, to give ground; when Negley's division moves to his assistance, checks the Confederate advance, plunges into the river, forces the enemy back, and drives him from a wooded hill where he vainly essayed to make a stand. In this repulse, the Confederates lose over 2000 men. Union loss, 455. 1000 prisoners are taken, several battle flags, and one battery. The victory is complete, and the field remains in our possession.

— The Confederate General, J. E. B. Stuart, sends a detachment of his cavalry into DUMFRIES, Virginia, where they capture a quantity of Union stores and sutlers wagons.

— General Butler arrives in New York, from New Orleans.

January 3.—**STONE RIVER.**—Fourth day of the battle of Stone river. General Rousseau orders the 88th Indiana and 3d Ohio to storm a rebel redoubt, which is taken at the bayonet's point.

— Bragg evacuates Murfreesboro' during the night, and retires on Tullahoma. Union losses in battle of STONE RIVER, killed 1474, wounded 6813, prisoners 2022. Confederate loss 3500 prisoners, 8 guns, 4 standards, and 12,000 killed and wounded. Union forces in the engagement, 43,500; Confederate, 62,000.

— The surviving officers and crew of the original Monitor, lost off Hatteras, arrive at Fortress Monroe.

January 3.—General Sherman withdraws from the rear of VICKSBURG, and turns over the command of his army to Major-General McClernand.

— The Rebels under Imboden and Jenkins attack Colonel Washburn, commanding the Union forces at Moorefield, West Virginia, and are repulsed, with considerable loss.

January 4.—General Rosecrans occupies Murfreesboro', Tenn.

January 4.—Colonel Bruce recaptures Clarksville, Tenn., takes a number of prisoners, and 8000 barrels of flour belonging to the Confederates.

— A Confederate boat captured, with Major Sanders and seven men. On the person of Sanders important Confederate dispatches for Mason and Slidell are found.

— General Sherman issues his farewell order to his army.

— The Confederate privateer Retribution chases the brig Gilmore Meredith and the schooner West Wind into the harbor of St. Thomas.

January 5.—Brigadier-General Duryea resigns his commission in the Union army.

— The iron-clads Montauk and Passaic, after a stormy and perilous voyage, arrive safely at Beaufort, N. C.

— President Lincoln officially compliments General Rosecrans for his victories at Stone river.

January 6.—Explosion occurs in the fuse-room of the Bridesburg arsenal, Philadelphia, blowing the building to pieces and injuring eleven persons.

— The English steamer Antona, with Enfield rifles, brass field-pieces, powder, boots, tea, &c., &c., is captured off Mobile, by the U. S. gunboat Pocahontas.

— Resolutions are adopted at a meeting held in Beaufort, N. C., denouncing Governor

Stanley for his course in administering affairs in that State.

January 7.—450 women and children leave Washington, with the sanction of the Government, for the Confederate lines.

— Battle of SPRINGFIELD, Missouri. The Confederates, to the number of 5,000, commanded by General Marmaduke, after fighting some hours, capture one of our guns; but are repulsed by General Brown, with 600 Militia, about dark.

January 8.—The second day of the fight at SPRINGFIELD, Mo., which lasts all day, when at sundown, the Union force being reinforced, the enemy retires, with a loss of 300 killed, wounded and prisoners. General Brown is severely wounded, and loses an arm during the engagement.

— Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, with 25 men, lands near Fort Caswell, N. C., and captures a Confederate redoubt, with arms, ammunition, stores, &c.

— Richard McCann, a captain in the Confederate service, attacks, captures and destroys a construction train, near Antioch, Tenn.

— Captain Moore, with 100 men, attacks a Confederate camp at Huntoon's Mills, Tenn., surprising the enemy, killing 16, taking 46 prisoners and many horses and small arms.

— Major W. P. Hall proceeds, with an improvised command, from Yorktown to White House, Va., where he destroys a valuable train of contraband goods, seizes the mail, cuts the telegraph, burns the ferry-boat and two sloops loaded with grain, two barges, four pontoon boats, steamer Little Magruder, store-house filled with commissary stores, and the railroad depot and surrounding buildings, for which service he is complimented by General Keyes.

— M. Mercier, the French Minister to the United States, declares the policy of Napoleon in proposing mediation as wholly friendly to the re-establishment of the Union.

— Near Jupiter Inlet, Fla., the English sloop *Julia* is captured.

January 9.—General Halleck officially thanks General Rosecrans and his army for the victories at Stone river, and the capture of Murfreesboro'.

— Robt. Ould, Confederate Commissioner, publishes his first decree of general exchange.

— Governor Letcher, of Va., calls out all the Militia in the counties bordering on North Carolina for the protection of the State against expected invasion.

— The Confederate Secretary of War, Mr. Sedden, declares that Union prisoners taken at Stone river will be held in close confinement until General Butler is delivered to him for punishment.

— Confederates under Roger A. Pryor defeated at Providence Church, on the BLACKWATER, by Major Wheelan's mounted rifles.

January 10.—Brigadier-General Schimmelfennig attacks a body of Confederates near CATTLETS STATION, Eastern Virginia, killing, wounding, and capturing a large number.

— Major Collins, commanding a garrison of 700 men at Lebanon, Mo., attacks a Confederate force near Hartsville, 4000 strong with 5 cannon, defeating the enemy, and driving him five miles. Generals Marmaduke and Porter, commanding the Confederates, then make a circuit of our troops and occupy Hartsville, from which they are driven a second time, at sundown. Union loss 35 killed and wounded. Confederate loss 150.

— General McClernand and Commodore Porter ascend the White river, and attack ARKANSAS, POST.

— Commander Trenchard, of the Rhode Island, communicates to the Navy Department particulars of the loss of the Monitor off Hatteras.

— Bombardment of Galveston, Texas, by the U. S. vessels Brooklyn, Sciota and New London.

January 11.—Wheeler destroys the railroad bridge at Mill Creek, 9 miles south of Nashville, and captures an engine and the Union working party.

— ARKANSAS POST surrenders to General McClernand unconditionally. The fruits of this victory were 4720 prisoners, 9 guns, and an immense amount of stores. Confederate loss in killed and wounded 550. Union army loss 225. Commodore Porter's loss, 31 men killed and wounded, in his encounter with the river batteries; the commander of the post, Colonel Dunnington, surrendering his sword to Commodore Porter.

January 12.—Major-General John E. Wool assumes command of the department of the East, including the New England States and the State of New York.

— Steamer *Charter* is destroyed at Harpeth Shoals, Tenn., by Wheeler's cavalry.

— Holly Springs, Miss., visited by a band of guerillas, who commit divers outrages upon the property of loyal citizens.

January 13.—Daniel Ullman, Colonel of the 78th N. Y. Vols., is commissioned a Brigadier-General, and is first empowered to organize a brigade of colored troops.

January 14.—Jeff. Davis sends his message to the Confederate Congress, in which he declares Generals Butler, Milroy and McNeil outlaws.

— Fight on the Bayou Teche, near Pattersonville, La., between 4 U. S. gunboats, under command of Commodore Buchanan, aided by General Weitzel's brigade, and the Confederate ironclad steamer J. A. Cotton, assisted by a land force. After several hours' fighting the J. A. Cotton is destroyed, but the victory is dearly purchased in the death of Commodore Buchanan, who is killed by a sharpshooter.

January 15.—A detachment of Union troops burn Mound City, Ark., a rendezvous of guerillas.

January 16.—The steamers *Trio*, *Parthenia* and *Hastings* captured at Harpeth Shoals by Wheeler's cavalry. The Union gunboat *Slidell* surrenders without firing a shot.

— The Confederate privateer *Oreto* runs the blockade of Mobile Bay, captures and sinks the brig *Estelle*, of Boston, and proceeds to Havana, chased by the U. S. gunboat *Oceida*.

January 17.—Launch of the Monitor *Lehigh* at Chester, Pa., the last of the first nine vessels of this class ordered by the Government.

— U. S. steamer *Columbia* runs aground at Masonboro Inlet, N. C., and her commander, 12 officers and 25 men, surrender to the Confederates, the vessel becoming a total wreck.

— The Confederate privateer *Alabama* appears in the offing off Galveston, Texas, signals and the U. S. steamer *Hatteras* proceeds towards, and in the act of speaking her, receives a broadside. The *Hatteras* replies, and after a gallant engagement of 25 minutes, is disabled and sunk.

165 of her crew are taken on board the Alabama, and 43 are drowned. The Hatteras carried 4 light guns.

A Union force marches to POLLOCKSVILLE, N. C., drives a force of 1300 Confederates, and takes possession of the town.

January 18.—General Gorman ascends the WHITE RIVER with his brigade and three gunboats, and captures Duval's Bluff and Des Arc, Arkansas, taking 150 prisoners, 2 columbiads, and a quantity of small arms.

The NEW IRONSIDES (iron-clad frigate) arrives at Port Royal from Philadelphia, having made a most successful run.

Jos. E. Johnston is placed in command of the Confederate Mississippi Department.

The U. S. gunboat Tigra captures the Anglo-Confederate steamer Pearl, off the Bahama Banks.

January 19.—President Lincoln sends a special message to Congress touching the payment of soldiers and sailors, the issue of paper currency, and the tax on bank circulation.

Skirmish near CLINTON, La., between several hundred Union cavalry and Stockdale's rebel squadron. Captain Stewart, and a number of the enemy were killed and wounded. Union loss slight.

Steamer Huntress, laden with cotton, endeavors to run the blockade at Charleston, runs aground, and is totally destroyed, at the mouth of Wash Channel, by the Union gunboats.

VICKSBURG.—General McClernand's forces, under convoy of Union gunboats, pass down the Mississippi and land on the Louisiana shore.

The Army of the Potomac attempts, a second time, to gain the south bank of the Rapahannock, but is frustrated by a heavy rain.

January 20.—Inauguration of Joel Parker as Governor of New Jersey.

General Burnside issues an order apprising his army of our great victories in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, and announces that the Army of the Potomac will move immediately.

General Hunter resumes command of the Department of the South.

Secretary Stanton authorizes Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, to enlist colored regiments for the U. S. service.

The Confederate steamer Oreto arrives at Havana.

January 21.—Gov. Andrew recommends to the Massachusetts Legislature to pay the colored regiments, and wait on the general Government for reimbursement.

President Lincoln approves of the sentence of court-martial in the case of Fitz John Porter, and orders it carried into execution.

Captain Causey is arrested as a spy, near Newport News, Virginia.

The gunboat Lexington arrives at Cairo, conveying 4793 prisoners from Arkansas Post.

An expedition sails from Hilton Head for Ossebau Sound, Ga., to capture the Confederate steamer Nashville.

The U. S. blockading vessels Morning Light, and Velocity, are captured off Sabine Pass by the Confederate steamers Josiah Bell and Uncle Ben.

Major-General Fitz John Porter cashiered, and dismissed the U. S. service.

January 22.—The Indiana regiments in the Army of the Cumberland pass resolutions con-

demning the course of the peace men and sympathizers with the rebellion in the State of Indiana.

Capture of the brig Windward, by the privateer Oreto, off Cuba.

January 23.—Count Mercier assures the United States Government of the friendly regards of the Emperor of France.

A band of loyal East Tennesseans are attacked by Colonel Folk, C. S. A., and dispersed. Several are killed and wounded, and those captured are immediately hung. Taylor, the Union leader, is killed in the fight.

Arkansas Post evacuated by the Union troops after blowing up the fortifications.

January 24.—General Foster marches from Newbern to Kingston, N. C.

The steamer Warsaw is fired into at Island No. 84, on the Mississippi, by a two-gun battery on shore.

January 25.—Colonel Connor's expedition against the Snake Indians starts north from Salt Lake City.

General McClernand's advance lands opposite Vicksburg.

January 26.—Major-General Burnside, Major-General Franklin, and Major-General Sumner, relieved from their commands in the Army of the Potomac.

Major-General Hooker assumes command of the Army of the Potomac.

Major Hammon, 5th N. Y. cavalry, has a skirmish with the Confederates at Middlebury, Va., in which the latter are defeated, with loss of prisoners and cattle.

Capture of the bark Golden Rule, fifty miles south of St. Domingo, by the Alabama.

January 27.—Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee river, Georgia, is attacked by the monitor Mound, under Capt. Worden, and three gunboats, and a mortar schooner.

Hon. Wm. L. Otto, of Indiana, is confirmed by the U. S. Senate as Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Captain Williamson, of General Weitzel's brigade, attacks and routs a Confederate force at INDIAN VILLAGE, Bayou Plaquemine, La.

January 29.—Battle of BEAR RIVER, Washington Territory, is fought between Union troops, under Colonel Connor, and a large body of Indians, who were routed with great loss.

January 30.—The U. S. gunboat Isaac Smith is fired into and captured, while aground in Stono river, S. C.

Fight at TRENTON, Tenn., in which the Confederates, under Captain Dawson, are defeated by Colonel Wood, of the 22d Ohio Volunteers.

Battle occurs near SUFFOLK, Va., at a place known as the Deserted House. Colonel Corcoran, in command of the Union forces, defeats the Confederates, under Roger A. Pryor, the losses being about 100 on each side.

January 31.—The Confederate iron-clads, Palmetto State and Chicora, accompanied by three small steamers, ATTACK THE BLOCKADING FLEET off Charleston, disabling the Mercedita and Keystone State; 3 men were killed on the former, and 23 were killed, and 17 wounded, on the Keystone State. Beauregard declares the blockade raised.

A fight takes place at ROVER, Tenn., between the Union cavalry, under Colonel Kennett, and the Confederate cavalry, commanded by General Wheeler. The latter is defeated, with a loss

of 335 men killed, wounded and prisoners. Union loss trifling.

General Jefferson C. Davis occupies SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., with his division.

The English iron steamer Princess Royal is captured while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, with a full cargo of arms, ammunition, stores, etc., etc.

FEBRUARY.

February 1.—Second attack on FORT McALLISTER, Ga., by the Montauk and gunboats. Major John B. Gallagher, commander of the fort, is killed.

Franklin, Tenn., occupied by Union troops under Col. Johnson.

February 2.—Island "No. 10," on the Mississippi river, is attacked by the Confederates, who capture a transport, but are driven off by the gunboat Era.

Colonel Stokes makes a dash on a Confederate camp, at Middletown, Tenn., and captures over 100 prisoners.

Colonel Percy Wyndham, with his cavalry brigade, surprises and captures the Confederate garrison, at WARRENTON, Va.

February 3.—Major Reeder, with a detachment of Union cavalry, attacks and routs Colonel McGee, at Mingo Swamp, Mo.

Major-General J. J. Reynolds occupies Liberty, Auburn and Lebanon, Tenn., dispersing the Confederates in every direction.

Colonel Harding, in command at FORT DONELSON, is attacked by General Wheeler's Confederate cavalry, numbering 4500 men and 8 cannon, who after a desperate contest are repulsed with a loss of 140 killed, 400 wounded and 130 prisoners. The Union casualties are 126.

February 4.—The Confederates under Marmaduke are defeated at BATESVILLE, Ark., by Colonel Geo. E. Waring, Jr.

A skirmish takes place on Lake Providence, La., in which a number of Confederates are killed, wounded and captured.

February 5.—A party of guerillas are routed on Bear creek, Johnson Co., Mo.

General Hooker issues an order, reorganizing the Army of the Potomac.

February 6.—Lieutenant Laverty defeats a party of Confederates at Millwood, Va.

February 7.—Through the information of deserters, a detachment of the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry is sent out from Williamsburg, Va., and are drawn into ambush and totally routed, 35 men being killed, wounded and captured.

February 8.—Colonel Ellet, of the ram Queen of the West, captures three Confederate steam transports on the Red river.

600 Confederates are captured at Lebanon, Tenn., by Generals Davis and Morgan.

February 9.—Skirmish near Summerville, Va., in which the Confederates are worsted by Major Knox's battalion of cavalry.

General Rosecrans orders that all Confederates taken in Federal uniform shall be deprived of the rights of prisoners of war, and in battle shall receive no quarter.

February 10.—A fight at Old River, La., between 1st Kansas Vols. and 5th Regiment Louisiana Confederate cavalry.

A band of loyal Delaware and Shawnee Indians, from Kansas, take possession of the Confederate agency at Wachita, Texas, killing the agent, and taking 100 disloyal Indians, a large

number of horses, and Albert Pike's treaties with the Indians and the Confederate Government.

February 11.—Secretary Seward announces to the U. S. Senate that "no passport has been granted to any foreign minister to pass the military lines, except by the President's direction.

James M. Mason delivers a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, London.

February 12.—Colonel James Monroe, with 250 U. S. Cavalry, defeats 500 of Morgan's Confederate cavalry at Cainesville, Tenn. Confederate loss 36 men and 50 horses.

The Confederate privateer Florida captures and burns the ship Jacob Bell, in lat. 24° and lon. 65°, with a cargo valued at \$1,500,000 belonging to British merchants.

February 13.—Skirmish near Charlestown, Va., resulting in the retreat of the Confederates.

The U. S. iron-clad Indianola successfully passes the Vicksburg batteries.

February 14.—Colonel Ellet, commanding the Queen of the West, captures the Confederate steamer Era No. 5, on the Red river.

February 15.—A Union force, under Captain Brown, defeat the Confederates at ARKADAPLHIA, Ark. Confederate loss, 14 killed and 12 wounded. Union loss, 2 killed and 12 wounded.

February 16.—The Conscription Act passes the United States Senate.

February 17.—The U. S. gunboat Queen of the West grounds near Gordon's Landing, Red river, La., in range of a Confederate battery, and, after having her steam-pipe cut by the enemy's shot, is necessarily abandoned.

Forrest's cavalry attack the Union infantry near Helena, Ark., and are beaten.

February 18.—Siege of VICKSBURG commenced by the Union mortar boats.

Clifton, Tenn., is captured and destroyed by Captain Cicero Newell, of the Union army.

General Q. A. Gilmore orders Colonel Gilbert to disperse a disloyal convention, convening at Frankfort, Ky.

Secretary Chase reports to Congress that Collector Barney, of N. Y., has sold at public auction, since the blockade commenced, 5,000 bales of Sea Island cotton, valued at \$696,562.

February 19.—Hopfield, Ark., burned by order of General Hurlbut.

The Confederate privateer Retribution captures the brig Emily Fisher, off Castle Id, Bahama, and releases her on bonds for her value.

February 20.—Major Justus McKinstry, Quarter-master U. S. A., dismissed from the service.

Colonel Charles Carroll Hicks, of the Confederate army, arrested at New York.

February 21.—Union gunboats make a successful reconnoissance of the Rappahannock river.

The Alabama destroys the ships Golden Eagle and Olive Jane in lat. 23° 17', long. 45° 15'.

February 22.—Colonel Cornyn occupies FLORENCE and Tusculmia, Ala.

The expedition through the Yazoo Pass reaches Moon Lake.

February 23.—Fight near GREENVILLE, Miss., between the Confederates, under General Furguson, and the Union forces, under General Burbridge, the latter being successful, with the loss of Major Mudd killed.

Confederate cavalry, commanded by Cluke, make a raid upon Winchester, and adjoining towns in Kentucky.

February 24.—U. S. iron-clad INDIANOLA is cap-

tured, near Grand Gulf, Mississippi river, by the Confederate rams Queen of the West and Wm. H. Webb, and the armed steamers Dr. Beatty and Grand Duke.

— Judge Meredith, in the Richmond, Va. Circuit Court, decides that every citizen of Maryland, and every foreigner enlisted in the Confederate army, has acquired a domicile, and is liable to conscription, between the ages of 18 and 45.

February 25.—Final passage of the Conscription Act, which is signed by President Lincoln, March 3d.

— Confederate cavalry routed by General Averill, near Hartford Church, Va.

— The blockade runner Peterhoff is captured off St. Thomas, West Indies, by the U. S. steamer Vanderbilt.

February 26.—The yacht Anna taken, in the Suwanee river, Georgia, by the U. S. steamer Fort Henry.

— Capture of a U. S. store train, near Woodburn, Tenn.

— The Cherokee Indians, in National Council, repeal the ordinance of secession, passed in 1861, and pass an Act depriving of office, and disqualifying all who continue disloyal to the U. S. Government. They also pass an Act abolishing slavery.

February 27.—General John Cochrane resigns his commission in the U. S. Army.

— Skirmish at a point 15 miles from Newbern, N. C., the Confederates retreating in disorder, with the loss of 51 men.

— Jeff. Davis appoints the 27th of March a day of fasting and prayer.

February 28.—The Confederate steamer NASHVILLE is destroyed under the guns of Fort McAllister, Ga., by the iron-clad Monitor Mantauk, Captain Worden commanding.

— General Robert E. Lee issues an order reviewing the operations of his army, for the year 1862.

MARCH.

March 1.—The English steamer Queen of the Waves is stranded, while attempting to run into Charleston, S. C., and falls a prize to the U. S. gunboat Conemaugh.

— Fight near Bradyville, Tenn., in which General Stanley defeats the Confederates.

March 2.—A hot engagement occurs on the Salem turnpike, 15 miles from Murfreesboro', Tenn., between the U. S. Regulars, under Colonel Shepherd, and General Morgan's Confederate cavalry, the latter being defeated, with considerable loss.

— 33 commissioned officers of the U. S. army found guilty of various charges by general court-martial, are dismissed the service.

March 3.—Captain Drayton, with the iron-clads and other gunboats, bombards Fort McAllister for eight hours, without reducing it.

— The Spanish sloop Relampigo is captured in Charlotte harbor, Fla., by the U. S. schooner Jas. S. Chambers.

— The iron-clad gunboat INDIANOLA, captured by the Confederates, is blown up by them, on the approach of a "sham" Monitor, sent past the Vicksburg batteries by the Union forces from above.

March 4.—Fight near Chapel Hill, Tenn., and the Confederates retreat with a loss of 84 men.

— The 37th Congress of the United States terminated this day.

— Skirmish takes place at Skeet, N. C., in which the Confederates are defeated.

March 5.—BATTLE OF SPRING HILL.—General Van

Dorn, with a force estimated at 20,000, attacks 5 regiments of Union troops, under Colonel Coburn, at Spring Hill, Tenn.; after a desperate fight, Colonel Coburn surrendered. Union loss, 1200 prisoners, 400 killed and wounded. Confederate loss, 180 killed and 450 wounded.

March 6.—The Confederate privateer Florida captures and burns the ship Star of Peace.

— General Hunter, commanding the Department of the South, issues an order to draft, for garrison duty, all able-bodied negroes in his department, otherwise unemployed in the national service.

March 7.—Major-General Schenck prohibits the sale of secession music in the Middle Department.

— A meeting is held in New Orleans to discuss the propriety of establishing a provisional State Government in Louisiana.

— The expedition, under Colonel Phelps, to Northumberland county, Va., returns to Belle Plain, Va., having captured large quantities of grain and other stores, together with Colonel Claybrook of the Confederate army.

— Colonel Minty defeats Russell's Confederate cavalry at UNIONVILLE, Tenn. Confederate loss, 180 killed, wounded and prisoners, with capture of mules, horses, etc.

March 8.—Captain Mosby, with his guerillas, dash into Fairfax Court House, and capture Brigadier-General Stoughton and 30 other officers and privates, with arms, &c.

— The U. S. gunboat Sagamore captures sloop Enterprise, of Hillsboro', Fla.

— The 43d Mass. Vol., Colonel Holbrook, capture an entire company of Confederate cavalry, near Newbern, N. C.

March 9.—The U. S. steamer Bienville captures the schooner Lightning, from Nassau, N. P., south of Hilton Head, S. C.

— The British iron steamer Douro, for Liverpool, laden with cotton, turpentine, &c., from Wilmington, N. C., falls a prize to the U. S. gunboat Quaker City.

— Colonel C. C. Dodge returns to Norfolk, Va., from a successful reconnoissance to Smithfield, Chuckatuck and Black Water Bridge.

A Quaker gunboat, made of logs with funnels of pork barrels, is sent down past Vicksburg, Miss. 94 shots are fired at her, as she passed the Confederate batteries.

— Major-General E. V. Sumner is appointed to the command of the Department of Missouri.

March 10.—The 1st South Carolina colored regiment, under Colonel T. T. Higginson, and a portion of Montgomery's 2d South Carolina colored regiment, take possession of JACKSONVILLE, Fla.

— The U. S. gunboat Gem of the Sea captures the sloop Peter, of Savannah, Ga.

— President Lincoln issues a proclamation, ordering all enlisted or drafted soldiers to join their regiments before the 1st of April, under the penalty of being arrested, and punished as deserters.

— Colonel Grierson, with detachments of the 6th and 7th Illinois cavalry, attacks and routs a Confederate guerrilla force of 400 men, near Covington, Tenn.

March 11.—Mr. Conrad, of La., introduces peace resolutions in the Confederate Congress, which are referred, without debating, to the committee on foreign affairs.

— Governor Cannon, of Delaware, issues a proclamation, to the people of that State, enjoin-

ing them to hold true allegiance to the United States Government, as paramount to that of the State, and exhorting them to obedience to the Union authorities.

— The guard of a U. S. forage train repulses a guerilla attack, near Paris, Ky.

— The gunboat expedition up the Yazoo Pass has a spirited engagement with the Confederate forces, at GREENWOOD, Miss.

March 12.—Major-General Gordon Granger returns to Franklin, Tenn., having been successful in driving Van Dorn's forces beyond the Duck river.

March 13.—The gunboats Chillicothe and De Kalb, aided by a land battery of Parrot guns, having been unable to reduce the Confederate Fort GREENWOOD, on the Tallahatchie river, abandon the bombardment and retire.

— The Confederate privateer Florida burns the American schooner Aldebaran.

— Surprise and destruction of the Union signal station at Spanish Wells, S. C., by a party of Confederates.

March 14.—General Pettigru bombards Newbern, N. C., garrisoned by the 92d N. Y. volunteers, for four hours, and retreats on the appearance of the Union gunboats.

— PORT HUDSON.—Admiral Farragut opens a terrific night attack from his fleet of 8 gunboats on the batteries at Port Hudson, but retires without being able to reduce them. The frigate Mississippi runs aground, is abandoned and burned, with a loss of 65 of her crew. The Admiral's flagship Hartford, and the Albatross, pass up the river.

— Colonel Minty reaches Murfreesboro' after a successful reconnaissance of all the surrounding country.

March 15.—U. S. officers take possession of the schooner Chapman, at San Francisco, Cal., as she was on the point of sailing from that port as a Confederate privateer. Six Dahlgren guns and 20 Secessionists are captured, together with letters which indicate the parties to be in the employment of the Confederates.

— The English-built steamer Britannia runs the blockade, and enters the port of Wilmington, with a valuable cargo.

March 16.—A boat attempting to run the blockade of the Elizabeth river, near Norfolk, is captured, with several thousand dollars worth of contraband goods.

March 17.—Colonel S. P. Spear, with a detachment of Union troops, assaults the Confederate breastworks on the BLACKWATER river, Va., but after an hour's fight retired, with slight loss.

— General Fitz Hugh Lee is defeated by General Averill's Union cavalry at KELLY'S FORD, on the Rappahannock, and driven a distance of six miles, the fight having proved an obstinate contest, and lasting over four hours.

— Colonel James B. Fry is detailed as Provost Marshal General of the United States, for the purpose of enrolling and calling out troops.

— The English steamer Calypso enters the port of Charleston without receiving injury from the blockaders.

— Rear Admiral Farragut threatens to bombard Natchez if the citizens and guerillas do not cease firing on Union steamers.

— In Richmond gold this day sells at four dollars and twenty-five cents premium.

March 18.—U. S. ram is sunken while attempting to pass the Vicksburg batteries.

— Captain Perkins, of the 1st Louisiana na-

tional cavalry, charges upon and routs the enemy near Berwicks Bay, La.

— The Lower House of the New Jersey Legislature passed peace resolutions.

March 19.—The national gunboats, off Charleston, destroy the English blockade-runner Georgianna, with medicines, dry-goods, and six pieces of Whitworth's and Blakeley's artillery.

March 20.—A battle occurs at VAUGHN'S HILL, Tenn., between the Confederate forces, under Generals Wheeler and Morgan, and the Union troops, commanded by Colonel Hall, of the 105th Ohio, resulting in the defeat of the former, with a loss of 192 killed and wounded. Union loss 48.

March 21.—Two thousand guerillas attack the Union forces at COTTAGE GROVE, Tenn., and after two hours' fighting are repulsed, and pursued several miles, losing many killed and wounded.

— Admiral Farragut's flag-ship, the Hartford, and the Monongahela pass Warrenton, and anchor below Vicksburg.

— The U. S. gunboat Victoria captures the English steamer Nicholas I, off Wilmington, N. C.

March 22.—Colonel Cluke, of the Confederate cavalry, captures Mount Stirling, Ky., with its garrison of 200 men.

— U. S. gunboat Tioga captures the steamer Granite City, off the Bahamas.

March 23.—U. S. gunboat Sagamore captures the schooner Charm, in Indian river inlet, Florida.

— Colonel John D. Rust, with an expedition of national troops from Beaufort, S. C., arrives at Jacksonville, Fla.

March 24.—The Confederate steamer Havelock, from Nassau, runs the blockade off Mobile.

— Colonel Clark, commanding the Union forces, takes possession of Ponchatoula, La.

— The gunboats State of Georgia and Mount Vernon capture the English schooners Rising Dawn and Mary Jane, off Wilmington.

— West Virginia votes on the amendment to their Constitution, to wit: That all children of slaves born after July 4th, 1863, shall be free; that all slaves then under ten years shall be free at 21; and all between 10 and 21 shall be free at the age of 25. For the amendment, 23,318; against, 572. The majority for the amendment, 22,746.

March 25.—5000 Confederate cavalry, commanded by Wheeler, Forrest and Wharton, attack 300 Union troops at BRENTWOOD, Tenn., and meeting with but slight resistance, captures the garrison, together with all the U. S. stores at the place. General Green Clay Smith pursues the Confederates, and retakes all the ammunition and wagons, which he destroys.

— General Jenkins, with 700 men, captures POINT PLEASANT, West Va., which is recaptured on the same day by the the U. S. troops. Confederate loss 72.

— ADMIRAL DUPONT leaves Hilton Head, with the Monitors and gunboats, for Charleston harbor.

March 26.—An expedition returns to Carthage, Tenn., from Rome, at which point they captured 20 prisoners, with wagons and horses.

— MAJOR-GENERAL BURNSIDE assumes command of the Department of Ohio.

March 27.—The Union troops evacuate and burn Jacksonville, Fla.

— U. S. gunboat Stettin captures the English blockade runner Aries, off Bull's Bay, S. C.

— Admiral Farragut, in the Hartford, en-

enges the Confederate batteries at Warrenton, below Vicksburg.

March 28.—The 100th New York Vols., under Colonel George F. B. Dandy, occupy Coles Id, nine miles from Charleston. S.C.

—A band of guerillas stop the steamer Sam Gaty, at Sibley, Mo., kill a number of the passengers, and rob the remainder of their clothes and money; they also wantonly murder 20 negroes, and destroy some Government property.

March 29.—Colonel Richardson, commanding a large force of guerillas, surprises a detachment of the 6th Illinois Cavalry, near SOMERVILLE, Tenn., but is repulsed, after a severe fight. Union loss, 40 killed and wounded.

March 30.—President Lincoln designates Thursday, the 30th of April, as a day of National humiliation, fasting, and prayer.

—Generals Hill and Pettigrew, with a large Confederate force, invest WASHINGTON, N.C. garrisoned by 2000 Union troops, under Major-General Foster. Reinforcements arriving in a few days, the beleaguering forces withdraw.

March 31.—BATTLE NEAR SOMERSET, KY., in which General Gilmore, with 1200 men, defeats and routs the Confederates, numbering 2800, under General Pegram. Confederate loss, 290 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. Union loss 10 killed and 25 wounded.

—Major-General Herron is appointed to the command of the Army of the Frontier.

APRIL.

April 1.—GRAND GULF.—Admiral Farragut, in the Hartford, accompanied by the Switzerland and Albatross, engage the Confederate batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss., and succeed in passing below, without material damage.

—The U.S. gunboat Diana, after a severe fight, in which Captain Peterson is killed, is captured by the Confederates at Pattersonville, La. The crew, together with 100 soldiers, are taken prisoners.

—3000 women assemble in Richmond, Va., armed with clubs and stones, and break open Confederate and private stores, taking provisions, bread, clothing, &c. The militia are called out to put down the mob, and Jeff. Davis makes a speech, promising redress of their grievances.

—1200 Confederates are dispersed at Woodbury, Tenn., by Ohio cavalry.

April 2.—The iron steamer Japan leaves Greenock, Scotland, for the coast of France, where she receives a battery of 12 Whitworth guns, with ammunition, hoists the Confederate flag, and proceeds to sea, under the name of the Georgia, as a Confederate privateer.

—General Stanley encounters Morgan's cavalry at Snow Hill, Ky. Confederate loss, 110 men and 300 horses.

April 3.—The U.S. gunboat New London, captures the British steamer Tampico, off Sabine Pass, Texas.

—Governor Benham, of South Carolina, expatiates, in a message to the Legislature of that State, against the spirit of speculation, which monopolizes the flour, corn, bacon, and other necessities of life, to the injury of the public.

April 4.—A futile attempt is made by the Union forces at Washington, N.C., to capture the Confederate battery at Rodman's Point, on the Pamlico River.

—The gunboat Lexington, under command of Lieutenant Fitch, burns the town of Palmyra,

Tenn., in retaliation for firing into the steamer St. Clair.

April 5.—The privateer Alabama captures and burns the ship Louisa Hatch.

—An expedition of 8000 Union troops leave Newbern, N.C., for the relief of General Foster, at WASHINGTON, but are compelled to return, by a superior Confederate force.

April 6.—General R. B. Mitchell dashes into a Confederate camp at GREENHILL, Tenn., with a body of Union cavalry; kills and captures a number, together with all their arms, horses, and equipments, and returns to Nashville, after a ride of 55 miles in 12 hours.

April 7.—DUPONT'S ATTACK ON CHARLESTON. The frigate New Ironsides and eight iron-clad Monitors, under command of Admiral Dupont, open fire upon Fort Sumter, at a distance of 1700 yards. The Ironsides becomes unmanageable, and retires from action. The Confederate forts and batteries concentrated a terrific fire upon the Monitors, and the Keokuk which approaches within 600 yards of Sumter receives 90 rifled shots, riddling her like a sieve. The engagement lasts from one o'clock until four in the afternoon, when the fleet withdraws, having inflicted considerable damage upon the fort. Early the next morning, the Keokuk sinks, her crew escaping. Confederate loss, seven killed and wounded.

—Colonel A. D. STRAIGHT leaves Murfreesboro', Tenn., with a cavalry force, on an expedition through Alabama and Georgia. They destroy many bridges, and tear up railroad tracks, but are pursued by Forrest's Confederate cavalry, and at CEDAR BLUFF, 26 miles from Rome, Ga., after a severe fight, the entire force (1700) surrenders to General Forrest, whose command numbers 5000.

April 8.—The steamers Saxonia and Lovell are destroyed near Clarksville, Tenn., by 1200 Confederates, under Woodward.

—The U.S. steamer Washington is fired on in Broad river, S.C., and a shot penetrating the magazine, explodes it, and destroys the vessel. 20 men are killed and wounded.

April 9.—Colonel Daniels, commanding 180 U. S. colored troops, takes possession of Pascagoula, La., and is attacked by 300 Confederate cavalry, who are repulsed with a loss of 70 killed and wounded.

April 10.—BATTLE OF FRANKLIN, TENN.—General Van Dorn, with a Confederate force estimated at 15,000, attacks General Granger at Franklin, Tenn. A fight lasting for two hours ensues, at the end of which time the Confederates are repulsed, and retreat, leaving 300 dead upon the field, with two cannon. General Granger's loss, 100 men.

—Captain A. G. Webster, of the Union army, is executed as a spy at Camp Lee, near Richmond.

April 11.—The blockade-runner Stonewall Jackson, alias the Leopard, is chased by the Union blockaders while attempting to enter the harbor of Charleston, is run on the beach, and is burned to the water's edge.

April 12.—Brigadier-General Corcoran shoots Lieutenant-Colonel Kimball, of the 9th New York Zouaves, near Suffolk, Va.

—General Wise surprises the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, near Williamsburg, Va., and burns their camp, but is repulsed with some loss by the fire from Fort Magruder.

—The iron-clad fleet, under Admiral Dupont, leave Charleston harbor, and return to Port Royal.

April 13.—Colonel S. P. Spear, commanding the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, attacks a superior body of Confederate troops, near SUFFOLK, Va., driving them some distance, with heavy loss.

Major-General Burnside promulgates Order No. 38, pronouncing the death penalty against all persons guilty of aiding the Confederates, and declaring that all sympathizers with the rebellion shall be sent into the Confederate lines.

—An expedition, under General Steele, returns to GREENVILLE, Miss., after an absence of six days, during which they destroy \$3,000,000 worth of property, belonging to the Confederate Government and to the inhabitants who were in sympathy with the guerrillas in the section visited.

NEW IBERIA, La., is captured by U.S. troops, under General Weitzel. In abandoning the place, the Confederates burnt two of their gunboats, the Diana and Hart,—the former captured from the United States, and the latter an iron-clad,—together with seven large steam-transports.

April 14.—General Foster leaves WASHINGTON, N.C., to bring up reinforcements for the beleaguered garrison, and safely runs the Confederate blockade on the Pamlico river.

The U.S. gunboats Stepping-Stones, Mt. Washington, and Commodore Barney, engage, and after a four hours' bombardment, silence a formidable battery on the NANSEMOND river, Va. Union loss, 23 killed and wounded.

April 15.—The Confederate army raise the siege of Washington, N.C., after an investment of three weeks.

—Colonel Evans, with a party of U.S. troops, attacks 200 Indians, 70 miles south of Salt Lake City, and routs them, killing 30.

—Skirmish at Pikeville, Ky., in which Colonel Dills, of the 39th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, captures 17 Confederate officers and 61 privates.

April 16.—Admiral Porter, with eight Union gunboats and three steam-transports, run past the batteries at Vicksburg, during the night, with a loss of one transport,—the Henry Clay.

—The U.S. steamer Vanderbilt captures the British steamer Gertrude, off Harbor Island, W. I.

—A large force of Union cavalry, artillery, and infantry, under General Stoneman, leave Falmouth, Va., on an expedition through the Confederate lines.

April 17.—General Grover engages a heavy Confederate force at Vermillion Bayou, La., and after a severe fight, the Confederates retreat, burning the bridge over the Bayou.

GRIERSON'S GREAT RAID.—1000 cavalry, commanded by Colonel Grierson, leave La Grange, Miss., on an extended expedition through the State, and on the 1st of May, enter the Union lines at Baton Rouge, La., having marched about 800 miles, and traversed the entire State. They destroyed the Confederate depot and stores at Okalona and Newton, and exploded a train carrying 3000 shells for the Vicksburg batteries. Between Newton and Meridian all the railroad bridges were burned, and the Confederate ordnance works, at Enterprise, were destroyed. Thence on their road to Jackson, they burned all the railroad bridges, including the great bridge over Pearl river. Every principal railroad in Mississippi was rendered useless to the Confederates. The total loss of the Confederates is estimated at \$6,000,000.

April 18.—U.S. steamer Stettin captures the Confederate side-wheel steamer St. John, off Cape Romaine Inlet.

—A Confederate camp is attacked and destroyed at Selina, Tenn., by an expedition under Colonel Graham. A vast amount of stores, and a large number of transports are burned. Losses about 100 on each side.

—Colonel Harrison, commanding 2000 Union troops, at FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., after a desperate fight, repulses 3000 Confederates, with four cannon, under General Cabell, the enemy retreating in disorder.

April 19.—A Union force attacks Blythe's Confederate cavalry, near Noncon, Tenn., killing, wounding, and capturing 140 men.

—General Getty storms a Confederate battery at West Branch, on the Nansemond, and captures five cannon and 161 officers and privates.

April 20.—Bute La Rose, La., surrenders to Union gunboats.

—Engagement at PATTERSON, Mo., in which Colonel Smart, commanding the Union troops, repulses 3000 Confederates with six pieces of artillery. Union loss, 50.

April 21.—President Lincoln declares by proclamation the State of WEST VIRGINIA ADMITTED into the Union.

—General Reynolds captures McMinnville, Tenn., two railroad trains, and a number of prisoners.

April 22.—A party of guerrillas enter Tompkinsville, Ky., kill five Union men, and burn the Court-House and several other buildings.

—Fight near Strasburg, Va., in which Major McGee, of the 3d Virginia Cavalry, defeats 300 Confederates.

April 23.—General Dodge attacks the Confederates, under Chalmers, at TUSCUMBIA, Ala., and recaptures the place. Union loss about 100.

—The U.S. gunboat Mount Vernon seizes the British schooner St. George, off Newbern, N.C.

April 24.—The U.S. steamer De Soto captures four schooners, off Mobile, Ala.

—A Confederate camp is surprised at Weber Falls, Ark.

—Imboden and Jackson attack 1000 Virginia loyalists, under Colonel Latham, at Beverly, Va., the fight lasting from two P.M. until night, when Colonel Latham successfully withdrew his command and all his supplies, by way of the Philippi road.

—The privateer Florida burns the ship Oneida, in Lat. 19° 40' S., Long. 29° 14' W.

April 25.—The U.S. gunboat Lexington and ram Monarch encounter the Confederate batteries at Duck River Shoals, on the Tennessee river, silencing them, and inflicting a loss on the enemy of 25 killed and wounded.

—The privateer Georgia burns the ship Dictator in Lat. 25° N., Long. 21° 40' W.

—Desperate engagement at GREENLAND GAP, Va., between Captain Wallace, of the 23d Illinois, with a detachment of 75 men, and 1500 Confederates, under General William E. Jones, the engagement lasting until night closed in, when, after repulsing three impetuous assaults, the Union troops surrender, the building in which they were fortified being fired by the enemy. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded exceeded the entire force under Captain Wallace.

April 26.—Generals Marmaduke and Burbridge, commanding a force of 8000 Confederates, attack General McNeil at CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., and are

repulsed, with a loss of 250 men killed and wounded.

April 27.—The U.S. sloop-of-war Preble takes fire at Pensacola, Fla., and is entirely destroyed.

—Imboden and Jenkins, with 2000 cavalry, occupy MORGANTOWN, West Virginia, creating great apprehensions of a raid upon Wheeling and Pittsburg.

—Colonel Watkins' Kentucky Cavalry surprise the camp of the 1st Texas Legion, near Franklin, Tenn., capture over 100 of the enemy, and burn eight wagon-loads of arms.

April 28.—Three corps of the ARMY OF THE POTOMAC CROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK at Kelly's Ford, and three corps, under Generals Sedgwick, Sickles, and Reynolds, cross four miles below Fredericksburg. General Meade's corps, on the right, advances to Chancellorsville, a point some 10 miles in the rear, and to the south-west of Fredericksburg, at which point the army concentrates.

April 29.—General Jones, with 5000 Confederate cavalry, attack and capture Fairmount, West Virginia, the garrison of 300 Union troops, after a gallant fight, being compelled to surrender.

—Admiral Porter, with a fleet of seven gunboats, silence the Confederate batteries at GRAND GULF, Miss., after a bombardment of five hours. 20 men are killed, and 56 wounded on board the fleet.

April 30.—General Hooker congratulates his army on the successful passage of the Rappahannock, and announces the operations of the 5th, 11th, and 12th Corps as a series of splendid successes.

—William F. Corbin and T. G. Graw are sentenced to be shot by a court-martial, at Cincinnati, for recruiting for the Confederate service within the National lines.

—Lieutenant-Colonel McVicar, while reconnoitring Spottsylvania C. H., Va., with a detachment of the 6th New York Cavalry, is surrounded by four regiments of General Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry. Colonel McVicar is killed, and 52 of his men are killed, wounded, or captured, the remainder of the detachment cutting their way out.

—VICKSBURG.—General Grant crosses the Mississippi river at Bruinsburg, near Grand Gulf.*

MAY.

May 1.—BATTLE AT PORT GIBSON, Miss.—Major-General U. S. Grant engages the Confederates, numbering 12 000, under Major-General John S. Bowen, and, after a severe battle, defeats them; the enemy leaving 1150 killed and wounded upon the field, and 500 prisoners in the hands of the Union forces. The Confederate General Tracy and Lieut.-Colonel Pettis are among the killed. Union loss 130 killed, 718 wounded, five missing. General Grant rebuilds the bridges over Bayou Pierre, destroyed by the Confederates in their retreat, and continues the pursuit.

—General Samuel P. Carter defeats the Confederates, and captures Monticello, Ky.

—Skirmish near La Grange, Ark., in which the Unionists retreat before a superior force of the enemy, losing 41 men.

—Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Nixon, commanding a detachment of the New York 99th, after an obstinate fight of two hours, defeats a strong Confederate force at SOUTH QUAY BRIDGE,

* See summary of Vicksburg Campaign, July 4th following.

on the Nansemond river. Union loss 41 men, killed and wounded.

May 2.—BATTLE OF CHANCELLORVILLE.—General Lee orders General Jackson, commanding 40 000 men, to make an attack on the right wing of the U.S. army, under Major-General Hooker. A furious assault is made upon the 11th Corps, on the extreme right, commanded by General Howard, and after a brief resistance, a portion of the corps break and fly, creating a panic among the troops in their rear. The brigades under Bushbeck and McLean, however, obstinately hold their position, and thus prevent a disastrous defeat of the Union forces. General Hooker resolves to make an attack during the night upon the Confederates, for the purpose of restoring his line of battle, which at 11 o'clock is commenced, and successfully accomplished.

—General Sedgwick, commanding the 6th Corps, and one division of the 2d Corps, take possession of FREDERICKSBURG.

—General Getty, with a strong body of Union troops, and supported by the U.S. gunboat Smith Briggs, makes a reconnoissance to the Nansemond river.

May 3.—BATTLE OF CHANCELLORVILLE, second day.—General Hooker resumes the engagement, and endeavors to drive the Confederates from the position which they had gained in the rear of his army. After a bloody contest, lasting over six hours, the Confederates were forced back, and the Union army regained the entrenchments from which it had been expelled on the previous day.

—Major-General Sedgwick moves against the formidable entrenchments in the rear of Fredericksburg, and after heavy fighting, organizes an assault upon the enemy's centre, on Marye's Hill. The right column of the storming force is composed of the 43d New York, Colonel Baker, the 61st Pennsylvania, Colonel Spear, supported by the 82d Pennsylvania, under Major Bassett, and 1st Long Island, Colonel Cross. The left column, the 7th Massachusetts, Colonel Johns, and the 36th New York, Colonel Welch, supported by the 5th Wisconsin and 6th Maine. A terrific fire is opened from the batteries crowning the summit of the hill, under which this forlorn hope suffer fearfully. But with dauntless courage the men rush up the heights, carry the works, and capture eight guns and 800 prisoners. Colonel Spear, Major Haycock, Major Faxon, are killed; Major Healy and Major Bassett and other officers are wounded.

—General Averill returns to United States Ford, Va., from an expedition to Rapidan Station and Culpepper Court House.

May 4.—Admiral Porter, in command of the U.S. Mississippi Squadron, takes possession of Fort De Russy, at the mouth of Red River, La.

—Captain Howard Dwight, of General Andrews' staff, is murdered, after surrendering to several Confederate scouts, near Washington, La.

—BATTLE OF CHANCELLORVILLE, third day.—The Confederates, under General Lee, press General Hooker's forces during the better part of the day, and recover most of the defences which they had lost back of Fredericksburg. General Hooker, having consulted with his corps commanders during the night, decided to withdraw his army, and after one o'clock A.M. (May 5) safely recrosses the Rappahannock, without being discovered by the Confederates, leaving all his dead, and many of his wounded on the field of battle. In the different engagements the Union

loss is estimated at 15,000, no official report having been made. The Confederate loss reaches 18,000 men, killed and wounded, 5000 prisoners, 15 colors, and seven cannon. Of Union officers, Generals Berry and A. W. Whipple, eight Colonels, two Lieut.-Colonels, and five Majors are killed. Wounded, Major-Generals Howard, Couch, and Sickles; Brigadier-Generals Devens, Geary, Greene, Mott, and Ward; 20 Colonels, six Lieut.-Colonels, and eight Majors. General Hayes and four Colonels are captured. The Confederates lose, among officers killed, Major-General T. J. Jackson (Stonewall), General Paxton, Colonels Garnett and Mallory, and a large number of Lieut.-Colonels, Majors, &c.

May 5.—A detachment of soldiers, sent from Cincinnati by General Burnside, arrest C. L. Vallandigham in Dayton, Ohio.

—The Confederate Governor of Mississippi, J. J. Pettis, issues an order for every man in the State able to bear arms to join the Confederate army, for a united effort to expel the Union forces from Mississippi.

—Three columns of Union troops, under the command of Generals Coe, Getty, and Terry, advance upon the Confederate works on the Nansemond river, but find that they had been abandoned during the night.

May 6.—Major-General Hooker congratulates his army on their successes during the recent campaign on the right bank of the Rappahannock.

—Admiral David D. Porter occupies Alexandria, Miss., without resistance.

—General Ruggles attacks a Union force, under Colonel Cornyn, near Tupelo, Miss., and after a desperate fight, is defeated, leaving a great number of arms, &c., and 90 prisoners in the hands of the Union troops.

—U.S. gunboat R. R. Cuyler captures the Confederate steamer *Eugenia*, off Mobile, Ala.

May 7.—U.S. gunboat *Canandaigua* captures the English steamer *Cherokee*, while attempting to run out of Charleston.

—Major-General Keyes, with a portion of the 4th Army Corps, make a reconnaissance towards White House, and rescue on the route Lieutenant Estes, of Colonel Kilpatrick's cavalry, and 15 men captured at Fredericksburg.

—The Harris Light Cavalry, and a detachment of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Kilpatrick, forming a portion of General Stoneman's expedition through the Confederate lines, arrive at Gloucester Point, Va.

—Admiral Farragut's gunboats bombard and destroy the Confederate batteries at WARRENTON, Miss.

May 8.—The U.S. fleet bombard PORT HUDSON, Miss.

—An expedition, under Colonel Clayton, leaves Helena, Miss., on a raid into Arkansas, and destroys, during a tour of ten days, 200,000 bushels of corn, numerous mills, store-houses, &c.

GREAT RAID OF STONEMAN'S CAVALRY.—General Stoneman, commanding the cavalry connected with the Army of the Potomac, returns to the Rappahannock, and crossing at Kelly's Ford, rejoins General Hooker. The entire region in the rear of General Lee's army was traversed by General Stoneman's cavalry. After reaching the right bank of the Rappahannock, General Buford, forming a portion of Stoneman's command, marched to Gordonsville, General Averill directly to Culpeper, and General Stoneman, with

the 3d column, advanced to within two miles of Richmond. At this point, he detached Colonel Kilpatrick, with the Harris Light Cavalry, and a portion of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, who proceeded down the Peninsula to Gloucester Point. In this expedition General Stoneman's command did immense damage to the enemy, destroying bridges, depots, railroads, locomotives, trains, forges, factories, and mills, together with vast quantities of ammunition, grain, stores, &c. &c., capturing over 500 prisoners, and creating a panic throughout the whole of Southern Virginia. Railroad communication between Richmond and the Confederate army at Fredericksburg was interrupted for two weeks, and the expedition returns to the left bank of the Rappahannock, after accomplishing this daring and damaging exploit, with but a slight loss.

—President Lincoln issues a proclamation, declaring his intention to put in force the conscription law, and notifying aliens who have avowed their intention to become United States citizens, that, after 65 days, if they remain in the country, they will be liable to enrollment and draft.

—U.S. gunboat *Tahoma* captures the ship *Crazy Jane*, off Tampa Bay, Fla.

—General Van Dorn, C.S.A., is shot in a personal brawl by Dr. Peters, of Tennessee.

May 9.—Colonel Ed. M. McCook, commanding the 2d Indiana Cavalry, thoroughly scouts the entire vicinity of Stone River, Tenn., dispersing a large number of guerillas, capturing many, with a number of horses.

—U.S. frigate *Colorado* captures the *Sea Lion*, bound from Mobile to Havana, with cotton, on Confederate account.

—The U.S. fleet renews the bombardment of PORT HUDSON, Miss., without eliciting any reply.

May 10.—U.S. gunboats *Owasco* and *Katahdin* destroy the blockade-running steamer *West Florida*, on Galveston Island, Texas.

—4000 Confederates, under General John Morgan, are defeated at Horse Shoe and Bottom Narrows, Ky., by a force of Union troops, under Colonel R. T. Jacob. In the fight, which lasted seven hours, General Morgan lost over 100 men, killed and wounded. Union loss, 25.

May 11.—A detachment of National cavalry capture and burn CRYSTAL SPRINGS Miss., on the Jackson and New Orleans railroad.

May 12.—Colonel Davis, commanding the 1st Texas U.S. Cavalry, leaves Amity River, La., on an expedition into Mississippi. At Tickfau they defeat the Confederates, pursue them to Camp Moore, and destroy a railroad bridge over the Tangipahoa river.*

BATTLE OF RAYMOND, MISS.

—General McPherson, after a severe fight with the Confederates, under General Gregg, takes possession of Raymond, Miss. Confederate loss, 900 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Union loss, 442.

—Colonel W. M. K. Breckinridge, with 55 men of the 1st West Tennessee Cavalry, dash to Linden, Tenn., surprise a Confederate force of double his number, capture Lieutenant-Colonel Frierson, 36 officers and privates, 50 horses, and

* See summary of Vicksburg Campaign, July 4th following.

burn the depot, court-house, and a large quantity of stores.

— A detachment of Union troops encounter a party of mounted Confederates, between Franklin and Woodburn, Ky., defeat, and put them to flight.

May 13.—Colonel Davis disperses a band of guerillas and Choctaw Indians at Ponchatoula, La., capturing 17 Indians, and destroying the camp.

— The U.S. gunboat *De Soto* captures the English schooner *Sea Bird*.

— Lieutenant Walker, with a fleet of Union gunboats, takes possession of YAZOO CITY, Miss., and destroys the Confederate navy-yard, sawmills, and property, to the value of over \$2,000,000. Three rams, in course of construction at this point, were burned by the Confederates on their evacuation of the place, three days before the arrival of Lieutenant Walker.

BATTLE OF JACKSON, MISS.

May 14.—Major-General Grant encounters a Confederate army under Joseph E. Johnston, at Jackson, Miss., and after an obstinate fight, lasting for three hours, defeats the enemy, and occupies the city. General Johnston retreats northward, leaving 450 killed and wounded, and 17 guns upon the field of battle. Union loss, 286 killed and wounded. General Grant held the city for three days, and before abandoning it, destroyed all the Confederate foundries, &c., and two bridges.

— Skirmish between a Union scouting party and some of the Black Horse Cavalry, near Warrenton Junction, Va.

May 15.—Execution at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, O., of T. P. Graw and William Corbin, found guilty by a court-martial, and sentenced to death for enlisting troops for the Confederate army within the Union lines.

— The privateer *Florida* burns the ship *Crown Point* in Lat. 7° S., Long. 34° W.

— Much infantry fighting occurs between the Union forces of General Peck's command and the Confederates, in the neighborhood of Suffolk and Carrsville, Va., both parties suffering severely, and neither obtaining any decided advantage.

BATTLE OF CHAMPION HILLS.

May 16.—Major-General Grant, having left Jackson in his march towards Vicksburg, is met at Champion Hills by a strong Confederate force, under Major-General Pemberton. A desperate battle ensues; but after five hours' severe fighting, the Confederates were forced to retire beyond the Big Black River, leaving over 5000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners, together with 29 pieces of artillery. Union loss, 426 killed, 1842 wounded, and 289 missing. The Confederate General Lloyd Tilghman is killed during the engagement.

— Captain Vitt, with detachments of Virginia and Pennsylvania cavalry, recapture a company of U.S. cavalry, taken the day previous at Charlestown, Va.

— Brigadier-General Palmer, with an escort of 85 men, make a sabre charge on a portion of the 3d Georgia, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, killing a number of the enemy, and capturing Captains Edwards and Willis, and 16 privates.

— U.S. gunboat *De Soto*, Captain Walker, destroys the Confederate steamer *Cuba*, off the harbor of Mobile.

— O. L. Vallandigham is found guilty of

uttering 'disloyal opinions by a court-martial at Cincinnati, and General Burnside orders him into close confinement at Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

May 17.—BATTLE OF BIG BLACK.—Major-General Grant engages General Pemberton's forces at the Big Black Bridge, defeating him with great slaughter, taking 3000 prisoners, and 29 pieces of artillery. Pemberton retreats with his shattered army to Vicksburg, being closely followed by General Grant. Union loss, 273 killed, wounded, and missing.

VICKSBURG INVESTED.

May 18.—Major-General Grant crosses his army over the Big Black river on pontoon bridges, and invests the city of Vicksburg.

— Admiral Porter occupies Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo river, above Vicksburg.

— Skirmish near Sherwood, Mo., in which 54 Union soldiers, commanded by Major R. G. Ward, are attacked by 200 guerillas, under Colonel Livingston. 32 of the Union soldiers are killed, wounded, or captured.

May 19.—U.S. gunboat *De Soto* captures the Confederate schooner *Mississippi*, bound from Mobile to Havana, with cotton and turpentine.

— U.S. gunboat *Nashville* captures the Spanish steamer *Union*.

— Major-General Milroy defeats a body of the enemy near Winchester, Va.

May 20.—General Curtis is relieved of his command of the Department of Missouri by Major-General Schofield.

— Colonel William A. Phillips, in command of a U.S. Indian brigade, has a severe fight with the Confederates, near Fort Gibson, Ark., in which the enemy lose nearly 100 killed and wounded. Union loss, 46.

— U.S. gunboat *Octorara* captures the steamer *Eagle*, from Nassau, with goods, &c., for the Confederates.

May 21.—Major-General Grant orders a general assault upon the works at VICKSBURG, which is repulsed after nine hours' severe fighting, with a loss to the Union army of nearly 2900 men killed and wounded.

— General Steele captures the Confederate batteries on SNYDER'S BLUFF and Walnut Hills.

— U.S. steam sloop-of-war *Powhatan* sinks a large blockade-runner while attempting to leave Charleston by the north channel.

May 22.—General Grant organizes a second assault on VICKSBURG, in which his forces are repulsed with terrible loss, many officers being killed and wounded.

— Colonel J. Richter Jones, with the 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers, capture and destroy a Confederate camp at GUM SWAMP, N. C., dispersing the enemy. On his return, the Confederates, having rallied, and received reinforcements, pursue and attack the Union troops, and a severe fight ensues, in which Colonel Jones is killed, but the enemy is defeated. Union loss, 67 men. Confederate loss, 202 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

— Colonel Kilpatrick returns to Gloucester Point, from a raid into Matthew and Gloucester counties, Va., where a large number of horses, cattle, and mules were captured, and five large flouring mills filled with grain, and great quantities of corn and wheat in store-houses were destroyed. Lieutenant-Commanding Gillis, of the gunboat *Commodore Morris*, co-operated with Colonel Kilpatrick by the North and East rivers.

— President Lincoln rescinds General Burn-

side's order, sentencing C. L. Vallandigham to confinement in Fort Warren, and orders him to be sent South.

May 23.—A boat expedition from the gunboat Port Royal captures the Confederate sloop Fashion, laden with cotton, above Apalachicola, Fla.

May 24.—Colonel Ellet, commanding the Marine Brigade, burns Austin, Miss., in retaliation for an attack on one of his vessels by a band of guerrillas at that point.

—C. L. Vallandigham is delivered to the Confederate pickets, near Shelbyville, Tenn.

—Lieutenant-Commander Walker ascends the Yazoo river on a second expedition, and burns nine large Confederate steamers, worth three-quarters of a million dollars, together with other valuable property.

—The U. S. gunboat Pembina captures the schooner Joe Flanner, off Mobile.

May 25.—General Michael Corcoran cuts the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad.

—A party of Confederates cross the Cumberland river at Fishing Creek and Hartford, Ky., and after a brisk skirmish, are repulsed by a small Union force.

—Defeat and rout of the Confederates at SENATOBIA, Miss., by Colonel McCrellis, who pursues them south of the Tallahatchie river.

May 26.—The 17th Indiana Mounted Regiment, under the command of Colonel Wilder, returns to Murfreesboro' from an extended scout to McMinnville, McMinn Co., Tenn., having encountered Colonel Breckinridge's cavalry, 12 miles west of that place, routing the enemy, capturing a number of prisoners, burning tents and baggage, and driving them to within seven miles of the town.

—Colonel F. M. Cornyn leaves Corinth, Miss., with a strong cavalry force, for an expedition into Alabama.

—U. S. gunboat Cincinnati is disabled and sunk, while attempting to pass the Vicksburg batteries, 40 of her crew being killed, wounded, or drowned.

PORT HUDSON.

May 27.—Major-General Banks, having closely invested PORT HUDSON, Miss., orders an assault along his whole line, the columns being respectively under the command of Generals T. W. Sherman, Grover, Weitzel, Augur, and Emory; General Arnold commanding the artillery. General Weitzel captures a battery of six guns, and on the right, General Sherman, after desperate fighting, is driven back. The struggle on the centre was more successful, some advantages being gained in the capture of outer works, the principal fortifications remaining in possession of the enemy. Admiral Farragut assisted by bombarding the works from his gun and mortar-boats. Union loss, about 800 killed and wounded. Among the former, Colonels Daniel S. Cowles, Paine, and Clark; wounded, Brigadier-General T. W. Sherman, leg amputated, General Neal Dow, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smith. Enemy's loss not known. General Banks' reports of the 1st Louisiana Native Negro Regiment, which was placed in the front, that it "answered every expectation; no troops could be more determined or daring."

May 28.—Colonel D. R. CLENNEN'S RAID with the 8th Illinois Cavalry, returns from an eleven days' scout on the Rappahannock and Potomac, below Fredericksburg, having captured 500 horses and mules, burned 100 sloops, ferry-boats, and other craft, laden with contraband stores for Confederate

market, valued at \$1,000,000, and brought into camp 800 negroes, with much other personal property, and 111 Confederate prisoners, including several officers.

—Departure of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, Colored troops, for Hilton Head, S. C., being the first negro regiment dispatched from the Northern States.

—Severe skirmish near Doniphan, Mo., in which a large Confederate force defeats a small body of Union troops, under Major Lippert, of the 13th Illinois Cavalry. Union loss, 80 killed, wounded, and missing.

—Colonel Barton destroys Bluffton, S. C.
May 29.—Skirmish near THOROUGHFARE GAP, Va., between a detachment of the 1st Vermont Cavalry and a party of Stuart's Cavalry, in which the latter were routed.

—An expedition, under Brigadier-General Reed, returns to Lake Providence, La., after penetrating a considerable distance into Mississippi, where they captured a large quantity of Confederate stores, and 60 head of cattle.

May 30.—A train of 16 cars, from Alexandria, Va., with forage, is attacked near KETTLE RUN, and utterly demolished, two six-pound balls having struck the engine.

—Surprise of a Confederate camp near CARTHAGE, Tenn., by a portion of the 26th Ohio Regiment, who bring off 22 prisoners and 25 horses.

—Four U. S. gunboats take possession of the village of TAPPAHANNOCK, on the southern bank of the Rappahannock, destroying a large quantity of Confederate stores.

—An expedition into the Teché country returns to New Orleans, conveying 1500 head of cattle, 3120 mules, 5975 negroes, and 625 wagons.

May 31.—U. S. gunboat Alert, lying at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, takes fire, and the flames reaching her magazine, explode a shell, which sinks her immediately.

—Skirmish in LINCOLN COUNTY, Mo., in which the Union militia are defeated.

—Colonel Cornyn returns to Corinth, from Alabama, after an absence of five days, during which time he defeated Colonel Roddy's guerrillas at FLORENCE, burned seven cotton factories, with their machinery, flour-mills, foundries, wagons, &c., to the value of \$1,500,000, and destroyed a vast quantity of powder, ammunition, and arms.

JUNE.

June 1.—VICKSBURG.—The Confederate garrison shoot 300 horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them.

—GOVERNOR DAVID TOD, of Ohio, appears before the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield county, in obedience to his recognizance, to answer the charge filed against him by Dr. Edson B. Olds. The case is continued, by consent, until the next term of the Court.

—JAMES ISLAND.—Evacuation of James Island by the Confederates.

—CITY OF MEXICO.—A meeting of the Church party results in a commission to inform General Forey, that they are proud to become subjects of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

June 2.—MAJOR-GENERAL BURNSIDE prohibits the circulation of the New York World and Chicago Times in his department.

June 2.—WEST POINT, VA.—Evacuation of by the Union troops

—GENERAL BLAIR.—The expedition under returns to Vicksburg, having scoured the country from the Big Black to the Yazoo rivers, bringing with them large quantities of cattle, sheep, hogs, and hundreds of negroes.

—Explosion of a cartridge manufactory near Indianapolis. One person killed, and several wounded.

—PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Organization of the city government.

—SHIP AMAZONIAN captured and burnt by Confederate privateer Georgia.

June 3.—ADMIRAL FOOTE is ordered to relieve Admiral Dupont from the command of the South Atlantic squadron.

—COLONEL KILPATRICK returns from a successful raid through the region between the York and Rappahannock rivers.

—GENERAL BURNSIDE arrives at Lexington, Ky., en route for East Tennessee.

—COLONEL MONTGOMERY, of the 2d South Carolina Union regiment of colored troops, leaves Beaufort, S.C., and proceeding up the Coosaw river, effects a landing, and penetrates the country some 25 miles. Results of this raid,—1000 negroes added to the loyal colored regiments, and \$1,000,000 worth of property destroyed.

—SHIP TACONY, of PHILADELPHIA, captured by the Confederate privateer Florida, No. 2, formerly the Clarence H. Haldeman, of Baltimore, Maryland.

—CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER FLORIDA, No. 2, abandoned and burned, her commander, Lieutenant Reed, hoisting his flag upon the Tacony.

—MANILLA visited by a terrific earthquake, which lays half the city in ruins, killing 2000 of the inhabitants.

—JAPAN pays \$400,000 as indemnity for the murder of Mr. Richardson, but refuses to surrender the murderers.

June 4.—MURFREESBORO', TENN.—General Wheeler, commanding the Confederate cavalry, attacks the 2d Indiana Cavalry, and the 39th Indiana Infantry, on the Shelbyville road, near Murfreesboro', Tenn.; the rebels are repulsed with severe loss.

—FRANKLIN, TENN.—GENERAL BAIRD, of the 85th Indiana, is attacked at Franklin, Tenn., by four brigades of Confederate cavalry, who are ultimately driven off. —TRIUNE, TENN.—Simultaneously an attack is made on the Union forces at Triune, ending in the defeat of the Confederates, with the loss of 200 men and 400 horses.

—SARTORIA, MISS.—WIRT ADAMS, commanding a Confederate force, is defeated at Sartoria, Miss., by a Union force, under General Nathan Kimball, losing 100 men prisoners, and a number killed and wounded.

—YORKTOWN VA.—An expedition embarks at and proceeds to Walkertown, 20 miles above West Point, on the Mataponi river, where the troops land, and march to Aylett, at which point they destroy a large foundry, several mills, and a large quantity of grain.

—REVOLT AT PUERTO CABELLO.—The *Independiente*, of Caracas, of the 8th, says: "Considerable anxiety exists in the city, produced by the events at Laguayra and Puerto Cabello. It was known yesterday morning that the Governor of Carabobo had abandoned Valencia on the 4th, and gone to Puerto Cabello, where an insurrection had taken place, it is said, against the articles of

the peace, and in favor of the continuance of the war."

Later.—The telegraphic communication being interrupted, a post from Maiquetia announces the landing at Laguayra of Colonel A. Olive, with little more than 200 men, sustaining the *pronunciamento* of Puerto Cabello.

June 5.—SHIP TALISMAN, of New York, destroyed by Confederate privateer Alabama.

—DEEP RUN, VA.—General A. P. Howe, of the 6th Army Corps, 2d Division, encounters the Confederates at Deep Run. After a severe skirmish, the stream is crossed, and 150 Confederate sharpshooters, and six commissioned officers are made prisoners.

—STEAMER ISAAC SMITH captured in the Stono river, S.C., by the Confederates, is sunk by the U.S. blockaders, while attempting to run out of Charleston harbor.

—RAPPAHANNOCK.—GENERAL HOOKER orders Howe's Division to cross the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, on a reconnaissance to ascertain the strength of the enemy. The object is successfully accomplished, the troops holding their positions during the night, and returning safely the next morning. In the skirmishing which occurred during the movement, the Union losses were about 75 men killed and wounded; 96 prisoners were taken from the enemy.

—WARWICK RIVER, VA.—23 boats and one schooner are destroyed by a squadron of the 6th New York Cavalry, under Major Heall.

—QUINSANG, CHINA, captured by Major Gordon.

—MEXICO.—SAN LAZARS entered by the advance of the French army.

June 6.—CONFEDERATE GENERAL STUART holds a grand review of the forces under his command at Culpepper, Va., numbering from 12,000 to 15,000 men.

—VICKSBURG PRISONERS.—165 COMMISSIONED OFFICERS leave Indianapolis, Ind., for Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, O., and 2000 men for Fort Delaware.

—RAILROAD ACCIDENT near Nicholasville, Ky. The locomotive explodes, killing six and wounding 12 soldiers, belonging to the 35th and 21st Massachusetts, 7th Rhode Island, 21st New York, and 9th New Hampshire.

—GENERAL FOSTER receives instructions to place in close confinement all Confederate officers captured in his department.

—THE WHISTLING WIND (barque), from Philadelphia to New Orleans, with coal, is captured and burned by the Confederate privateer Coquette.

—THE SOUTHERN CROSS captured and burned by the Confederate privateer Florida.

June 7.—GENERAL Q. A. GILLMORE leaves New York for Port Royal on the steamship Ben Deford, to assume command of the Department of the South.

—ADMIRAL D. D. PORTER dispatches the U. S. gunboats Choctaw and Lexington to the assistance of the Union forces at Milliken's Bend, Mississippi river.

—THE A. H. PARTRIDGE (barque) is captured and burned by the Confederate privateer Coquette.

June 8.—MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA.—Confederate General McNeill, with 2500 troops, attack the 23d Iowa regiment and 575 colored soldiers at Milliken's Bend, La. After a most desperate engagement the enemy is repulsed, and

retires, leaving 125 dead on the field. The Union blacks suffered severely, losing over 100 killed in the fight, the Confederates refusing to take any of them prisoners of war. Union loss in the battle, 310 killed and wounded.

JUNE 9.—CONFEDERATE GENERAL FORREST, at five o'clock in the morning, with two batteries and 5000 cavalry, attack General Mitchell's cavalry division at Trilune, Tenn., but are repulsed, and pursued six miles, losing 101 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

GREAT CAVALRY BATTLE AT BEVERLY'S FORD.—GENERALS BUFORD and GREGG, with 8000 U. S. cavalry, and a brigade of infantry, cross the Rappahannock, between Beverly Ford and Culpepper Court House, and attack General Stuart's Confederate cavalry, under the immediate command of General Fitz Hugh Lee. The battle commencing at five o'clock A.M., lasts until three P.M., by which hour Stuart's whole command, numbering over 12,000 cavalry, and 16 field pieces, is driven back five miles on the left, and three on the right. The engagement was fought almost entirely with the sabre. Among the Union officers killed were Colonel B. F. Davis, 8th New York. Lieut.-Colonel Irvin, 10th New York; wounded, Colonel Wyndham, 1st New Jersey, Lieut.-Colonel Broderick, mortally, Major Morris, 6th Pennsylvania, taken prisoner, and since dead, Major Stillwire, 1st New Jersey, and other officers. Union loss, about 350 killed, wounded, and missing. Confederate loss, according to the Richmond press, 750 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The battle was the greatest cavalry achievement of the war, and for a time checked the advance of the Confederate forces into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

CAPTURE OF SPIES.—Colonel Lawrence William Autun, formerly Lawrence Williams, of the U. S. cavalry, and Lieutenant Dunlop, of the Confederate service, are arrested within the Union lines at Franklin, Tenn., where they assumed to be inspectors of the U. S. army, being dressed in full U. S. uniform, and bearing forged passes and orders, purporting to be from Adjutant-General Townsend, U.S.A., countersigned by General Rosecrans. A court-martial was convened immediately, and they were tried as spies, found guilty, sentenced, and hung.

THE MARY ELVIRA destroyed by the Confederate privateer Coquette.

PERSIA.—HERAT taken by the Affghans.

JUNE 10.—LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA.—A Confederate attack on is repulsed by the garrison.

ENGLISH STEAMER HAVELOCK, while attempting to run into the port of Charleston, destroyed by U.S. blockading fleet.

EXPLOSION AT FORT LYON, near Alexandria, Va. 8000 six-pound cartridges, and a large amount of small ammunition, are exploded, and 19 men are killed, and 15 injured.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MONONGAHELA.—GENERAL BROOKS, lately commanding a division in the 6th Army Corps, assigned to the command of this department.

CITY OF MEXICO entered by a triumphal procession of the French army, under General Forey.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS annexed to Greece.

LORD PALMERSTON proposes to submit the American difficulties to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians.

JUNE 11.—DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.—General D. N. Couch assigned to the command of

this department, with headquarters at Chambersburg, Pa.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.—GOVERNOR YATES adjourns the Legislature, upon an alleged failure of the two houses to agree.

POTOMAC.—Confederate cavalry cross the Potomac, dash into Poolesville, Md., burn a small camp, and retreat.

DARIEN, GA.—Colonel Montgomery, with a U.S. force, captures and burns Darien, Ga.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, assembled at Columbus, nominates C. L. Vallandigham as candidate for Governor.

ENGLISH STEAMER HERALD is sunken, off Charleston, by the blockading fleet, while attempting to enter the harbor.

THE ANTONICA and Raccoon run the blockade into Charleston.

CUBA.—The civil governor of this island suspended, and ordered to Spain.

PORT HUDSON.—A Confederate cavalry sally captures five companies of the 14th New York Cavalry, under Major Mulvey.

JUNE 12.—INDIANA.—Governor Oliver H. Morton warns the people of that State, by proclamation, against resisting U.S. officers in the performance of their duty, and enforcement of the militia law of the United States.

General Quincy A. Gillmore relieves General David Hunter, and assumes command in the Department of the South.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Governor Andrew G. Curtin issues a proclamation, calling upon the people of the State to rally for its defence against the invasion of the Confederates, under General Lee.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC commences its march towards Maryland and Pennsylvania.

THE CORABELLA destroyed by the Confederate privateer Tacony.

JUNE 13.—GUNBOAT SOMERSET, Lieutenant-Com. Crossman, enters Alligator Harbor, Fla., and destroys the Confederate salt works at that point.

STEAM SLOOP LACKAWANNA captures the blockade-running steamer Neptune.

SHIP GOOD HOPE burned by the privateer Georgia.

WINCHESTER, VA.

JUNE 14.—General Robert H. Milroy, commanding the Union forces at this place, is attacked by a vastly superior force, under General Ewell. Late in the afternoon, the outworks are carried, by the enemy, at a bayonet charge. A similar charge made upon the fort is repulsed with great slaughter. The enemy having almost entirely surrounded the town, General Milroy calls a council of officers, and it is decided to evacuate Winchester. The troops are safely withdrawn before daylight, but all the artillery and siege guns, together with 18 field pieces, 5500 muskets, and a large quantity of ammunition, &c., are left in possession of the enemy. Three miles and a half from the town, the retreating forces encounter a brigade of the enemy, charge them, are repulsed, and rapidly as possible, retreat to Harper's Ferry. The forces under General Milroy at Winchester numbered about 6500 men; of these, 1800 were killed, wounded, or captured. Confederate loss estimated at about 550.

MARTINSBURG, VA.—Confederate General Rhodes occupies Martinsburg, Va., capturing 150 men, several cannon, and a quantity of stores.

PORT HUDSON, second attack on.—General Paine's, Grover's, and Weitzel's divisions

form the assaulting columns, who, after a severe struggle, are repulsed, losing nearly 1000 men killed and wounded.

—SHIP **RED GAUNTLET** captured and burnt by Confederate privateer **Florida**.

—**HAGERSTOWN, MD.**, occupied by Confederate advance.

June 15.—**PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN**, announcing that the Confederates are threatening Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and calling for 10,000 militia from Maryland, 50,000 from Pennsylvania, 10,000 from West Virginia, and 30,000 from Ohio, for six months' service.

—**PENNSYLVANIA.**—Governor A. G. Curtin calls upon the people of the State, by proclamation, to enrol themselves for the public defence.

—**CHAMBERSBURG, PA.**, is entered by 1500 Confederate cavalry, under General Jenkins, who commit divers depredations and robberies upon the inhabitants of the town and vicinity.

—**GREENCASTLE, PA.**, occupied by a small body of Confederates.

—**ARMY OF THE POTOMAC**, on its march northward, reaches Bull Run.

—**GUNBOAT LACKAWANNA** captures the blockade-runner **Planter**.

June 16.—**RICHMOND, MISS.**—Colonel Ellet, commanding the U. S. Marine Brigade, attacks 3500 Confederates at this place, drives them from, takes possession of, and burns the houses.

—**HARPER'S FERRY, VA.**—Investment of by Confederates.

—SHIP **B. F. HOXIE**, loaded with silver, captured and burned by Confederate privateer **Florida**.

—**NEW YORK National Guard**, 7th, 8th, and 71st regiments, leave New York for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

June 17.—**RAID INTO INDIANA.**—200 Confederates cross the Ohio river near Mauckport, Ind., and reaching Corydon, the capital of Harrison county, they commit many outrages upon the stores and private citizens, and push on to Paoli and Orleans; at the latter place, their progress is checked by the Indiana Home Guards, who gather in large numbers to resist their progress. Finding themselves unable to reach the railroads which they designed destroying, they retreat to the Ohio river, where an armed steamer prevents their crossing, and the whole band is captured by the pursuing force.

—**CONFEDERATE IRON-CLAD RAM CHATTAHOOCHE**, six guns, is blown up at Chattahoochee, Fla., by the bursting of her boiler.

—**CAPTURE OF THE ATLANTA.**—U. S. MONITOR **WEEHAWKEN**, Captain John Rodgers, after a 15 minutes' engagement, disables the Confederate iron-clad ram **ATLANTA**, and effects her capture. Six shots were fired by the Weehawken, three of which penetrate the armor of the Atlanta. Several steamers from Savannah, crowded with ladies and gentlemen, accompanied the Atlanta to Warsaw Sound, anticipating an easy victory for the ram over the U. S. blockading fleet.

—**CAPTURE OF A TRAIN** on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A locomotive and 23 cars, with their contents, are captured and destroyed at Point of Rocks, Md., by a detachment of Confederate cavalry.

June 18.—**CHAMBERSBURG, PA.**, evacuated by the Confederate cavalry.

—**ALDIE, VA.**—General Kilpatrick, commanding a brigade of U. S. cavalry, encounters Fitz Hugh Lee's forces at Aldie, Va., and routs

him, after a severe fight, killing and wounding many, and taking 100 prisoners.

June 19.—**RAID INTO INDIANA.**—A body of guerrillas cross the Ohio river, and make a raid into Harrison County, Ind.

—**MCCONNELSBURG, PA.**, is plundered by a detachment from Rhodes' Confederate cavalry.

—SHIP **CONRAD** is captured, and turned into a privateer, by the Alabama.

—**LENNOX STATION, TENN.**—General Carter makes a raid on, and captures this place.

—**LOUISIANA** seeks, by a deputation of citizens, for readmission into the United States.

—Confederate steamer **Neptune** captured by the U. S. steamer **Lackawanna**.

June 20.—U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR **TONAWANDA** captures Confederate steamer **Planter**, with 600 bales of cotton; also, Anglo-Confederate steamer **Neptune**, from Havana, both vessels endeavoring to run the blockade at Mobile.

—**LA FOUCHE CROSSING, LA.**—The bridge attacked by four Confederate regiments, who are repulsed, with a loss of a Lieutenant-Colonel, 53 killed, 150 wounded and prisoners. Union loss, 24 killed and wounded.

—**FREDERICK, MD.**, occupied by Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart, with his cavalry.

—**THE ISAAC WEBB** and **L. A. Comber** are captured by the privateer **Tacony**.

—**MEXICO.**—The French, under Colonel Aymard, take possession of the silver mines at Real del Monte.

June 21.—**INVASION OF THE NORTH.**—Confederate General R. E. Lee issues General Order No. 72, prescribing regulations for procuring supplies in the North.

—**MIDDLEBURG, VA.**—Major-General Pleasanton, commanding the Union cavalry, engages the Confederate cavalry, and drives them beyond Middleburg, Va., a distance of eight miles, capturing two pieces of artillery, four caissons, and killing and wounding 100 men, Colonels Hampton and Williams being among the killed, Colonel Butler and General Fitz Hugh Lee being wounded.

—**THE PHILADELPHIA CITY TROOP**, under Cornet Randall, makes a reconnoissance in the South Mountain, Pa.

—U. S. GUNBOAT **SANTIAGO DE CUBA** captures the blockade-runner **Victory**.

—U. S. STEAMER **SAGAMORE** captures English schooner **Frolic**, loaded with cotton and turpentine, endeavoring to run the blockade, off the coast of Florida.

June 22.—**POTOMAC.**—CONFEDERATE GENERAL EWELL's corps crosses the river, and marches for Chambersburg.

—C. L. VALLANDIGHAM arrives at Nassau, N. P., in the Confederate steamer **Lady Davis**.

June 23.—**CHAMBERSBURG, PA.**, reoccupied by Confederate General Rhodes, the Union forces falling back from the town.

—**SANDERS' RAID.**—Colonel L. H. Sanders reaches Boston, Ky., on his return from an expedition into East Tennessee, where he destroyed many mills, saltpetre works, bridges, ammunition, stores, &c.

—**THIBODEAUX, LA.**, entered by U. S. troops.

—**BRASHEAR CITY, LA.**, occupied by Confederates.

June 24.—**DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA** constituted, and General B. F. Kelley placed in command.

—**SECOND ARMY CORPS.**—General W. S. Hancock succeeds in command General Darius N.

Couch, transferred to Department of the Susquehanna.

—ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND takes up line of march from Murfreesboro', Tenn.

—GUY'S GAP, TENN.—Skirmish between the division of General McCook, leading the advance, and a Confederate brigade. Union loss, 220 killed and wounded.

—LIBERTY GAP and Hanover Gap, Tenn.—Confederates driven from these Gaps. Loss to the Union forces of 250 killed and wounded.

—BEECH GROVE.—Colonel Wilder's Mounted Infantry drive the Confederate troops from this point, with heavy loss. Union loss, 50 men.

—THIBODEAUX, LA., evacuated by U. S. troops.

—SHELBYVILLE, TENN.—General Mitchell's cavalry gain a victory over Confederate forces at this point.

—SHIPPENSBURG, PA., occupied by the Confederates.

—SAN SALVADOR.—General Zavala, a partisan of Duenas, arrives at Sonsonate, with 400 men, when the town pronounces against Barrios.

June 25.—UNION RAID ON RICHMOND, VA.—Colonel S. P. Spear, of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, advances within six miles of Richmond, Va., the expedition destroying large quantities of grain and stores, and several bridges, besides tearing up railroads, and taking 150 prisoners. General William T. H. Fitz Hugh Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, of the Confederate service, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hargrave and seven commissioned officers, were among the number captured.

—VICKSBURG.—General McPherson's corps make an assault upon the works at, and capture one of the forts, after a terrific fight. Lieutenant-Colonel Melancthon Smith and Major Fisk are killed, and many wounded.

—LIBERTY GAP, TENN.—Confederate forces attack, and are repulsed at this point. Union loss, 45 killed, 100 wounded.

—CARLISLE, abandoned by General Knipe, is immediately occupied by the Confederate advance.

June 26.—GETTYSBURG, PA., occupied by General Early's division.

—GOVERNOR ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, issues a proclamation, calling for 60,000 men, to serve for three months, or the emergency caused by Lee's invasion.

—BEECH GROVE, TENN.—General Rousseau, by a flank movement, forces the enemy to abandon his fortifications.

—MANCHESTER, COFFEE COUNTY, TENN., entered by General J. J. Reynolds.

—SHELBYVILLE, TENN.—General Stanley, commanding the U. S. cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland, dashes into Shelbyville, Tenn., drives the Confederates from their fortifications, into and across Duck river, and captures 760 officers and privates, with a loss to his own force of 46 killed and wounded.

—TULLAHOMA.—Bragg's whole army in full retreat on Tullahoma.

—JAPAN.—The American merchant steamer Pembroke, sailing from Kanagawa for Shanghai, via the inland sea between Nippon and Sikok, is attacked in the strait of Simonoseki by a Japanese barque, and an armed brig. The Pembroke escapes at night. The Yedo Government disown the act, and state the attacking vessel belongs to the Prince of Negato, Island of Nippon.

June 27.—ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—General

George G. Meade assumes command of the Army of the Potomac.

—YORK, PA.—David Strong, Chief Burgess, and a committee of safety, surrender the town to the Confederate advance.

—WRIGHTSVILLE, PA.—Colonel Frick, commanding a regiment of Penn'a militia, encounters the Confederates moving on Wrightsville, opposite Columbia, Pa. After a sharp skirmish, Colonel Frick's forces retire across the Susquehanna, and fire the bridge, which is completely destroyed.

—U. S. REVENUE CUTTER CALES CUSHING boarded and captured by the Confederate privateer Archer, in the harbor of Portland, Maine. The crew of the Archer transfer themselves to the Cushing, and put to sea; but being pursued by steamers from Portland, and finding their efforts to escape unavailing, they fire the vessel, and take to their boats, which are all captured, the Cushing being blown up.

—DONALDSONVILLE, LA., assaulted by Confederate General Green, who is repulsed, after a severe fight, with a loss of 400 killed and wounded, and 120 prisoners.

—BALTIMORE CLUB HOUSE closed by General Schenck, on suspicion of being a rendezvous for treasonable meetings.

June 28.—SPORTING HILL, PA.—The 22d and 37th Regiments N.Y. Militia, and S. C. Perkin's section of Landis' Battery, encounter the Confederate advance at this point.

—SOUTH ANNA RIVER, VA.—Colonel S. P. Spear, of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, burns the bridge over this river.

—SHIP CITY OF BALTIMORE captured by Confederate privateer Georgia.

—NEW ORLEANS called upon by General Shepley, military governor of the city, to furnish a brigade to serve for 60 days in the defence of the city.

—PINOLA captured by the U. S. troops.

—DONALDSONVILLE, LA., is attacked by the Confederate forces. The U. S. gunboats Winona and Princess Royal aid the Union land forces, who repulse the Confederates. Confederate loss, officers, eight killed and four prisoners; men, 64 killed, 120 prisoners.

June 29.—GETTYSBURG, PA.—General Robert E. Lee orders the forces under Ewell, at Carlisle, and Early, at York, to fall back, and concentrate at Gettysburg, Pa., in consequence of the rapid pursuit of the Army of the Potomac, under General Meade.

—MC CONNELLSBURG, PA.—Imboden's guerrillas are driven from this town by Colonel Pierce's cavalry.

June 30.—DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.—General O. B. Wilcox issues General Order No. 5, against secret political societies in Indiana and Michigan.

—MANCHESTER, TENN.—Colonel Wilder's mounted riflemen return to, from an expedition to Hillsborough and Dechard, in the rear of Bragg's army. The expedition made the extraordinary march of 126 miles in two and a half days.

—COLUMBIA, TENN., occupied by Confederate troops.

—BALTIMORE put under martial law.

—CINCINNATI.—A meeting for city defence held. Major-General Burnside presides.

—COLUMBUS, O., prepares for defence.

—CARLISLE, PA., evacuated by the Confederate forces.

—HANOVER JUNCTION, PA., the scene of a

fiere cavalry engagement, lasting all day. Union force, 1800. Confederate force, 6000. Confederate force driven back at nightfall. Confederate losses, 75 killed and wounded, 60 prisoners. Union loss, 12 killed, 43 wounded.

—HANOVER AND YORK occupied by U.S. troops.

JULY.

July 1.—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, PA., COMMENCES. (See July 3d.)

—UNITED STATES.—The new postal law goes into operation.

—CARLISLE, PENN'A., occupied by Militia, under General W. F. Smith. Attacked by Confederate force under General Fitz Lee, who are repulsed.

—MILWAUKIE.—General Pope, from this point, demands troops to prevent the incursions of the Winnebago Indians, who are murdering and plundering in the Western part of the State.

—WHITE HOUSE, VA.—General Getty advances from this point to destroy the bridges over the South Anna river; meets the Confederates on the Pamunky, and is forced to retreat, with a loss of two killed and five wounded; returns to White House, after tearing up the railroad track for several miles.

—TULLAHOMA, TENN.—General Rosecrans telegraphs from this point: "General Thomas yesterday made a reconnaissance on two roads, and General McCook on one road, reporting the enemy in force at this place, with the addition of Buckner's division, which arrived Monday evening. On advancing this morning, it was found that the enemy had fled in haste last night, much demoralized, leaving strong fortifications, a small quantity of stores, and three siege guns, in our possession. They took the direction of Winchester, Tenn. General Thomas should be on their flank to-night. Generals Sheridan and Brannan marched into town at half-past eleven to-day, taking a few prisoners."

—NEWBERN, N.C.—The 3d New York cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, leave this point, destroy two miles of the railway at Warsaw, and five miles of the culverts and telegraph. At Kenansville, destroy an armory, large quantities of small arms, commissary and quartermasters' stores; return to Newbern with 150 animals, 30 prisoners, and followed in by 400 negroes.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

July 3.—GETTYSBURG, PA., county seat of Adams county, on the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 114 miles west of the former, and 36 miles south-west of Harrisburg, stands on elevated ground, in a fertile farming country. At this point the Union Army obtain a decisive victory, after three days of severe fighting.

The Union forces, under General George G. Meade, in chief command, consist of the following corps of the Army of the Potomac: 1st Corps, General John F. Reynolds, subsequently under General A. Doubleday; 2d Corps, General W. G. Hancock; 3d Corps, General D. E. Sickles; 5th Corps, General George Sykes; 6th Corps, General John Sedgwick; 11th Corps, General Oliver O. Howard; 12 Corps, General Henry W. Slocum; in all 60,000 men, and 200 guns.

The Confederate forces, under General Robert E. Lee, in chief command, consist of General Hill's corps, General Longstreet's, and General Ewell's, in all 90,000 men, and 200 guns.

First Day of the Battle.

July 1.—The battle begins at half-past nine A. M., between the 1st Corps of the Army of the Potomac, under Major-General John F. Reynolds, and Confederate General Hill's corps. At the beginning of the engagement General Reynolds was killed, and the chief command devolved on General Doubleday, until the arrival of General O. O. Howard, at half-past eleven A. M.

From ten to twelve o'clock the 1st Corps, numbering about 8000, successfully sustained on their right the attack of Confederate General Heath, with 10,000 men, and on their left the attack of Confederate General Pender, with another 10,000 men.

At one P. M. two divisions of the 11th Corps of the Army of the Potomac reinforced the 1st Corps, about giving way on the right, while the other division of the 11th Corps, under General Von Steinwehr, by order of General Howard, occupied Cemetery Hill heights, south of Gettysburg.

The left of the Union army was able, until three P. M., to resist the Confederate attack, and captured Confederate General Archer and 1500 men, attempting a flank movement.

The right suffered heavily, and during the alternate advances and retreats, lost at one time 1900 men (afterwards retaken), but in turn captured a Mississippi regiment of 800, which was sent to the rear.

At two P. M. Hill's corps, having been reinforced by Early's division of 9000 men, and pressing heavily on the right of the Union line of battle, the 1st Corps fell back through the south-west outskirts of the town; the 11th Corps falling back through the centre of the town, lost 2500 in prisoners. Previously, however, the heavy artillery had been removed to Cemetery Hill, and Von Steinwehr's division was so disposed as to support the retiring Union forces.

During the fight of the first day, lasting from half-past nine A. M. to four P. M., the Union loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, greatly exceeded that of the enemy. At the close of the fight, the Confederate army occupied Gettysburg.

Second Day of the Battle.

July 2.—At twelve midnight, the 12th Corps arrives, with General Slocum, upon whom devolves the chief command, until the arrival of General Meade, at one A. M. Next the 3d Corps, under Sickles, arrives, and at six A. M., the Reserve Artillery and the 2d Corps, under General Hancock. Two brigades of Pennsylvania Reserves, under General S. Wylie Crawford, attached to the 5th Corps, also arrived during the morning, the remainder of the 5th Corps, the 6th Corps, and Lockwood's Maryland Brigade, temporarily attached to the 12th Corps, coming up in the afternoon.

The Union line from the right to the left was formed in an irregular horse-shoe shape, as follows: 12th Corps, part of 1st Corps, under Wadsworth, 11th Corps, part of 1st Corps, under Doubleday, 2d Corps and 3d Corps. Later in the day, the 5th Corps was placed to the left of the 3d, and the 6th Corps was interposed between the 2d and 3d Corps. During the early part of the day, the Confederates kept perfectly quiet; but at twenty minutes past four P. M. began the battle of July 2d, by a terrific artillery fire, followed by an infantry attack on the Union left, which, after a severe struggle, fell back.

General Sickles was here severely wounded. The 2d and 5th filled the breach. The Confederates still pouring in, fighting furiously, the 12th Corps was ordered across from the extreme right; still, numerically, the Confederate force was vastly the superior. The 6th Corps, after a continuous march of 36 hours, now came up, and rushing in to the support of the 12th, drove the Confederates back. The right wing of the Union army was now immediately and furiously attacked, and the fighting was desperate until ten p.m., when the Confederates retired, leaving the Union troops upon the field.

Third Day of the Battle.

July 3.—At half-past four a.m., the Union forces renewed the engagement, opening fire upon the Confederates, who poured in heavy cannonading from their right-wing batteries.

For half an hour the cannonading did but little injury to the Union troops, when a sudden and impetuous attack was made by the Confederate infantry and sharpshooters upon the right wing, driving the Union front line and skirmishers back from their entrenchments. Quickly rallying, they regained their position, driving back their assailants, and taking a large number of prisoners. An entire cessation of hostilities, from eleven to one o'clock, followed. At one p.m., the Confederates again opened their batteries, and for an hour the cannonading from both sides was incessant, the Confederates repeatedly charging the Union lines, under cover of the artillery fire, but being as often repulsed. Until nearly five p.m., the ground was hotly contested, when the Confederate army fell back, leaving the Union forces masters of the field. The Confederate losses are reported to be as follows: killed, 5500; wounded, 21,000; prisoners, 13,621.

General Meade's official report sums up the result of the combat as follows: "The enemy were defeated, compelled to evacuate Pennsylvania and Maryland, and to withdraw from the Upper Shenandoah Valley. We captured three guns, 41 stand of colors, 13,621 prisoners, and 24,978 small-arms. We lost 2834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6643 missing. General Lee very carefully refrains from saying anything about his losses; but that they were very much larger than ours cannot be doubted."

—ABANDONED AND CAPTURED PROPERTY.—Secretary S. P. Chase issues a circular letter from the Treasury Department, regulating the treatment of *abandoned, captured, commercial, and confiscable* property in the insurrectionary region.

—PAROLED PRISONERS.—Secretary Stanton officially refuses to recognize *unauthorized* military paroles.

—ATHENS, GREECE.—A letter from this point states: "Party spirit and love of rule have at length divided the soldiers and citizens into two hostile bands, and in the streets and squares of the city blood has been flowing. For two days—July 1st and 2d—the battle was incessantly raging, and the sound of guns and cannon told us that the work of death was going on. To-day, through the intervention of the ministers of the three protecting Powers,—France, England, and Russia,—a truce of forty-eight hours was proclaimed."

VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN.

July 4.—VICKSBURG SURRENDERS to the United States forces, under Major-General U. S. Grant.

This city, a port of entry, and capital of Warren County, Miss., is situated on the Mississippi river, 400 miles above New Orleans, and 50 miles west of Jackson. The situation is elevated, and the ground uneven. It is the most important port on the river between Natchez and Memphis, and was strongly fortified by the Confederates. The history of the campaign may be briefly summed up as follows: Jan. 12, 1861.—The Governor of Mississippi sent artillery to fortify Vicksburg, and erected a series of forts, miles in extent. May 12, 1862.—The Union force opened the siege of the city. Flag-Officer Farragut demanding the surrender of the forts. June 7.—The Union fleet pass Vicksburg. June 8.—The Union gunboats silence the Confederate batteries at Grand Gulf. June 25.—General Grant assumed command of the troops threatening Mississippi. June 27.—Union gunboats shell Vicksburg, continuing the bombardment at intervals until July 15, when the rebel ram *Arkansas* ran by the fleet, and lay in front of the city. (This ram was destroyed later by the U. S. fleet.) July 24.—Admiral Farragut raises the naval siege. Dec. 22.—Grant's army organized into four army corps.—XIII. commanded by General McClernand; XV. by General Sherman; XVI. by General Hurlbut; XVII. by General McPherson. Dec. 29.—General Sherman advanced upon Vicksburg, on the north side, and was repulsed, with heavy loss. Jan. 2, 1863.—General Sherman retired from Vicksburg. Jan. 18.—The land forces were started from Napoleon and Memphis, and landed at Young's Point and Milliken's Bend, on the west side of the river, above Vicksburg. Feb. 2.—The Queen of the West ran the Vicksburg batteries. Feb. 4.—General Grant arrived, and assumed command of the land forces. Feb. 18.—The mortar-boats took up their position, and the bombardment of the city opened. March 14.—Admiral Farragut attacked Port Hudson, and succeeded in running the batteries to Warrenton, and communicating with the fleet above. Admiral Porter shortly afterward run some of his fleet down to the assistance of Admiral Farragut, and important naval operations commenced between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, cutting off the Confederate communications. March 25.—Two gunboats run past Vicksburg. April 17.—Fire opened from the Peninsula batteries. April 29.—Admiral Porter attacked Grand Gulf, to cover the landing of General Grant's troops. April 30.—General Grant, with three *corps d'armée*, crossed from the Louisiana side of the river to Bruinsburg, Miss., thus turning Grand Gulf. May 1, he engaged and defeated the enemy near Port Gibson, and on May 3d he again defeated them near Fourteen Mile Creek. General Grant then moved his forces by rapid marches towards the North, in order to separate the garrison of Vicksburg from the army of Johnston. This movement was followed by the battle of Raymond, May 12; of Jackson, May 14; of Champion's Hill, May 16; and Big Black Bridge, May 17; in all of which General Grant's army were signally victorious. May 20.—Vicksburg invested on all sides, the Union troops forming a semicircle, with both flanks resting on the river. May 21 and 22.—The Union forces assaulted the works, but were forced to retire, with heavy loss. May 23.—General Grant commenced the regular siege operations, while Admiral Porter bombarded the city day and night. July 3.—Generals Grant and Pemberton, commander of Vicksburg, had an

interview, which resulted in an unconditional surrender of the city to the United States forces on the following day.

General McPherson received the formal surrender. The terms allowed the Confederate forces to be paroled, the officers retaining their side-arms, horses, and personal property. At eleven o'clock A.M., the Union forces marched into the city, and at noon the United States flag floated over the batteries.

The paroled prisoners numbered 31,277, including 15 Generals, with the subordinate officers of their commands. The captures included 206 pieces of siege guns and light artillery, 6000 head of cattle, 1000 hogsheads of sugar, 380,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, 500 head of horses and mules, \$5,000,000 worth of clothing (Confederate prices), 60,000 stand of small-arms, and large supplies of molasses, salt, and bacon.

TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN.

July 4.—TENNESSEE is entirely evacuated by Confederate troops. On the 1st instant, the Union General McCook, at Estell Springs, faced the Confederate General Buckner, opposite the forks. The Union General Thomas faced the Confederates on the opposite bank of the river, the main body of the Confederates being in the vicinity of Winchester and Dechard. The Union General Crittenden took possession of the road from Dechard to Chattanooga. On the 2d, General McCook drove the Confederate force from the mouth of Rock Creek to Winchester. General Sheridan, with his force, engaging and driving the enemy from the south bank of the Elk river. General Thomas took possession of a ford on the Elk, while General Turchin, with a small brigade of cavalry, pushed from Hillsboro', on the Dechard road, and engaged a Confederate force near Morris Ferry. After a sharp conflict, General Mitchell arriving to aid the Union troops, they succeeded in forcing the passage of the river. On the 3d, General Sheridan crossed the Elk river, and supported by General J. C. Davis, pursued the Confederates to Cowan, when he found they had retreated across the mountains. The whole Union force arrived during the day, but the Confederates had made good their escape, without a general engagement. The campaign may be briefly summed up as follows: June 23.—The Union troops take Shelbyville, Tenn. June 27.—Union headquarters reached Manchester, Tenn., and were followed by the various divisions until the 29th. June 30.—The Union troops threaten Tullahoma. July 1.—Confederate troops evacuate Tullahoma. July 2 and 3.—Union troops in pursuit. July 4.—The Confederates retreat from Tennessee.

Union loss in the engagements, 1100. Prisoners captured by Union force, 1500.

GREEN RIVER BRIDGE.—Colonel Moore, of the 25th Michigan, repulses the Confederate force under Morgan, after a hard-fought battle. Losses, —Union, 6 killed, 23 wounded; Confederate, 50 killed, 200 wounded.

Alexander H. Stephens desires to confer with the U.S. Government. The following is the correspondence between Admiral Lee and Secretary Welles:—

“FORTRESS MONROE, July 4, 1863.

“From U.S. Steamer Minnesota—2.30 P.M.

“To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

“The following communication is just received from Mr. Stephens, who is on the flag-of-truce boat, anchored above. I shall inform Mr. Ste-

phens that I await your instructions before giving him an answer:—”

CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER “TORPEDO,”

In James River, 4th July, 1863.

SIR: As Military Commissioner, I am the bearer of a communication in writing from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. Hon. Robert Ould, Confederate States Agent of Exchange, accompanies me as secretary, for the purpose of delivering the communication in person, and conferring upon the subjects to which it relates. I desire to proceed directly to Washington City in the steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, of the Confederate Navy, no person being on board but the Hon. Mr. Ould, myself, and the boat's officers and crew.

Yours, very respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, United States Flag Ship “Minnesota,” Newport News.

“NAVY DEPARTMENT, 6th July, 1863.

“Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, Hampton Roads.

“The request of Alexander H. Stephens is inadmissible. The customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communication and conference between the United States and the Insurgents.

“GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.”

PORT ROYAL.—Admiral Dahlgren assumes command of the fleet besieging Charleston, S.C.

WILLIAMSPORT.—Union troops, under Major-General French, destroy the Confederate pontoon bridge over the Potomac at this point, capturing a lieutenant and 13 men.

ROCKY HILL STATION, on the Nashville road, attacked by 30 Confederate guerrillas, who burn the depot, fire into a down train, and advance toward Lebanon. Ten men of the 63d Indiana Volunteers meet and attack them, driving them back, with a loss of four killed.

HOLLY GAP held by the Union troops under General Smith.

BATTLE OF HELENA, ARK.

July 4.—HELENA, ARK., the capital of Phillips county, on the Mississippi river, 80 miles below Memphis, is the scene of a Union victory. General Prentiss telegraphs:—

“Major-General H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

“We encountered the enemy, 15,000 strong, under Generals Holmes, Price, Marmaduke, and others, on the morning of the 4th of July, and whipped them handsomely. We have captured 1000 prisoners, 1200 stand of arms, and two colors. Our total loss will not exceed 250. The enemy's losses are very severe, not less than 2500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

B. M. PRENTISS, Major-General.

JAPAN.—Intelligence from this point announces that the Japanese had paid the indemnity demanded by England.

The Mikadado had issued orders to expel all foreigners, and close the Japanese ports.

CRACOW.—A telegram from this point states: “The insurgent leader Winiewski has had a successful engagement with the Russians at Beresteczki, in Volhynia. The insurgent chief Wysocky is advancing into the interior. Churie-

linski has annihilated a company of Russian troops near Oikusz."

July 5.—MONTREY, VA.—General Kilpatrick captures a Confederate train at this point, taking 1876 prisoners, 179 of them commissioned officers.

—SMITHSBURG, VA.—General Kilpatrick defeats the Confederate cavalry under General Stuart at this point.

July 5.—BIG BLACK RIVER, MISS.—General Sherman defeats the Confederate force under General Johnston at this point, taking 2000 prisoners.

—NEWBERN.—The 1st Regiment North Carolina U. S. Volunteers return to this point from an expedition up the Pungo river, having captured two large Confederate schooners, heavily laden with supplies, which were lying at Wade's Point. The Union troops effected a midnight surprise, capturing a large number of prisoners, horses, cattle, and negroes, and several thousand bushels of corn.

—General Pleasanton occupies the mountain pass near Chambersburg.

—LEBANON, KY., attacked by 4000 Confederate troops, under Morgan. Colonel Hanson, commanding 400 Union troops at this point, after holding his position for seven hours, finally surrenders.

—JEDDO, JAPAN.—Notwithstanding the decree of expulsion against the foreigners, their position in Japan is relatively better than formerly.

Admiral Juarez has divided the defence of Yokohama with Admiral Kuper, and it has been arranged that, if it becomes necessary to fortify the place, the French and English artillery shall co-operate with that object.

On the 1st of July, an envoy from the Tycoon waited upon the French minister, and requested that some ships-of-war might be placed at the service of the Japanese Government, for the transport of troops to Kioto. This request could not be complied with, and it was arranged that merchant vessels should be employed.

On the following day the envoy had another interview, and the representatives of France and England proposed that the Tycoon should open the port of Hiogo and the town of Osacca, as evidence of the good will by which he declared himself to be animated, and as the only means of mitigating the serious consequences which the expulsion decree would occasion in Europe. The reply of the envoy was evasive.

The position of affairs is tranquil, and foreigners have no intention of leaving their establishments. Admiral Juarez has been reinforced by two French vessels, and Colonel Neale has written to China for reinforcements.

July 6.—MOBILE BAY.—The U. S. steamer De Soto captures the English schooner Lady Maria, with 103 bales of sea island cotton. The Lady Maria ran the blockade at St. Marks, Fla., July 5.

—General Stoneman assumes command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac.

—MEXICO.—General Ortega is Governor of Zacatecas.

July 7.—GREENCASTLE, PA., evacuated by the Confederate pickets, who withdraw toward Hagerstown.

—Captain Jones, 1st New York, and Lieutenant Irwin, 12th Pennsylvania, return from a raid on the Confederate supply train, having captured 100 wagons, 400 mules, three rifled twelve-pounders, 100 horses, and 648 prisoners. Union loss very small.

—NEWBERN.—The 31st New York Cavalry return to this point, after a successful raid into

North Carolina, having destroyed railways, commissary and quartermasters' stores, and arms, and captured 30 prisoners, 150 animals, and 400 negroes.

July 7.—BRIDGEPORT.—The Confederate troops under General Bragg retreat across the Tennessee river at this point, destroying the bridge.

—CUMBERLAND, KY.—Union troops, under Colonel Jacobs, obtain a victory over a portion of Morgan's Confederate guerrillas at this point.

—WILLIAMSPORT, MD.—Union troops obtain a victory at this point.

—NATCHEZ.—Eight steamers, from Vicksburg, having 1200 soldiers on board, commanded by General Ransom, arrive at this point. Capture five Confederate officers, and a battery of nine guns. Marching nine miles back into the country, they capture 247 boxes of ammunition, and nine more guns. Returning to Natchez, they capture 5000 head of Texas cattle, and 4000 hogsheads of sugar.

—Two U. S. steamers—the Alice Dean and J. S. McComb—are captured by Confederate privateers.

—SAN LUIS POTOSI.—Juarez, the Mexican leader, establishes his seat of government at this point.

PORT HUDSON SURRENDERS.

July 8.—PORT HUDSON, LA., on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 25 miles above Baton Rouge. This stronghold of the Confederates surrenders unconditionally to the United States forces. General Banks commanding the Union forces, General Gardner the Confederate. General Banks' official report is as follows:—

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that with this post there fell into our hands over 5500 prisoners, including one Major-General and one Brigadier-General, 20 pieces of heavy artillery, five complete batteries, number 31 pieces of field artillery, a good supply of projectiles for light and heavy guns, 44,800 pounds of cannon powder, 5000 stand of arms, and 150,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, beside a small amount of stores of various kinds. We captured, also, two steamers, one of which is very valuable. They will be of great service at this time.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General Commanding.

To General H. W. HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief, Washington, D.C.

—LOUISVILLE.—Citizens meet to provide for the defence of the city, all males between 18 and 45 being called upon, under the penalty of being sent North, if they refuse.

—The brig W. B. Nash is captured and burned by the Confederate privateer Florida.

—HAGERSTOWN, MD.—The Confederate cavalry force, under Stuart, engage the Union force, under General Kilpatrick, at this point, and are defeated and driven back.

—CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Vienna papers of to-day publish a telegram from Constantinople, confirming the news of the outbreak of a revolution in Georgia (the Russian Province in Asia).

Prince Cholkoff, with 200 soldiers, has been murdered near the citadel of Zalatai.

July 9.—HELENA.—Confederates retreat from this point.

—CORYDON, IND., captured by Confederate troops, under Morgan. Union forces fall back.

July 9.—The Governor of Indiana calls for 50,000 men for State defence.

— WHITE HOUSE evacuated by the Union force.

— The Union forces march into Port Hudson.

July 10.—MORRIS ISLAND, in Charleston harbor, attacked; batteries at lower end carried by Union forces, and a secure foothold gained for operations against Fort Sumter.

— SALEM, IND., captured by the Confederates, who take 500 of the guards prisoners, and same day evacuate the town.

— SHARPSBURG, MD.—A sharp engagement at this point results in the defeat of the Confederate force, who are driven back toward Williamsport. The Union force destroys the pontoon-bridge over the Potomac at Williamsport.

— LOUISVILLE declared under martial law.

— The War Department receives the thirty-one flags captured by the Union forces at Gettysburg.

— MEXICO.—The act of the proclamation of the Empire takes place. The Council of Notables, previously convoked, declare that the form of government which through them the country chose is the Empire, and proclaims Emperor Archduke Maximilian, of Austria. In case he should not accept, it begs of the Emperor of the French to select the person to fill the throne.

July 11.—RIENZ.—Information being received by the Union force at Cairo that a Confederate force would encamp within three miles of this point, intending to attack Camp Davis, detachments of the 6th Illinois and 6th Ohio Cavalry are sent forward, who surprise and capture the whole Confederate force, taking over 300 prisoners.

— HAGERSTOWN occupied by Confederate forces.

— HAGERSTOWN road the scene of a sharp cavalry skirmish, in which the Union forces drive the Confederates across Antietam Creek, retiring on discovering a Confederate force at Funkstown.

— JACKSON, MISS.—A company of Union cavalry escorting a foraging-train near this point learn from a negro where Jefferson Davis's library is secreted, and capture it, with an immense private correspondence.

— VIENNA, IND.—The Confederate guerrillas under Morgan make a raid at this point, burning the railroad-depot and bridge.

— VERNON, IND.—Morgan's Confederate forces demand the surrender of this town. Colonel Burkham, commanding the Union forces stationed here, refuses to surrender. Morgan retreats before the advance of the Union troops sent from the town, losing 19 men.

July 12.—Hagerstown, Md., occupied by Union forces after a slight engagement.

July 13.—REBEL DEPREDACTIONS.—General Geo. G. Meade issues an order announcing the punishment to be inflicted in case of depredations committed by citizens or rebel soldiers in disguise.

— VENICE, OHIO.—Morgan's Confederate guerrillas cross the Big Miami at this point, burning the bridge.

— CINCINNATI, COVINGTON, and NEWPORT put under martial law by General Burnside.

— HARRISON, OHIO, occupied by Confederate troops under General Morgan.

— YAZOO CITY captured by a united naval and military attack, commanded by Lieutenant John G. Walker and Major-General Frank J. Herron. Confederate loss, 6 guns, a gunboat, large quantities of stores, and 500 prisoners.

July 13.—WILLIAMSPORT, MD.—The Confederate army cross the Potomac into Virginia at this point during the night.

— WILLIAMSTON, on the Roanoke River, bombarded by 4 Union gunboats, and the Confederate force driven inland.

— JAPAN.—The French Government despatch-steamers Kienchaug attacked, by order of the Prince of Nagato, by armed vessels and shore-batteries, but escapes without serious injury. The United States corvette Wyoming leaves the port of Kanagawa in pursuit of the vessels which attacked the American steamer Pembroke on the 26th of June.

— NEW YORK.—A terrible riot to resist the draft breaks out in this city. The head-quarters of the provost-marshal are burned, the draft-slips destroyed, other buildings fired, telegraph-wires cut, railroad-tracks torn up, policemen badly injured, soldiers mobbed, private houses sacked, the Colored Orphan Asylum sacked and burned, and Commissioner Kennedy badly injured.

July 14.—CHATTANOOGA.—The Confederate force under General Bragg retreat from this point.

— WILLIAMSPORT, MD.—The rear-guard of the Confederate army cross the Potomac into Virginia at this point.

— WILLIAMSPORT entered by a portion of General Pleasanton's Union cavalry, who capture a number of Confederates.

— FALLING WATERS, VA., occupied by Union cavalry, who overtake and capture a brigade of infantry 1500 strong, 2 guns, 2 caissons, 2 battle-flags, and a large number of small arms.

— PORT POWHATAN, on the James River, captured by Admiral Lee.

— NEW YORK.—The riot continues, labor is suspended in factories, railroad-travel arrested, Mayor Opdyke's house attacked, citizens stoned and beaten, Colonel O'Brien murdered, the police and military vainly endeavoring to disperse the mob.

July 15.—JACKSON, MISS.—A portion of the Union troops under General Parke make an advance at this point; they are met by a legion of Confederate troops from South Carolina, whom they defeat, killing 300.

— HICKMAN, KY., entered and pillaged by a force of Confederate cavalry.

— NEW YORK.—The riot still raging.

— MEXICO.—The French forces leave Paichuca and Mineral del Monte by the road called Guajalote.

— JAPAN.—The English ship Medusa, bound from Nagasaki to Kanagawa by the island passage, attacked by the same forts and vessels which attacked the Pembroke (June 26): 4 men of the Medusa killed, and 6 wounded; the vessel much injured. The French flag-ship Semiramis, with the admiral on board, starts for the scene of action.

— PORTSMOUTH, N.H.—A riot breaking out, is promptly suppressed.

— BOSTON, MASS.—A mob endeavoring to seize the arsenal, are fired into by the military, charged upon, and dispersed: 5 persons killed, and no further attempt at rioting made.

— TROY, N.Y.—Rioting all day at this point; is quelled toward evening.

July 16.—JACKSON, MISS., evacuated by the Confederates and entered by the Union forces.

— GENERAL RANSOM captures 5000 head of cattle, a number of prisoners, 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition, and destroys 265,000 rounds, besides artillery-ammunition, in Louisiana.

July 16.—**ELK CREEK, ARK.**, 50 miles south of Fort Gibson, the scene of a Union victory. General Blunt marched the Union troops 50 miles in 24 hours, and attacks General Cooper's Confederate force at this point. General Blunt has 2400 men and 12 guns; General Cooper, 5000 men. Two Confederate guns are dismounted, and 10,000 pounds of flour and salt captured by the Union troops. Losses—Union, 10 killed, 30 wounded; Confederate, 60 killed, 24 wounded, 100 prisoners.

July 17.—**THE DRAFT.**—Provost-Marshal General J. B. Fry orders the district provost-marshals to proceed with the draft in New England and the Middle States by aid of the military.

—**CORINTH** occupied by the advance of General Hurlbut's Union forces.

—**Two Union expeditions**—one up the Red River and one to Natchez—make large captures, —a steamer, 15,000 Enfield rifles, 6000 head of cattle, a number of cannon, and several thousand rounds of ammunition.

—**OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.**—The steamer Imperial arrives at New Orleans from St. Louis, opening again the trade of the Mississippi River.

—**NEW YORK.**—Quiet restored and business resumed. Large military forces on duty on the 16th having charged upon the rioters and killed many of them, and the arrival of a large force of the New York militia subduing the insurgents, the 17th finds the city quiet, a large military force on duty, and order prevailing. Lives lost during the riot, about 100; property destroyed, several millions.

July 18.—**FORT WAGNER.**—Morris Island assaulted by a column of General Gillmore's forces, under General George C. Strong; after gaining one angle of the fort and holding it for about an hour, the assaulting party is repulsed, with severe loss.

—**MOBILE BAY.**—The United States steamer De Soto captures the Confederate steamers James Battle and William Bagley off this coast.

—**HONEY SPRINGS, INDIAN TER.**—General Blunt, with 1500 cavalry and an equal number of infantry, engage General Cooper, with 6000 Confederate troops, at this point. After a severe contest, the Confederates are completely routed, losing 3 pieces of artillery, 75 stand of small arms, and \$250,000 worth of stores and other property. Losses—Union, 9 killed, 50 wounded, Confederate, 50 killed, 75 wounded, 65 prisoners.

—**DEPARTMENTS OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.**—General John G. Foster assumes command of the Department of Virginia in addition to that of North Carolina.

—**YEDDO** the scene of a destructive conflagration.

—**Mexico.**—The French forces arrive at Tncallingo. Nunez replaced by General Artega in the Cabinet of Juarez.

July 19.—**THE DRAFT.**—By order of Provost-Marshal General Fry, men of African descent accepted only as substitutes for each other.

—**COOLEYVILLE.**—The Confederate force under General Morgan attempt to cross the Ohio River near this point, but are driven back by a Union gunboat, losing 150 men killed and drowned, their artillery, and 1000 prisoners.

—**JACKSON, TENN.**—Two companies of the Confederate force, with an ammunition-train, are captured by the Union troops at this point.

—A large side-wheel steamer, attempting to run the Union blockade at Charleston, S.C., is chased, headed off, driven upon the shoals,

fired upon, and wrecked by the United States steamers Canandaigua and Catskill.

July 19.—**BUCHAREST.**—A telegram from this point states that Wiederzicki had defeated 800 Russians near Lubartow, and that Chrezepecki gained a victory over 500 Russians near Sobota.

July 20.—**POMEROY.**—Basil Duke, with a portion of Morgan's command, captured by the Union forces near this point.

—**GEIGER'S CREEK.**—Morgan's force surrender to General Shackleford, but Morgan himself, with a small squad of men, makes his escape.

—A Corps of Engineers ordered to organize at the Polytechnic College, Pennsylvania, to serve for three years or the war, to be ready in 60 days.

—**CARACAS, VENEZUELA.**—General Paez resigns the Government, and General Falcon is chosen President.

—**JAPAN.**—The American steamer Wyoming arrives at Kanagawa from a trip to punish the Daimio, whose vessels and forts fired on the Pembroke. [The Wyoming reported that she had done her work well, having blown up the Japanese steamer Sarsfield, silenced nearly all the neighboring forts, and as having left the Japanese steamer Laneck in a sinking condition. The Wyoming received 20 shots and had 5 men killed and 6 wounded, when she deemed it prudent to proceed to Kanagawa.]

July 21.—**FLORIDA.**—The United States gunboat Sagamore captures the English schooner Frolic, with a cargo of cotton and turpentine, off this coast.

—**NASHVILLE, TENN.**, made a depot of supplies for the Department of the Cumberland.

July 22.—**COLORADO TROOPS.**—General John G. Foster orders the recruitment of colored troops and the impressment of colored laborers in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

—**ROANOKE ISLAND** apportioned among the families of negro soldiers by order of Gen. Foster.

—**CHESTER GAP** entered by Confederate troops under General Hill. Union troops attack him, but are driven back. General Longstreet's command join General Hill's.

—**ROCKY MOUNT, N.C.**—A Union force from Newbern destroy the bridge over the Tar River at this point, burning two steamers, one half-finished iron-clad, and a large amount of public stores.

—**BRASHEAR CITY, LA.**, captured by Union troops.

—**MEXICO.**—President Juarez addresses a note to the Governments of the friendly Powers, reciting the acts of the French invaders, and protesting against the establishment of the Empire.

July 23.—**EAGLESFORD**, 18 miles below Zanesville. General Morgan with Confederate troops and artillery cross the Muskingum River at this point, pursued by the 86th Ohio Regiment and militia.

—**MÁNASSAS GAP, VA.**—Gen. Spinola's brigade meet the Confederate troops at this point, and drive back a greatly superior force at the bayonet's point, beyond Front Royal. General Spinola wounded. Union loss, 30 killed and 80 wounded.

—**WYTHEVILLE, VA.**, captured by the Union troops under Cols. Tolland and Powell, after a severe struggle. Col. Tolland killed, Col. Powell severely wounded and taken prisoner. The city destroyed and evacuated by the Union troops, who march to Fayetteville, taking 2 pieces of artillery and 700 stands of arms. Losses—Union killed

and wounded, 65; Confederate killed, 75; prisoners, 120.

July 23.—NEW MEXICO.—General Carleton, in command of the Department of New Mexico, orders a national salute to be fired in commemoration of the signal victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg.

July 24.—JAPAN.—The British steamer *Semiramis* returns to Kanagawa, and reports having arrived on the 20th in Semousepi Straits.

The British steamer *Tancredi* received the fire from the Japanese batteries, which with the forts were bombarded for three hours. 153 British troops then landed, who destroyed the forts, batteries, and the town, spiked the guns, blew up the powder-magazine, and burned the village.

July 25.—Union cavalry hold the line of the Rappahannock from Kelly's Ford to Waterloo.

—The United States gunboat *Iroquois* captures the Confederate steamers *Merrimac* and *Lizzie*, running the blockade at Wilmington, loaded with cotton, tobacco, and turpentine.

—**WARSAW.**—The national Government orders a forced loan of 21,000,000 Polish florins.

July 26.—GENERAL MORGAN with the remainder of his force (800) surrender to General Shackleford.

July 27.—LEXINGTON, TENN.—The Union forces under Colonel Hatch, sent out to prevent Confederate drafting in West Tennessee, engage the Confederates at this point, defeating them, and taking 28 prisoners and 2 cannons.

July 28.—RICHMOND, KY.—Union forces at this point attacked by a large Confederate troop, and, after severe fighting, are driven back to within 5 miles of Lexington.

—**LEXINGTON, KY.**—Martial law proclaimed, and all males between 18 and 45 ordered to report for duty.

—**CAVALRY BUREAU** ordered to be formed by Secretary Stanton. General George Stoneman appointed Chief.

—**THE DRAFT.**—Drafted men improperly enrolled ordered to be discharged, and their places directed to be filled from the fifty per cent. addition to the quota.

—**FORT CANBY, N.M.**—Colonel Kit Carson with a portion of the 1st New Mexican Regiment defeats the Navajoe Indians at this point. Indian loss, 13 killed, 20 wounded, and many prisoners.

July 29.—EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.—General Innis N. Palmer ordered in command of.

—**PARIS, KY.**—Union force at this point attacked by Confederate troops under General Pegram. After two hours' fighting, the Confederate troops are repulsed with heavy loss.

—**NEW INLET, N.C.**—British steamer *Banshee* captured by a Union gunboat at this point.

—**COLOMBIA.**—The revolutionary party under General Flores attack General Lamas near Salto, the forces being nearly equal. At the first charge Lamas's cavalry flees, and his infantry are overpowered.

July 30.—COLORED SOLDIERS.—President Lincoln issues a proclamation ordering retaliation for every United States soldier killed in violation of the laws of war or enslaved.

—**WINCHESTER, KY.**—Union victory at this point, over 2000 Confederate troops.

July 31.—PARIS, KY.—Union victory at this point.

—**STANFORD, KY.** attacked by 500 Confederate troops and captured. Recaptured by Union cavalry, and the Confederate force retreat.

—**NEW ORLEANS.**—Commercial intercourse between the loyal Western States and New Orleans

is authorized on giving bonds; while trade at intermediate places continues, as heretofore, by special permit under the regulations of the Treasury Department.

July 31.—AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria, in an autograph letter, invites all the sovereigns of the Germanic Confederation, and syndics of free cities, to personally meet in assembly and discuss the question of reorganization of the German Confederation suitably to the requirements of the age.

AUGUST.

August 1.—FOURTH ARMY CORPS discontinued.

—**SEVENTH ARMY CORPS** discontinued, and troops composing it transferred to 18th Army Corps.

—**CULPEPPER, VA.**—GENERAL BUFORD's cavalry, artillery, and a supporting infantry force, having crossed the Rappahannock at the railroad station, meet and engage the Confederate troops at this point, and, after a fierce contest, withdraw at nightfall to a strong position east of Brandy Station.

—**ALDIE, VA.**—29 sutler-wagons, captured by Moseby's Confederate guerrillas, are recaptured by the Union troops at this point, after a sharp skirmish.

—**WARSAW.**—The national Government addresses a Proclamation to the Polish nation, rejecting any compromise not based upon the independence of Poland, with a restoration of the boundaries of 1782.

August 3.—SMITH'S ISLAND, CHESAPEAKE BAY, attacked by Confederates, and the lighthouse robbed and destroyed.

—**SPEAR'S EXPEDITION.**—News received at this point of a cavalry and artillery expedition under Colonel Spear, which crossed the Chowan River at Newbern, and proceeded to Jackson, where the Confederate troops were strongly posted. The Union forces charged and drove the Confederates back, capturing 70 prisoners, 60 bales of cotton, and 100 horses.

—**GOVERNOR SEYMOUR**, of New York, writes to President Lincoln, requesting a suspension of the draft for troops in that State.

August 5.—CENTRAL AMERICA.—News received that the Guatemala forces have taken Santa Anna, and that the whole department has pronounced against the usurper Barrios. In Honduras, Generals Crena and Medina, of the Guatemala forces, with 1400 men, routed the Honduras troops, 800 strong. On their retreat the Honduras forces were reinforced by General Lucio Alvarado. They rallied, attacked the Guatemalians, routed them, and retired to Tegucigalpa.

August 6.—The ship *Francis B. Cutting* captured by the Confederate privateer *Florida*, and bonded.

—**FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.**—Moseby's Confederate guerrillas capture 8 sutlers' wagons at this point.

—**Day of National Thanksgiving** in all the loyal States.

August 7.—PRESIDENT LINCOLN declines suspending the draft for troops in New York.

—The following despatch received:—

“MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN.

“TO MAJOR-GENERAL HALBECK, *General-in-Chief*:—

“The following despatch from General Sibley, dated August 7, is just received:—

“We had three desperate engagements with

2200 Sioux warriors, in each of which they were routed, and finally driven across the Missouri, with the loss of all their subsistence, &c. Our loss was small, while at least 150 of the savages were killed and wounded. 46 bodies have been found.

"H. H. SIBLEY, *Brigadier-General.*"

"General Sully marched from Fort Pierre for the Big Bend of the Missouri on the 20th of July, with 1200 cavalry, and will doubtless intercept the flying Sioux.

"Little Crow, the principal chief and instigator of the Indian hostilities, has been killed, and his son captured. Indian hostilities east of the Missouri River may be considered at an end.

"JOHN POPE, *Major-General.*"

August 8.—TROOPS ON TRANSPORTS ordered to be organized, and transportation regulated by general order.

—POLAND.—Colonel Kryk, commanding the insurgents, attacks a Russian column consisting of 1000 infantry, 50 Cossacks, and 2 pieces of cannon (which were escorting treasure), at Zyrzyw, and defeats them. The Russians lose 181 killed, 132 wounded, and 150 prisoners, with 500 rifles, 2 pieces of cannon, and 140,000 roubles. The Polish force consisted of 1500 riflemen, 600 scythemen, and 250 horsemen, of whom the riflemen alone were engaged.

—TAMPICO, MEXICO, entered by the French troops. A few days previous, the town of Minatitlan was occupied by the French troops.

—The United States gunboat Sagamore captures the following prizes: Sloop Clara Augusta, from Nassau, with gin; schooner Southern Rights, from Nassau, rum and dry goods; schooner Shot, from Green Turtle Key, rum and groceries; schooner Ann, from Nassau, in ballast.

August 10.—FREED COLORED PEOPLE.—General U. S. Grant establishes camps for unemployed people of color.

August 11.—ACCOTINK CREEK.—Moseby's Confederate guerrillas capture 12 sutlers' wagons beyond this point.

August 12.—STAMBOUL.—The Sultan's seraglio, the old palace of Turkey, is entirely destroyed by fire.

August 13.—FREED COLORED PEOPLE.—General A. E. Burnside regulates the employment and subsistence of impressed negro laborers.

August 15.—REBEL DEPREDACTIONS.—General W. S. Rosecrans issues an order holding the citizens in the Department of the Cumberland responsible for guerrilla warfare.

—PINESVILLE, MISSOURI.—Col. Coffee, with Confederate troops, attack Colonel Catherwood's Union force at this point. Coffee is completely routed, losing 65 in killed and wounded, a large number of prisoners, and all his ammunition, wagons, commissary stores, arms, and horses.

—POOLSVILLE, MARYLAND.—A Confederate cavalry-captain at this point captures the telegraph operator and all his instruments.

—Mexico.—News received to this date, to the effect that Miramon had been appointed by General Forey commander of the Mexican forces. The Triumvirate had notified the representatives of foreign Governments that a legal Government has been provided for Mexico, and they had been requested to recognize the Triumvirate as constituting such Government. The United States and Central American ministers replied that they must recognize the Juarez Government until further instructions from their Governments.

August 16.—The Union gunboat Rhode Island captures the Confederate steamer Cronstadt.

—The United States steamer De Soto captures the Confederate blockade-runner Alice Vivian, one night out from Mobile, with 575 bales of cotton and a large quantity of turpentine.

August 17.—DISCHARGED PRISONERS.—Secretary Stanton regulates the discharge of prisoners of war on taking the oath of allegiance.

—The United States steamer De Soto captures the Confederate steamer Nita, two days out from Havana, with a valuable cargo of quartermaster's stores.

—GRANADA, MISS.—An expedition of Union troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips drive the Confederate troops from this point with heavy loss; destroy 57 locomotives, 400 cars, depot-buildings, machine and blacksmith's shops, and a large quantity of ordnance and commissary stores, capturing 50 railroad-men, and other prisoners.

—The Union shore and naval batteries open the bombardment upon Fort Sumter. Fort Wagner is silenced by the Union iron-clads.

—The steamship Asia brings news that the three Powers, England, France, and Austria, agree to send a common note to Russia. The Vienna & Warsaw Railroad seized for the transportation of troops.

—FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.—The Germanic Congress assembles at this city. The King of Prussia declines the invitation to attend.

—The Emperor Napoleon revokes General Forey's confiscation of the property of the Mexicans who have borne arms against the French, and likewise the prohibition to export specie and bullion from Mexico. He also orders that after the 25th of August the French admiral blockade the Mexican coast from Campeachy to a point ten leagues south of Matamoras.

August 18.—SEIZURE OF GOODS under authority of the War Department regulated.

—PORTSMOUTH, VA.—A Union expedition, under Colonel Onderdonk, returns to this point after a successful raid into North Carolina, having passed through Edenton and opened the communications, and visited Pasquotank and Hertford. While midway between the latter places, they were attacked by guerrillas, whom they routed, driving them into Dismal Swamp, killing 30, and capturing 90 horses and several head of cattle.

—SAN DOMINGO.—A severe battle occurs between the Spaniards and the Dominicans, the former 600, the latter 1100 strong. The battle ends in the total defeat of the Spaniards, only 60 of them escaping to the Haytian frontier.

August 20.—LAWRENCE, KANSAS, invaded by a band of Confederate guerrillas under Quantrell, who, in the night, burn the town, plundering and murdering the citizens. A guard of the invaders surround the town and shoot down every citizen trying to escape. 180 citizens and 25 negroes murdered, others wounded or injured in the burning buildings.

—CHARLESTON.—The Union General Gillmore notifies General Beauregard that if the forts are not surrendered in 24 hours the city will be shelled.

—Drafting, resumed in New York City, proceeds without disturbance.

—SAN DOMINGO.—A battle near Santiago between the Spaniards and the Dominicans, the former 200 strong. The troops (Spanish) at Moca, La Vega, Macoris, Savaneta, Guayubin, and Monto Cristo, driven from their fortifications and the works destroyed.

August 21.—**CHARLESTON.**—Gen. Gillmore throws 15 shells, charged with Greek fire, into this city.

—**CHATTANOOGA.**—The advance of the Army of the Cumberland open fire upon this city.

—**SALVADOR.**—All communication cut off between this city and the port of Libertad, Barrios being completely surrounded.

August 22.—**FORT SUMTER** completely demolished. General Beauregard sends a flag-of-truce boat, with an urgent protest, denouncing the Greek fire, and asking more time to remove non-combatants from the city.

—**SOUTH AMERICA.**—The steamer Bogota brings the following news. The differences between the Argentine Republics and the Oriental Government have been amicably arranged. Chili and Bolivia are also likely to settle their troubles in a friendly manner.

In Ecuador, active measures are being taken to meet the contingency of a war with the United States of Colombia. The militia have been called out, and recruiting is going on briskly.

August 23.—**CHARLESTON.**—Gen. Gillmore again demands the surrender of the city, allows the foreign consuls to depart, and renews the bombardment.

—**SHELL MOUND, TENN.**—General Wilder destroys the railroad-bridge at this point, severing communication between the right and left wings of the Confederate army.

—**GEN. BLUNT**, having crossed the Arkansas River, offers battle to the Confederate force under Generals Steele and Cooper, who, after a show of resistance, retreat. In the pursuit the Union forces capture and destroy the commissary train.

August 24.—**FREDRICKSBURG.**—A Confederate cavalry force under Fitz-Hugh Lee cross the Rappahannock below this point, and are driven back by Union troops.

August 25.—**POCAHONTAS, ARK.**—Union force at this point routs several bands of guerrillas, capturing 100 prisoners.

—**BROWNSVILLE, ARK.**, threatened by Union force under Generals Steele and Davidson. The Confederates evacuate the town after a sharp engagement. Union force pursues the retreating Confederates.

August 26.—Union gunboat Satellite and tug-boat Reliance captured by Confederate force near the mouth of the Rappahannock River.

—**BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.**—Union cavalry from Williamsburg, Va., carry the Confederate rifle-pits at this point. The Confederate force crosses the river, tearing down the bridge.

August 27.—**BAYOU METOIR.**—The Union troops under General Davidson carry the Confederate intrenchments at this point, after a sharp engagement. The Confederate force retreat across the river, destroying the bridge, and take up a strong position in the woods.

August 28.—Mail-carriers of the Army of the Potomac attacked by Confederate guerrillas, robbed, 1 killed and 4 captured.

—**ST. LOUIS.**—Three distinct shocks of an earthquake felt.

August 29.—Five deserters from the Army of the Potomac shot.

—**WARSAW.**—The national Government having issued a decree forbidding the exercise of censorship at this place, the Chief Censor, M. Tobiac Zecreauzki, tenders his resignation.

—A Polish village burned by the Russians, all the inhabitants sent to Siberia, and all the estates confiscated, in punishment for the execution of a Russian spy.

August 30.—**HUTTONSVILLE, VA.**—General Averill reports the return to this point of a Union expedition sent into the neighboring counties; also a battle of two days' duration at Rocky Gap, near White Sulphur Springs, the Union forces withdrawing from the attack in good order, having lost 100 men. 30 prisoners and a large amount of horses and cattle brought in.

—The Army of the Cumberland cross the Tennessee River at four points. 35 Confederate pickets captured opposite Stevenson, a large force captured at Shell Mound, and a camp on Falling Waters.

—The Union gunboat Champion is attacked on the Mississippi, while convoying the Julia loaded with troops. 500 guerrillas open fire on both boats. The Julia passes on, while the Champion engages and disperses the guerrillas.

—**HAKODADI, JAPAN.**—News from this point states that the British fleet was repulsed from Kagosima, where it went to demand from Prince Satsuma the surrender of Richardson's murderers. Seven vessels were engaged, including two frigates. The British lost 13 killed and 50 wounded. The Japanese ammunition was of a superior quality. The forts mounted 93 guns and mortars. The ships were 450 yards from the forts, and it was wonderful that they were not all sunk.

The Prince Satsuma had bought United States guns and ammunition, including four 150-pounders and some 13-inch-shell guns. Without a land force Admiral Kuper could do nothing further, and, as Satsuma evinced no desire to negotiate, the fleet left for Yoku-hama to refit.

August 31.—**FLORIDA.**—The United States bark Gem of the Sea captures the sloop Richard, loaded with cotton, off this coast.

—**VANDALIA, ILL.**—An attempt is made by 400 disloyal citizens, near this place, to rescue deserters from the United States Army arrested by cavalry sent in pursuit of them. The troops defeat the attacking party.

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 1.—**FORT SMITH** captured by the Union forces under Colonel Cloud.

—The Union forces under General Kilpatrick destroy the captured gunboats Reliance and Satellite below Port Royal.

—**GENERAL GILLMORE** captures 75 Confederate soldiers in the rifle-pits in front of Fort Wagner.

—The Germanic Congress concludes its sitting.

—Confederates defeated at Devil's Backbone, Arkansas.

Sept. 2.—**BROWNSVILLE, ARK.**—General Steele's Union forces arrive at this point.

—**KINGSTON, TENN.**, captured by the Union troops.

Sept. 4.—**MOBILE.**—A bread-riot breaks out at this point among the soldiers' wives.

Sept. 5.—**WHITE STONE HILLS.**—General Sully's command defeats the Indians at this point, after a three days' engagement, having engaged them on the 3d, 200 miles from Fort Pierre, D. T., driving them from their position, and pursuing and routing them on the 4th and 5th. Losses—National, 61 killed and wounded; Indians, killed, 300; prisoners, 300.

—**MOORFIELD, VA.**—Major Stephen's Union forces at this point attacked by 1200 men under Imboden. Union forces fall back, without loss, on Cumberland, Md.

Sept. 6.—MORRIS ISLAND (Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg) evacuated by the Confederate forces. Union forces under General Gillmore capture 75 men and 19 heavy guns. The guns of the Union troops cover the city and harbor of Charleston.

—**SAN DOMINGO**.—Port au Platte bombarded by two Spanish frigates and entirely destroyed, many of the inhabitants being killed.

Sept. 8.—BATH, VA., attacked by 250 Confederates, who are repulsed by the Union troops, and retreat.

—Confederates retreat from Chattanooga.

Sept. 9.—CHATTANOOGA occupied by the Union forces, General Crittenden commanding the advance. General Wood is put in command of the place. Union troops capture 2 steamboats, 1 horse-boat, and 30 pontoons.

—**CUMBERLAND GAP**.—The Confederates, with 2000 men and 14 pieces of artillery, surrender to the Union forces under General Shackleford, without firing a gun. Union troops occupy the Gap.

—**DARDANELLE, ARK.**—Col. Cloud attacks Colonel Stirman, with 1000 Confederates, at this point, defeating them and capturing their camp and commissary stores.

—**TILFORD, EASTERN TENNESSEE**, surrenders to the Confederate forces. 300 Union prisoners taken.

Sept. 10.—LITTLE ROCK, ARK., occupied by the Union forces under General Steele.

—**CHATTANOOGA**.—General Rosecrans enters the city, Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, celebrating mass in the cathedral.

—**KNOXVILLE** occupied by Union forces under General Burnside.

Sept. 12.—The Union steamer Princess Royal captures the blockade-runner Flying Scud, loaded with cotton.

—**NEW ORLEANS**.—The expedition from the 19th Army Corps, sent to occupy Sabine Pass, returns unsuccessful. Two Union steamers destroyed.

—The King of the Greeks signs the agreement relating to the succession to the Danish throne. By this document King George renounces his right of succession in favor of his younger brother and his heirs.

—**Sept. 13.—NEW YORK CITY**.—General John A. Dix officially thanks the troops quartered in the city during the draft-riots.

—**CULPEPPER** occupied by the 2d Army Corps.

—The Union Army of the Potomac begin to cross the Rappahannock into Virginia.

Sept. 15.—DOVER LANDING.—The steamer Marcella boarded and plundered by Confederate guerrillas, and the soldiers of the 5th Missouri, returning home on furlough, taken inland to the woods and shot; the boat burned.

—**FORTS WAGNER AND GREGG**.—General Quincy A. Gillmore congratulates his troops and the navy forces on the capture of these forts and on the destruction of Fort Sumter.

—**PRESIDENT LINCOLN** issues a proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

Sept. 18.—CORPS D'AFRIQUE.—Instructors detailed for this corps.

Sept. 19.—COLONEL CLOUD, with 500 Union troops and 1 battery, attack 2000 Confederates in a strongly fortified position between Perryville and Fort Smith, and defeat and rout them.

—**HELSINGFORS**.—The Emperor of Russia opens the Diet of Finland.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Sept. 20.—CHICKAMAUGA CREEK, near Chattanooga, the scene of a battle resulting in the partial defeat, for the time, of the Union forces. On the 19th, at 11 A.M., the Confederate forces attacked the lines of General Rosecrans, but, after severe fighting, were repulsed. At 2 P.M. a second attack was made by the Confederates, and until six o'clock the battle raged furiously, the Union troops still holding their ground. On the 20th, the Union line was resting on the left on Lafayette and the east side of Rossville, while the right was on a ridge of hills and log works thrown up during the night. The engagement was resumed at 9 A.M. by an attempt of the Confederate forces to carry the left and front of the Union line. They were repulsed again and again. Throughout the entire day the battle raged with fury, General Thomas's wing, though heavily pressed, alone holding its position. At night the Union forces fell back upon Chattanooga. Union losses—killed, 1641; wounded and brought in, 9262; missing, 4185. 955 officers killed, wounded, and missing; 36 pieces of artillery also lost. [For particulars, see page 470.]

—**ST. DOMINGO**.—The Dominican authorities at the city of St. Jago send a despatch to President Geffard at Port-au-Prince, to the effect that the Dominicans propose to annex themselves to Geffard's Government.

—The Russian fleet arrive in New York harbor.

Sept. 22.—ROCKVILLE, MD.—A Confederate force cross into Maryland four miles from this point, and are engaged by 1100 Union troops, who defeat and rout them.

—**WILMINGTON, N.C.**—The United States gunboat Connecticut captures the British steamer Juno off this coast.

—**MADISON COURT-HOUSE** occupied by Union troops. Thoroughfare Mountain occupied by United States Signal Corps.

Sept. 25.—Mosely's Confederate guerrillas make a descent upon the Orange & Alexandria Railroad near Fairfax, tearing up the track, cutting the telegraph, and partially destroying the bridge.

Sept. 27.—SAN SALVADOR.—Generals Carrera and Barrios hold an interview under the flag of the United States minister.

Sept. 28.—COURT OF INQUIRY directed to be convened to report on the conduct of Generals A. McD. McCook and T. T. Crittenden, on Sept. 19 and 20, at the battle of Chickamauga.

—**DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF**.—General N. P. Banks orders the enforcement of the Enrollment Act in New Orleans.

—**20TH AND 21ST ARMY CORPS** consolidated, and called 4th Army Corps, to be commanded by Major-General Gordon Granger.

—**McMINNVILLE** attacked by Confederate forces, who are repulsed with a heavy loss in prisoners.

Sept. 29.—Mason, the Confederate commissioner to England, leaves London.

—News received of a Confederate raid upon the Union vessels on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Schooner Ireland (Davis), and schooner John J. Houseman (Pearsall), plundered, taken out to sea, and set adrift. Schooner Alexandria plundered and run on a sand-bar. Government schooner Alliance (value, \$30,000) captured. All the crews put on board the Alliance, and carried off as prisoners.

few days before the attack, Col. Clayton, with 350 men and 4 pieces of artillery, made a circuitous route, marching 90 miles in 33 hours, and succeeded in surprising and completely routing Col. Dobbin's Confederate cavalry brigade at Tulip, capturing one stand of colors, all the camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster and commissary stores, medicines, transportation, &c.

Oct. 26.—**SAN SALVADOR** evacuated by Gen. Barrios, and occupied by the Guatemalians.

Oct. 27.—**BROWN'S FERRY, TENN.**—A detachment under General W. F. Smith float 50 pontoons down the river to this point, surprising and driving the Confederates from the ridge on the south side of the Tennessee River, and opening communication with Bridgeport.

—Gen. Hazen's brigade attack the Confederate forces on Lookout Mountain, and drive them back. Union loss, 5 killed and 15 wounded.

—**DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE.**—Gen. W. T. Sherman appointed to command.

—**15TH ARMY CORPS.**—Gen. John A. Logan appointed to command.

—**TASCO,** 90 miles west from Mexico City, garrisoned by French and Mexican troops, is captured by guerrillas, and 300 prisoners taken.

—**JAPAN.**—News received that Admiral Kuper's fleet had arrived at Kagosima. The negotiations failing to obtain the satisfaction demanded, Kuper besieged the city and levelled it to the ground. He then set fire to Prince Satsuma's three steamers, and returned to Yokohama.

—**GREECE.**—News received that the Parliament of the Ionian Islands have resolved, by a vote of 33 to 3, that England's protectorate shall cease immediately upon the Senate being dissolved, and that the Ionian Islands shall be annexed to Greece.

—**RUSSIA AND POLAND.**—News received that two divisions of infantry are ordered to Poland, and several batteries, as reinforcements to the Russian troops already there.

The Black Sea flotilla is being fully equipped.

The Czarinsky Band near Lublin has been completely destroyed.

The Hotel de Ville at Warsaw had been set on fire by incendiaries, and consumed.

All officials of Polish descent have been replaced by Russians.

Russia has commenced detaching certain parts of Poland from Poland.

—**BROWN'S FERRY, TENN.**—Gen. Hooker's (Union) force at this point attacked at midnight, and a severe battle ensued, lasting until four o'clock A.M. The Confederates repulsed in every attack, and driven from every position. The victory opens the steamboat communications of the Union forces.

Oct. 28.—**LOOKOUT VALLEY.**—Flanking and capture of Lookout Valley, and part of the mountain, by General Hooker's command.

—**THE DRAFT.**—Capt. Robert Nugent, 13th U.S. Infantry, relieved as Assistant Provost-Marshal in New York, and Gen. Wm. Hays appointed in his place.

—**DENMARK.**—The Danish Government orders a large body of troops to be massed on the southern frontier of Schleswig.

—**INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND.**—News received from these points that the Punjab has been invaded by 7000 men, headed by the sons of Dost Mohammed, who are thought to be merely the vanguard of a large force. British troops have been sent against them, and other precautions taken to insure their overthrow.

All the British troops in Australia have gone over to New Zealand, and volunteers would follow, to put the native insurrectionists down.

Oct. 29.—**BARQUE SAXON** captured by the U.S. gunboat Vanderbilt off the west coast of Africa, 400 miles north of the Cape of Good Hope. She had a contraband cargo on board.

—**TOLANDA, MISS.**—The 1st Union Alabama Cavalry, sent to destroy railroad communications near Tolanda, are surrounded by a superior force and captured.

Oct. 30.—**LEIPER'S FERRY, TENN.**—Union forces attempting to cross at this point are driven back, with a loss of 1 killed, 1 wounded, and 10 prisoners.

—**SEÑOR ROMERO,** from Mexico, with full powers as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Juarez Government, is received at the State Department, Washington.

Oct. 31.—**FORT SUMTER.**—Heavy cannonade renewed upon the ruins of the fort by General Gillmore's batteries.

—**BANKS'S** Texas expedition lands at Brazos.

—**WARRENTON.**—Union pickets at this point attacked by a squad of Confederate cavalry, who are repulsed.

—**QUITO.**—News received from this point that the Ecuadorian Congress had authorized the Government to declare war against Mosquera. Gen. Flores (Ecuadorian) is reported on the frontier with 5000 men, and Mosquera is said to be at Pasto or Ipiales (on the frontier, with a force of 3000).

—**ATHENS, GREECE.**—The new King of Greece arrives here.

NOVEMBER.

Nov. 1.—**CINCINNATI.**—A plot discovered implicating persons in this city, Columbus, Covington, and Newport, in conspiring to release the Confederate prisoners at Camp Chase, and overthrow the State Government.

—**WASHINGTON, N.C.**—Confederate picket station attacked by a small body of cavalry under Lieutenant Nicoll. Confederate loss, 5 killed, 3 prisoners. Lieutenant Nicoll, killed.

Nov. 2.—**MAYFIELD, KY.**—2 trains of cars at this point captured and destroyed by Confederate guerrillas.

Nov. 3.—**COLLIERSVILLE, TENN.**—The Union force guarding the Memphis & Charleston Railroad at Colliersville attacked by Confederates, who are repulsed with a loss of 14 prisoners.

—**TECHE COUNTRY.**—The advance of General Washburn's Union forces attacked and driven in. Confederates immediately attacked and defeated, losing 100 killed and 200 prisoners. Union loss, 40.

—**LAWRENCEBURG, TENN.**—Major Fitz-Gibbon, of the 13th Michigan Cavalry, with 120 men, meets at this point the combined Confederate forces of Cook, Kirk, Williams, and Scott, numbering 400 cavalry. After a severe hand-to-hand fight, the Confederates are defeated, and retreat, losing 8 killed, 7 wounded, and 24 prisoners. Union loss, 3 wounded.

—Union troops capture General Bragg's forage train and guard, sent up the Lookout Valley, in front of his position.

Nov. 4.—**TEXAS EXPEDITION.**—Fort Brown evacuated by the Confederate troops. [The expedition to the Rio Grande, under Generals Banks and Dana, landed on Brazos Island on the 31st of October, the inhabitants deserting and leaving them masters of the pass. On Tuesday, November 3, the last of the expedition had come up with

the Union gunboats Monongahela and Owasco, and a transport with troops was sent as a reconnaissance to the mouth of the Rio Grande, to land a force on the Texan shore. Four of the boats capsized, and 9 men were drowned.]

Nov. 4.—SPAIN.—The Spanish Cortes opened.

Nov. 5.—POLAND.—The Grand Duke Constantine relieved from his functions as Governor of Poland.

FRANCE.—The Emperor Napoleon opens the session of the Legislative Chambers.

MOTLEY'S FORD, TENN.—General Sanders communicates the following:—

"MARYSVILLE, TENN.

"Lieut.-Colonel Adams has just returned from the Little Tennessee, with 40 prisoners, and 4 commissioned officers, all captured at Motley's Ford. Colonel Adams got near the river just as a regiment was crossing. He charged, and drove them in where, he says, 40 or 50 were killed or drowned while crossing."

POINT ISABEL, TEXAS, occupied by Union forces.

MILL POINT, VA.—Union troops, under General Averill, drive the Confederates from their position here, with trifling loss on each side.

Nov. 6.—TEXAS EXPEDITION.—The 94th Illinois Infantry, Colonel McNulta, and the 13th Maine Infantry, Colonel Hasseltine, march upon and occupy Brownsville and Fort Brown, Texas.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS regulated by General Order.

ROGERSVILLE, TENN.—Union force at this point defeated by the Confederates, losing 4 batteries, 530 men killed, wounded, and prisoners, and 36 wagons.

DROOP MOUNTAIN, VA.—Union troops, under General Averill, defeat and rout a Confederate force in strong position at this point.

Nov. 7.—LEWISBURG, VA.—General Duffie captures the Confederate camp, tents, knapsacks, &c., 1 caisson, and 100 head of cattle, at this point. Joined by General Averill, the combined forces pursue the Confederates from Droop Mountain, completely routing them, capturing their guns, colors, dead, wounded, and other prisoners.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION AND KELLY'S FORD, VA.—Confederate forces stationed at these points are defeated, with heavy loss, by the advance corps of the Union army. Union loss, 400 killed and wounded. Confederate loss, 7 guns, 4 caissons, 9 colors, 2000 stand of arms, and 1826 prisoners.

Nov. 8.—The advance of the Union Army of the Potomac cross the Rappahannock.

STEVENSBURG, VA.—Union cavalry, under General Kilpatrick, defeat a Confederate cavalry force at this point, capturing their pontoon-bridge.

CULPEPPER, VA.—A sharp skirmish between the Confederates and the advance of the Army of the Potomac results in the retreat of the former to their intrenchments behind the Rapidan.

Nov. 9.—SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.—General Buford's Union cavalry make a reconnaissance to Culpepper, defeating the Confederates in a sharp skirmish at Sulphur Springs.

Nov. 10.—Colonel Upton presents the flags captured at Rappahannock Station to General Meade. The following General Order is read after the flag-presentation:—

{ "HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Nov. 9, 1863.

"GENERAL ORDERS No. 101.—The commanding general congratulates the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock in the

face of the enemy, compelling him to withdraw to his intrenchments behind the Rapidan. To Major-General Sedgwick and the officers and men of the 5th and 6th Corps participating in the attack, particularly to the storming-party under Brigadier-General Russell, his thanks are due,—the gallantry displayed in the assault on the enemy's intrenched position of Rappahannock Station resulting in the capture of 4 guns, 2000 small arms, 8 battle-flags, 1 bridge-train, and 1600 prisoners. To Major-General French, and the officers and men of the 3d Corps engaged, particularly to the leading column, commanded by Colonel De Trobriand, his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the crossing at Kelly's Ford, and the seizure of the enemy's intrenchments and the capture of over 400 prisoners. The commanding general takes great pleasure in announcing to the army that the President has expressed his satisfaction with its recent operations.

"By command of Major-General MEADE.

"S. WILLIAMS, A.A.G."

Nov. 10.—WILMINGTON, N.C.—The Union gunboat Houqua captured the Confederate steamer Ella, running the blockade at this point.

Nov. 11.—PLOT TO LIBERATE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

"WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11, Midnight.

"To the Mayor of Buffalo:

"The British Minister, Lord Lyons, has to-night officially notified the Government that, from telegraphic information received from the Governor-General of Canada, there is reason to believe that there is a plot on foot by persons who have found an asylum in Canada to invade the United States, and destroy the city of Buffalo; that they propose to take possession of some of the steamboats on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson's Island, set free the prisoners of war confined there, and proceed with them to Buffalo. This Government will employ all means in its power to suppress any hostile attack from Canada; but, as other towns and cities on the shores of the lakes are exposed to the same dangers, it is deemed proper to communicate this information to you, in order that any precautions which the circumstances of the case will permit may be taken.

"The Governor-General suggests that the steamboats or other vessels giving cause for suspicion by the number or character of the persons on board shall be arrested. You will please acknowledge receipt of this telegram, and communicate to this Department any information you may now or hereafter have on this subject.

"EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

Nov. 12.—MARYSVILLE, TENN.—Union force at this point surprised and captured by Confederates.

Nov. 14.—LOUDON, TENN.—Longstreet's Confederate advance across the Tennessee is held in check by the Union troops under Burnside, and driven back.

Nov. 15.—LENOIR, TENN.—During the night of the 14th, the Confederates cross the Tennessee in force, and on the morning of the 15th the Union troops retreat to Lenoir, in good order, though skirmishing heavily.

TEXAS EXPEDITION.—Corpus Christi, Texas, captured by the Union forces under Generals Banks and Dana.

Union reconnaissance at Morton's, Racoon, and Summerville Fords, Va., draw the fire of the Confederates, which is returned. A sally from the Confederate works is driven back. Losses light on both sides.

Nov. 18.—The Union army in Tennessee, after sharp skirmishing, fall back upon Knoxville.

Nov. 17.—**KNOXVILLE.**—The Union line of battle is formed around the city, and, the Confederate force advancing, heavy skirmishing is kept up all day, the Confederates retiring at nightfall to their line on the Lenoir road.

—The camp of the 125th Illinois Regiment shelled by the Confederates. The Rev. Mr. Saunders, chaplain of the regiment, killed. Confederate force driven off by the 2d Minnesota Battery.

—**TEXAS EXPEDITION.**—The Federal forces under General Banks advance to Aransas Pass, Texas, taking possession of it and Aransas City and Bay, capturing some prisoners and sustaining no loss.

—**CHARLESTON, S.C.**—General Gillmore throws a number of shells into the city.

Nov. 18.—**KNOXVILLE.**—The heavy skirmishing of the 17th continued.

—**NEW CREEK, VA.**—General Averill returns to this point. At or near Covington, he encountered and dispersed a portion of Imboden's command on their way to reinforce Echolls. He captured 25 prisoners in this skirmish.

—**HARPER'S FERRY, VA.**—Colonel Boyd and a body of Union cavalry return to this point, having been up the valley to near New Market, fighting Gillmore and White's commands at Mount Jackson, bringing in 27 prisoners, 2 commissioned officers, 90 head of cattle, 3 four-horse teams, besides 30 tents and all the horses and equipage of the prisoners. He destroyed a number of tents and a quantity of salt. The men helped themselves to a wagon-load of tobacco, about 500 pounds. Union loss, 2 men killed, 3 men wounded, and 3 men missing.

—**GERMANIA FORD, VA.**—A field reconnoissance by 200 Confederate cavalry results in the capture and wounding of several of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry on picket near the ford. The 18th, retiring before the furious charge of the Confederates, falls back upon the infantry pickets of the 2d Corps, and, thus strengthened, drives the Confederates again across the river.

—**ALEXANDRIA, LA.**—General Kirby Smith orders the evacuation of Alexandria, La., in the fear of being ultimately flanked by an advancing Federal force.

—**LOUISIANA.**—Colonel Henry W. Allen is declared to have been elected Governor of the State of Louisiana by the Confederate authorities.

—Opening of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad.

Nov. 19.—**GETTYSBURG.**—The National Cemetery for the burial of the soldiers who fell at this point in July, 1863, is consecrated. President Lincoln is present, and the ceremonies are attended by a vast concourse of the authorities and people from every loyal State.

—**KNOXVILLE, TENN.**—A line of rifle-pits, thrown up by the Confederates during the night, open upon the city. A Confederate battery shelling the city is silenced by the Union fire.

Nov. 20.—**KNOXVILLE.**—A desultory fire opens the day. Near dusk the Confederates open a new battery of 6 pieces, and throw a few shells. The Union soldiers make a sortie, burning a house on the London road, and driving the Confederates from their rifle-pits.

—**LOUISIANA.**—A body of Federal cavalry sent out on the Abbeville and Vermillionville roads, in Western Louisiana, surprise and capture

the 6th Texas Confederate Cavalry Regiment, Colonel Bagly, about a mile in the rear of Camp Pratt. The entire regiment was taken, with the exception of about 25 absentees.

Nov. 21.—The British steamer *Banshee*, from Nassau, captured by the United States transport *Fulton*.

Nov. 22.—**MAJOR BURROUGHS**, a notorious Confederate guerrilla leader, captured in Currituck county, North Carolina.

—**LIEUTENANT GROGAN**, a Confederate staff officer, arrives in Richmond, having made his escape from prison on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie.

Nov. 23.—**UNION PRISONERS.**—700 Union prisoners removed from Richmond to Danville, Va.

BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA.

Nov. 23.—The Union forces under Generals Granger, Palmer, and Howard advance in front of the fortifications, driving in the Confederate pickets and carrying the first line of rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Citico Creek, and capturing 109 prisoners. Union loss, 111. The Union troops drive the Confederates from Lookout Mountain, and take Missionary Ridge. General Grant's victory complete and decisive, General Bragg's Confederate forces retreating in confusion during the night of the 24th, deserting every position. The Union loss was about 4000, and that of the enemy 6000 prisoners, 42 guns, 6000 small arms, and a large train, besides his killed and wounded. This victory separated Bragg from Longstreet, compelling the latter to raise the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 1. [For other information, see p. 471.]

Nov. 26.—**CHICKAMAUGA STATION** occupied by the Union forces, who capture 500 prisoners, 4 guns, and a number of pontoons. The bridge partially burned by the retreating Confederates. General Sherman's forces cross the Chickamauga.

—The Union Army of the Potomac cross the Rapidan.

—**KNOXVILLE** partially destroyed by fire. Confederate troops called to join General Bragg's force at Dalton.

—**BRANDY STATION, VA.**—Moseby's Confederate guerrillas capture a train at this point, burning 19 wagons, and capturing 15, with 139 mules.

—Thanksgiving-Day in all the loyal States.

—**ACROSS THE RAPIDAN.**—General Gregg's Union cavalry meet the Confederate cavalry across the Rapidan, and drive them back with a loss of 250. General French engages Ewell's Confederate corps, and captures 900, losing heavily, but holding his position.

Nov. 27.—The Confederates retire to within 2 miles of Orange Court-House. This day skirmishing opened briskly, with considerable artillery fighting along our whole line up to 1 p.m., when it became very severe on both sides, and so continued until dark.

—**CLEVELAND, TENN.**—Skirmish at this point results in the defeat of the Confederates.

—The United States blockading schooner "Two Sisters" captures the blockade-running schooner "Maria Alberta" off Bayport, Fla.

—**SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.**—6 shells thrown into Charleston from the Federal batteries on Morris Island destroy 2 buildings and mortally wound a lady.

—**MORGAN'S ESCAPE.**—Major-General John Morgan and 6 of his staff, Captains Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon, Haines, Hockersmith, and McGee, make their escape at night from the Columbus, O., State

Penitentiary, by digging through the floor of the cells in which they were confined, and passing out of a sewer.

Nov. 27.—**A CONFEDERATE MAIL** found on the captured steamer *Corsica*, in New York harbor, by the Customs officers.

—**CHATTANOOGA.**—General Grant announces that his victory over the Confederate army has been most complete, and the enemy is totally routed, leaving guns, wagons, caissons, and many prisoners in our hands.

—**MINE RUN, VA.**—A serious affair takes place near Mine Run, in Orange county, Va., between the advance forces of General Meade and those of General Lee, in which the latter are driven back and worsted. The corps of Generals Sykes and Sedgwick were engaged mostly with the Confederate corps of General A. P. Hill.

Nov. 28.—**WASHINGTON, N.C.**—Captains Graham and West surprise a Confederate camp near Washington, N.C., capturing 100 prisoners, &c.

—**THE LOYAL CHEROKEES** offer their services to General McNeil, through their representative chieftain, Captain Christy.

—**IRON-CLAD DICTATOR.**—An attempt to launch this vessel at New York failed, as the vessel could not be moved from the ways.

Nov. 29.—**THE GUNBOAT KANAWHA** captures the schooner *Winona* as a prize off Mobile Bay.

—**SIEGE OF KNOXVILLE.**—Confederates under General Longstreet assault Fort Saunders, near Knoxville, and are repulsed with heavy loss, about 900, including killed and wounded, besides a number of prisoners. The Confederate Colonel Thomas, commanding a brigade, was killed. The Federal loss in all did not reach 200.

—**RICHMOND, VA.**—Plot to burn the Confederate capital discovered and frustrated by the authorities.

Nov. 30.—**TEXAS EXPEDITION.**—General Washburne attacks Fort Esperanza, at Pass Caballo, Matagorda Bay, Texas. The Confederates blow up their magazine and evacuate their positions.

—**CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE-RUNNER.**—The Anglo-Confederate blockade-running steamer *Chatham* captured in Doboy Sound, Georgia, by the United States gunboat *Huron*. The value of this prize is \$150,000.

—**MAJOR MOSBY** captures a Federal wagon-train near Brandy Station, destroys 30 wagons, and takes with him a number of horses and mules, with some prisoners.

—**MINE RUN, VA.**—Heavy fighting takes place between the forces of General Meade and those of General Lee, on the road to Orange Court-House, near Mine Run, in which the Confederates are repulsed with some loss, including General Jones, wounded seriously.

—**KNOXVILLE, TENN.**—Generals Sherman and Granger move from Chattanooga to the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville.

—**CONFEDERATE RETREAT.**—General Bragg retreats from Ringgold to Dalton, Georgia.

—**COLONEL BELGER**, United States Assistant Quartermaster-General at Baltimore, dismissed from the service.

—**LAUNCH OF THE TULLAHOMA.**—This United States steam sloop-of-war is launched at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

DECEMBER.

Dec. 1.—**THE RAPIDAN.**—General Meade successfully recrosses the Rapidan with the entire Army of the Potomac.

Dec. 1.—**SIEGE OF KNOXVILLE.**—The Confederate General Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville and retreats towards Virginia, pursued by the Federal troops under Generals Foster and Willcox.

—**OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.**—General Hurlburt orders from his department all merchandise, the owners of which may not have taken the oath of allegiance, and received authority from him to dispose of goods to the public.

—**TEXAS EXPEDITION.**—General Washburne occupies Pass Caballo, the defences of Matagorda Bay, Texas, and Fort Esperanza.

Dec. 2.—**MORGAN'S OFFICERS.**—Two staff-officers, who escaped from the Ohio penitentiary with General John Morgan, retaken at Louisville.

—**MOUNT STERLING, KY.**—A small force of guerrillas make a raid on Mount Sterling, Ky., capturing some prisoners and seizing stores, &c, from the citizens of the place.

—**WATSON'S FORD, TENN.**—A battle takes place at Watson's Ford, on Clinch River, in East Tennessee, between Longstreet's rear-guard of cavalry and General Foster's advance cavalry forces, in which the latter were repulsed, after some severe fighting and the capture of a section of Confederate artillery.

—**GENERAL BRAGG** turns over the command of the Confederate Army of Tennessee to General Hardee.

—**MISSISSIPPI.**—A cavalry combat in Mississippi, of which the following is the Confederate official statement:—

“**HOLLY SPRINGS, Dec. 5, via ABBEVILLE, Dec. 6, '63.**
“**TO GENERAL J. E. JOHNSTON:**

“Chased enemy's cavalry, 800 strong, from Ripley into Pocahontas, on the 1st. The enemy concentrated at Pocahontas and evacuated Saulsbury on the 2d. 2 miles of railroad destroyed at Saulsbury. Forrest passed safely over. Routed and drove across into Wolf River, at Moscow, 2 regiments of the enemy's cavalry, killing, wounding, and drowning about 175, capturing 40 prisoners and 40 horses, and killing about 100 horses.

“The trestling between Lafayette and Moscow (about 100 yards) destroyed. Lafayette was evacuated and depot burned.

“My loss was 15 killed and 40 wounded.

“**STEPHEN DECATUR LEE, Major-General.**”

—**TEXAS EXPEDITION.**—General Fitz-Henry Warren occupies Indianola, Texas.

Dec. 3.—**GENERAL COX** relieved from duty at Cincinnati, and ordered to report at Knoxville for service in the field.

—**CAMP DOUGLAS, ILL.**—78 Confederate prisoners make their escape from Camp Douglas, near Chicago. Only 23 were recaptured.

—**KNOXVILLE, TENN.**—A sharp fight takes place south of the Holston River, near Knoxville, between the retreating forces of General Longstreet and the Federal troops under General Milo S. Hascall, in which the Confederates are repulsed with considerable loss.

Dec. 4.—**GENERAL R. L. MCCOOK.**—Trial of Captain Francis Gurley, for the murder of Brigadier-General R. L. McCook, commences at Nashville, Tenn.

—**CLINCH RIVER, TENN.**—General Foster's cavalry drives the Confederates across the Clinch River, in East Tennessee, towards Virginia.

—**MOSCOW AND LAFAYETTE, TENN.**—Repulse of an attack by Confederate cavalry on these places, by Colonel Hatch.

Dec. 5.—**GENERAL GRANT'S STAFF.**—General W.

D. Whipple, appointed Chief of General Grant's staff, relieves General Reynolds at Chattanooga.

Dec. 5.—WOLF RIVER BRIDGE, TENN.—Battle between the Federal troops under General Hatch and the Confederates under General Chalmers. The latter were repulsed, after some severe fighting, with heavy loss. The colored troops under General Hatch behaved with great bravery.

Dec. 6.—KNOXVILLE, TENN.—General Sherman arrives at Knoxville, with advance troops for the relief of General Burnside.

CLINCH MOUNTAIN, TENN.—Successful attack on Longstreet's rear-guard in the passes of these mountains, by Federal cavalry.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC goes into winter-quarters, on the line of the Rappahannock River, and mostly on the south bank of that stream.

IRON-CLAD WEEHAWKEN.—This famous iron-clad monitor battery, Commander J. M. Duncan, sinks at her moorings off Morris Island, S.C. Thirty of the officers and crew of the vessel perish by this calamity. The generally accepted theory of the cause of sinking is, that the rough sea running at the time swept through the forward hatch which was left open at night.

Dec. 7.—THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORIES.—President Lincoln issues a proclamation for thanksgiving for our great victories in Tennessee.

THE CHESAPEAKE steamer captured by conspirators and pirates who took passage at New York *en route* for St. John, N.B. One man was killed, and two severely wounded, belonging to the crew of the steamer. The seizure was made on the ocean, twenty miles N.N.E. of Cape Cod.

BLOCKADE-RUNNER CERES.—The British blockade-running steamer Ceres captured off Wilmington by the United States gunboat Arics.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES meets at Washington.

Dec. 8.—PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.—President Lincoln issues his proclamation of amnesty to all Confederates who shall lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

UNION PRISONERS IN RICHMOND, VA.—Clement B. Barclay and Rev. Charles Torrence, of Philadelphia, leave for Richmond to visit the Union prisoners there confined, but are refused passports at City Point, Va.

THE CHATTANOOGA VICTORY.—The President officially thanks General Grant and his officers and men for their bravery and skill in gaining the victories in East Tennessee.

ENGLAND.—The Prince of Wales takes his seat in the Privy Council by order of the Queen.

CHILI.—The Church of the Compañía, Santiago, Chili, while crowded with ladies assembled to celebrate the festival of the Immaculate Conception, accidentally takes fire and is consumed, involving the destruction of about 2500 lives,—the doors of exit being small and low, and becoming blocked up with the crowd attempting to escape. The victims were nearly all females; and more than 500 members of the wealthiest and most respectable families perished, and in some instances entire families. In the ruins after the fire, charred masses of undistinguishable human bodies were found. The Minister from the United States, Mr. Thomas H. Nelson, was conspicuous in his fearless efforts to rescue the sufferers, and received the acknowledgments of the Chilean Government.

Dec. 9.—PARDON BY THE PRESIDENT of General E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, formerly of the Confederate army.

Dec. 9.—BLOCKADE-RUNNER MINNA.—The United States steamer Circassian captures the English steamer Minna as a prize at sea, off Mobile, after an exciting chase of some hours.

COLONEL MCNEIL, sent in pursuit of the rebel force south of the White River, encountered the enemy, 600 strong, two miles beyond Princeton, Arkansas, and killed 8 of them, wounded 18, and took prisoners 3 commissioned officers and 25 privates. The aggregate loss of the enemy was 50.

Dec. 10.—CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, makes a speech in which he criticizes Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet severely, concluding with the remark that "the President's visits to the army were always followed by disaster."

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C., occupied by Brigadier-General Wild, with his brigade of colored Union troops, without loss.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE, with the accompanying documents, transmitted to Congress.

Dec. 11.—GEORGETOWN, S.C., destroyed by the Confederates, in anticipation of its capture by the Federal troops.

Dec. 12.—LAFAYETTE, GA.—Colonel Watkins, with his Kentucky brigade of cavalry, makes a dash into this town, capturing a Confederate signal corps and 40 prisoners, returning in safety, on the 14th, to Chattanooga.

DECATUR, ALA.—Colonel Phillips, of Gen. Dodge's army, with the 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry, makes a successful advance from Athens to Decatur, Alabama, and returns to the latter place, on the 13th, in safety.

Dec. 13.—CHARLES CITY COURT-HOUSE, VA.—A detachment of cavalry under Colonel West surprise and capture a Confederate cavalry camp at this place, killing and wounding a number, and taking prisoners two entire companies of over 100 men each, returning in safety to Williamsburg on the 14th and 15th.

PERU.—The ministry issue a decree ordering the circulation of small silver and copper money to be coined in pursuance of a decree of November 2, 1862, in Lima, and in the United States.

Dec. 14.—DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.—General John G. Foster assumes command of this Department, relieving General Burnside, who proceeds to New York, having resigned his commission of major-general in the Army.

BEAN'S STATION, EAST TENNESSEE.—Battle in which the Federal troops are repulsed, after a stern resistance. The Confederate General Gracie was wounded; and he acknowledged a loss of 900 men killed and wounded. The Federal loss is estimated at 700 in all, including some prisoners and a store-train.

Dec. 16.—YORKTOWN, VA.—The hospital and other buildings at Yorktown take fire, and the magazine, blowing up, destroys property to the amount of nearly one million of dollars.

BLAIR'S CROSS-ROADS, TENN.—Skirmish takes place at Blair's Cross-Roads, in East Tennessee, between the forces of General Longstreet and the Federal troops under General Willcox. The latter fall back with some little loss, at night, to Tazewell.

—AVERILL'S RAID.—General W. W. Averill succeeds in penetrating the Valley of Virginia to Salem, where his forces cut the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, the telegraph, and destroy three large depot-buildings filled with valuable stores. His force consisted of the 2d, 3d, 4th, and

8th Virginia Mounted Infantry, 14th Pennsylvania, and Ewing's Battery. This was one of the most remarkable cavalry raids of the war, and General Averill says, in his official report, that his "command has marched, climbed, slid, and swam 355 miles" in 16 days.

Dec. 16.—BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED.—The Anglo-Confederate blockade-running steamer Chatham is captured by the United States gunboat Huron, off Doboy Sound, Georgia.

—PORT ANGELOS, Washington Territory, destroyed by a torrent of water bursting from a mountain gorge near the bay.

—NORTH CAROLINA.—The 1st North Carolina Federal Regiment of Mounted Infantry make a raid through Cherokee and Clay counties, North Carolina, destroying a great amount of stores, &c.

Dec. 17.—THE STEAMER CHESAPEAKE.—The U.S. prize steamer Ellen and Annie recaptures the steamer Chesapeake and three of her Confederate crew, in Sambro Harbor, N.S.

—CONFEDERATE RAID.—A brigade of Confederate cavalry make a dash on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, tearing up the track in the rear of the Union army, destroying stores, and capturing a company of Federal troops.

—FORT GIBSON, ARK.—Confederates, under Gen. Standwaite, advance and drive in our outposts beyond Fort Gibson, Ark., the force being estimated at 1600 men. The attack was repulsed.

Dec. 18.—AVERILL'S RAID.—Gen. Averill, on his return from Salem, Va., encounters the Confederates at Jackson's River, under Gens. Early, Jones, Fitz-Lee, Imboden, Jackson, Echolls, and McCaustin, but successfully gains the bridge and escapes, carrying the enemy's positions at Clinton Forge and Covington by storm, the whole force arriving safely in Pocahontas county on the 21st.

—COL. A. D. STRAIGHT, a Union prisoner at Richmond, makes his escape from "Libby" Prison, with his adjutant, but is recaptured, and placed in irons and otherwise punished.

—FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE COUNTRY.—A fight takes place between 1000 guerrillas, under Quantrell, and about 600 Union men, under Col. Phillips, of the Indian Brigade. The fight lasted several hours, and resulted in the complete defeat of the guerrillas.

Dec. 19.—WEST BAY, FLORIDA.—The Confederate salt-works at this place destroyed by Union troops.

Dec. 21.—HOSTAGES AT RICHMOND.—Lieut. Com. Williams and Ensign B. H. Porter put into close confinement at Richmond as hostages for two Confederate naval officers condemned to death at Fort McHenry.

—MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. Forrest's confederates defeated in skirmishes at Summersville and Middlebury, Miss., by Gen. Grierson.

Dec. 22.—EXPEDITION, under Gen. Truman Seymour, sails from Beaufort, —destination unknown.

Dec. 23.—VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.—The 29th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers—the first to enlist for three years as veteran volunteers—arrives in Philadelphia, on furlough to recruit, and receives the congratulations of thousands of citizens.

—BLOCKADE-RUNNER.—The steamer Antoinette captured while endeavoring to run into Wilmington, N.C. in violation of the blockade.

—BEAR INLET, N.C.—Expedition leaves Beaufort, N.C., under Col. J. Jourdan, and returns after destroying extensive salt-works and a large quantity of salt, without having one man injured, or the loss of one cent's worth of property.

Dec. 23.—RED RIVER.—An expedition, composed of three regiments of negro troops, one of whites, and part of the 6th Michigan Battery, under Gen. Daniel Ullman, embark at Port Hudson, on the steamers Itherville and John Warner, and move up the river.

Dec. 24.—LURAY, VA.—Part of this town burned by Federal troops.

—GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN arrives in Columbia, S.C., having passed through our lines without detection.

Dec. 25.—GEN. MCCAUSTIN, the Choctaw chieftain, with other Indian leaders, come into the Union lines near Fort Smith, and surrender to Gen. John McNeil, thus availing themselves of the amnesty offered by President Lincoln.

—CHARLESTON, S.C., shelled vigorously to-day, and twelve buildings burned down in consequence.

—CULPEPPER, VA., occupied by a strong force of Gen. Meade's army.

—MISSOURI.—Official despatches from Major Wilson state that he attacked Reeves's Confederates 17 miles southwest from Doniphan, Ripley county, Mo., about three o'clock Christmas day, and killed and wounded 35 of the enemy. He captured 115 prisoners, including 13 commissioned officers, with all their equipments and ammunition, and captured 125 horses. He also recaptured every man of Company C, captured at Centreville, with their arms, &c.

—STONE INLET.—U.S. gunboat Marblehead fired on by a Confederate battery. After a brisk engagement, she succeeds in capturing two guns, driving off and defeating the Confederates, with a loss of 2 killed and 5 wounded.

Dec. 26.—EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—A special exchange of 500 prisoners effected at City Point, Va.

—CONFISCATION.—The property of Governor Letcher and Judge Campbell, of Virginia, in the vicinity of Washington, confiscated.

Dec. 27.—GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN.—The funeral of this officer takes place in New York City.

—GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON assumes immediate command of the Confederate Army of Tennessee at Dalton, Ga., to-day.

—BEALTON, VA.—Successful cavalry foray to this place by Gen. Gregg, and destruction of a large amount of Confederate property.

Dec. 28.—CHARLESTON, TENN.—Col. Long, of the 4th Ohio Cavalry, commanding the Second Division of Cavalry, reports from Calhoun, Tenn., Dec. 28, that the rebel Gen. Wheeler, with twelve or fifteen hundred cavalry and mounted infantry, attacked Col. Seibert, and captured a supply-train from Chattanooga to Knoxville, at Charleston, on the south bank of the Hiwassee. Col. Long immediately moved the small force for duty at his camp,—at that time 150 men,—and crossed to Col. Seibert's support. He captured 121 prisoners, including 5 commissioned officers. Col. Long's loss was one man slightly wounded.

—GEN. B. F. BUTLER.—The Confederate authorities notify Gen. Butler of their refusal to negotiate with him henceforth in the matter of the exchange of prisoners.

Dec. 29.—SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—Gen. Sullivan's column arrives at Charlestown, Va., in safety, from a raid up the Valley of the Shenandoah.

—COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR.—A treaty of peace signed between these countries.

Dec. 31.—GREENBRIAR COUNTY, VA.—Gen. Early makes an advance into Greenbriar county, Va., threatening a raid upon Harper's Ferry.

THE COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES IN NOVEMBER, 1863.

Number	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Organization.	DENOMINATION.
1	Bowdoin College.....	Brunswick, Me.....	1802	Congregational
2	Waterville College.....	Waterville, Me.....	1820	Baptist.....
3	Dartmouth College.....	Hanover, N.H.....	1769	Congregational
4	University of Vermont.....	Burlington, Vt.....	1791	Congregational
5	Middlebury College.....	Middlebury, Vt.....	1800	Congregational
6	Norwich University.....	Norwich, Vt.....	1834	Episcopal
7	Harvard University.....	Cambridge, Middlesex co., Mass.....	1638	Unitarian ²
8	Williams College.....	Williamstown, Mass.....	1793	.....
9	Amherst College.....	Amherst, Mass.....	1820	Congregational
10	Tufts College.....	Medford, Mass.....	1854	Universalist.....
11	Holy Cross College.....	Worcester, Mass.....	1843	Catholic.....
12	Boston College.....	Boston, Mass.....	1863	Catholic.....
13	Brown University.....	Providence, R.I.....	1764	Baptist.....
14	Yale College.....	New Haven, Conn.....	1701	Congregational
15	Trinity College.....	Hartford, Conn.....	1823	Protestant Episcopal
16	Wesleyan University.....	Middletown, Conn.....	1831	Methodist Episcopal
17	Columbia College.....	New York City, N.Y.....	1754	Episcopal
18	University of the City of New York.....	New York City, N.Y.....	1832	Union
19	Free Academy.....	New York City, N.Y.....	1848	.....
20	St. Francis Xavier College.....	New York City, N.Y.....	1830	Catholic.....
21	Union College.....	Schenectady, N.Y.....	1795	.....
22	Hamilton College.....	Clinton, N.Y.....	1812	Presbyterian, New-School
23	Madison University.....	Hamilton, N.Y.....	1820	Baptist.....
24	Hohart College.....	Geneva, N.Y.....	1755	Episcopal
25	University of Rochester.....	Rochester, N.Y.....	1831	.....
26	St. John's College.....	Fordham, N.Y.....	1841	Catholic.....
27	Troy University.....	Troy, N.Y.....	1856	.....
28	Genesee College.....	Lima, N.Y.....	1849	Methodist Episcopal
29	The People's College.....	Havana, Schuyler co., N.Y.....	1857	.....
30	New York State Agricultural College.....	Ovid, Seneca co., N.Y.....	1839	.....
31	Central College.....	East Cortland, N.Y.....	1851	.....
32	Elmira Female College.....	Elmira, N.Y.....	1856	Presbyterian
33	Ingham University.....	Leroy, Genesee co., N.Y.....	1856	Presbyterian
34	Vassar Female College.....	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.....	1861	.....
35	St. Lawrence University.....	Canton, St. Lawrence co., N.Y.....	1860	Universalist
36	Martin Luther College.....	Buffalo, Erie co., N.Y.....	1853	Lutheran
37	College of New Jersey.....	Princeton, N.J.....	1746	Presbyterian, Old-School
38	Rutgers College.....	New Brunswick, N.J.....	1770	Protestant Reformed Dutch
39	Burlington College.....	Burlington, N.Y.....	1846	Protestant Episcopal
40	University of Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1753	.....
41	Philadelphia High School.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1838	.....
42	Girard College for Orphans.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1847	.....
43	Dickinson College.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	1783	Methodist Episcopal
44	Jefferson College.....	Canonsburg, Pa.....	1802	Presbyterian, Old-School
45	Washington College.....	Washington, Pa.....	1806	Presbyterian, Old-School
46	Allegheny College.....	Meadville, Pa.....	1817	Methodist Episcopal
47	Pennsylvania College.....	Gettysburg, Pa.....	1832	Lutheran
48	Missionary Institute.....	Selinsgrove, Pa.....	1858	Evangelical Lutheran
49	Susquehanna Female College.....	Selinsgrove, Pa.....	1859	Lutheran
50	Lafayette College.....	Easton, Pa.....	1832	Presbyterian
51	Frauklin and Marshall College.....	Lancaster, Pa.....	1787 1853	German Reformed.....
51 ¹	Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.....	Centre co., Pa.....	1854	.....
52	University of Lewisburg.....	Lewisburg, Pa.....	1849	Baptist
53	Polytechnic College.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1853	.....
54	St. Vincent's College.....	St. Vincent's P.O., Westmoreland co., Pa.....	1846	Catholic
55	Haverford College.....	Haverford, Pa.....	1852	Catholic
56	St. Joseph's College.....	Susquehanna co., Pa.....	1852	Catholic
57	Pittsburgh Female College.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1854	Methodist
58	The Western University.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1819	.....
59	Delaware College.....	Newark, Del.....	1749	.....
60	Westminster College.....	New Wilmington, Pa.....	1852	United Presbyterian
61	St. Mary's College.....	Wilmington, Del.....	1847	Catholic
62	St. John's College.....	Annapolis, Md.....	1784	.....
63	St. Charles' College.....	Ellicott's Mills, Md.....	1848	Catholic
64	Mount St. Mary's College.....	Near Emmetsburg, Md.....	1830	Catholic
65	St. James' College.....	Washington co., Md.....	1842	Protestant Episcopal
66	Washington College.....	Frederick, Md.....	1782	State College
67	St. John's Literary Institution.....	Baltimore, Md.....	1852	Catholic
68	Loyola College.....	Pikesville, Baltimore co., Md.....	1860	Catholic
69	Borromeo College.....	Baltimore, Md.....	1819	Methodist
70	Baltimore Female College.....	Baltimore, Md.....	1803	.....
71	University of Maryland.....	Georgetown, D.C.....	1792	Catholic
72	Georgetown College.....	Georgetown, D.C.....	1792	Catholic

¹ The organization and government are military. The students are called cadets, and dress uniformed. The Alumni² The Unitarians have numerical majority, and may be said to control the institution, but do not exert any conscious³ Including Law, Medical, Divinity, and Scientific, with 23 instructors in College to 432 students.⁴ Besides building-grounds which are not appraised, and library and apparatus. The total must exceed \$2,000,000.⁵ Including Cabinet, valued at \$100,000.⁶ College will be opened to students in April, 1864.⁷ Will not be opened till September, 1864.⁸ Attached to the School is an Anatomical Cabinet valued at \$10,000.⁹ Those marked with a star (*) did not respond to the circular sent. This applies also to the colleges of the insurrec-¹⁰ Graduated its first class in 1857.¹¹ Not at present open for students.

The Colleges of the United States in November, 1863.—Continued.

PRESIDENT.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Students.	Number of Alumni.	No. of Alumni who are Clergymen.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds, and Endow- ment.	Annual current Expenses.	Number of Volumes in all Libraries.	COMMENCEMENT.	Number.
Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D.	13	175	1,500	270	182,000	.....	30,600	1st Wednesday in August.	1
Rev. James T. Champlin, D.D.	5	83	431	100	120,000	6,500	10,000	2d Wednesday in August.	2
Rev. Asa Dodge Smith, D.D.	20	307	3,257	808	277,104	15,800	36,710	Last Thursday but one in July.	3
Rev. Joseph Torrey, D.D.	5	104	750	160	125,000	8,000	14,000	1st Wednesday in August.	4
Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D.D.	6	60	1,060	450	150,000	6,500	13,500	2d Wednesday in August.	5
Rev. Edward Bourne, LL.D.	6	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	3d Thursday in August.	6
Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D.	44 ¹	814	7,440 ²	1,578 ³	1,813,880 ⁴	45,000 ⁵	152,500	3d Wednesday in July.	7
Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., LL.D.	13	169	1,935 ⁶	394 ⁷	18,500	.....	20,000	1st Wednesday in August.	8
Rev. Wm. A. Stearns, D.D., LL.D.	16	220	1,530	610	590,000 ⁸	18,500	32,000	2d Thursday in July.	9
Rev. A. A. Mier, D.D.	6	53	70	12	395,000	8,000	8,500 ¹²	2d Wednesday in July.	10
Rev. James Clark, S.J.	14	89	.....	.....	60,000	17,000	5,000	July (early).	11
Rev. John Baptist, S.J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000	.....	2,000	.....	12
Rev. Barnas Sears, D.D., LL.D.	11	202	2,133	550	750,000	.....	36,000	1st Wednesday in September.	13
Rev. Theo. D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D.	36	457 ¹³	7,235	1790 ¹⁴	.....	.....	70,000	Last Thursday in July.	14
Samuel Eliot, LL.D.	10	55	550	200	200,000	.....	16,000	June 30, 1864.	15
Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D.	7	150	733	351	263,771	13,947	14,000	3d Thursday in July.	16
Charles King, LL.D.	12	183	2,000	.....	1,610,892	69,000	17,000	Last Wednesday in June.	17
Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D.	43	488	3,106	173	250,000	14,011	5,000	June 23, 1864.	18
Horace Webster, LL.D., M.D.	25	916	330	20	86,000	52,590	10,000	Tues. before 3d Wedn. in July.	19
Rev. Joseph Loyszane, S.J.	22	450	170	70	220,000	11,500	10,000	About the beginning of July.	20
Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D.D., LL.D.	17	276	3,881	.....	658,000	22,102	18,000	Thurs. fol. 4th Wedn. in July.	21
Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D.D.	10	187	1,085	400	250,000	12,000	12,000	Thurs. after 3d Wedn. in July.	22
Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, D.D., LL.D.	9	80	549	400	152,400	8,910	8,821	3d Wednesday in August.	23
Rev. Abner Jackson, D.D.	8	94	318	.....	220,000	10,964	13,000	July 14, 1864.	24
Rev. M. B. Anderson, LL.D.	8	160	271	142	250,000	13,408	6,300	2d Wednesday in July.	25
Edward Doucet	25	209	163	.....	190,000	.....	15,000	Beginning of July.	26
John M. Reed, D.D.	5	109	117	31	135,000	6,222	5,500	June 24, 1864.	27
Amos Brown, LL.D.	23	113	.....	.....	200,000	.....	.....	1st week of September.	28
.....	16	45	.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	December.	29
Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, A.M.	11	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	1,000	.....	31
Rev. A. W. Cowles, D.D. ¹⁵	8	125	63	.....	80,000	13,500	1,000	Last Thursday in June.	32
Rev. S. D. Burchard, D.D.	6	140	10	.....	30,000	7,400	1,600	4th Wednesday in June.	33
Rev. Milo P. Jewett, LL.D.	12	.....	.....	.....	408,000	.....	10,000	.....	34
Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D.D.	3	50	.....	.....	50,000	2,300	5,000	2d Thursday in July.	35
Rev. J. Ant. Grabau	4	24	44	14	8,000	1,200	2,000	Easter.	36
John Maclean, D.D., LL.D.	15	223	3,980	748	.....	.....	22,400	Last Wednesday in June.	37
Rev. W. H. Campbell, D.D., LL.D.	8	79	792	297	.....	.....	10,000	3d Wednesday in June.	38
Rt. Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D.D.	14	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	Last of September.	39
Rev. D. R. Goodwin, D.D.	28	121	1,320	.....	306,654	26,844	8,000	July 3.	40
Nicholas H. Maguire, A.M.	15	502	1,935	28	.....	23,430	1,200	Thur. af. 2d Tues. Feb. & July ²⁰	41
Richard S. Smith	19	500	348	.....	2,000,000	85,000	5,000	None.	42
Rev. H. M. Johnson, S.T.D.	6	82	968	239	140,000	8,000	24,625	Last Thursday in June.	43
Rev. Joseph Alden, D.D., LL.D.	10	237	1,700	.....	150,000	5,000	10,000	1st Wednesday in August.	44
John W. Scott, D.D.	7	135	800	.....	.....	.....	4,500	1st Wednesday in September.	45
Rev. George Loomis, D.D.	6	154	363	.....	130,000	6,620	10,375	Last Wednesday in June.	46
Rev. H. L. Baugher, D.D.	6	123	356	210	69,000	5,700	14,550	2d Thursday in August.	47
Rev. P. Born	4	80	.....	.....	12,000	.....	1,500	June 1.	48
Rev. C. C. Baughman, A.M.	4	40	5	.....	10,000	.....	.....	Early in June.	49
Rev. Wm. C. Catell, A.M.	7	.....	302	120	70,000	.....	4,000	Last Wednesday in July.	50
Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D.D.	7	96	372	164	130,000	5,600	10,000	Last Wednesday in July.	51
Evan Pugh, Ph. D., F.C.S.	8	142	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 ¹
J. R. Loomis, LL.D.	5	96	109	43	107,000	6,000	4,600	Last Thursday in July.	52
A. L. Kennedy, M.D.	10	105	60	.....	.....	.....	750	Last Thursday in June.	53
P. Alphonse Heimler, O.S.B.	20	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	September 1.	54
Samuel J. Gummere	5	61	121	.....	.....	.....	6,000	2d 4th day of Seventh month.	55
Rev. Hugh Moushau	13	97	23	5	12,000	14,000	2,387	September 1.	56
Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D.	20	294	55	.....	57,000	6,500	.....	June 25.	57
George Woods, LL.D.	8	167	.....	.....	60,000	.....	2,500	Last Thursday in June.	58
Edward D. Porter, A.M.	5	70	3,400	.....	20,000	.....	12,000	1st Wednesday in November.	59
J. Patterson, D.D.	6	209	130	38	67,000	.....	1,900	Last Thursday in June.	60
Rev. P. Reilly	7	91	4	.....	50,000	.....	9,000	Last Thursday in June.	61
Rev. C. K. Nelson, D.D. ²¹	8	.....	250	.....	100,000	.....	10,000	1st Wednesday in August.	62
Rev. Oliver L. Jenkins	10	114	105	39	.....	.....	4,500	Beginning of July.	63
Rev. John McCaffrey, D.D.	11	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Last Wednesday in June.	64
Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D.D.	6	47	98	16	80,000	.....	11,000	2d Wednesday in July.	65
Rev. Andrew Sutton, M.A.	7	67	.....	.....	100,000	5,000	1,200	2d Wednesday in August.	66
Joseph O'Callaghan, S.J.	3	115	.....	.....	10,400	1,000	5,000	July 2.	67
Rev. A. T. Cinnip, S.J.	9	108	33	.....	150,000	.....	6,000	In the beginning of July.	68
Rev. E. Q. S. Waldron, S.J.	3	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	In the beginning of July.	69
N. C. Brooks, LL.D.	10	101	130	.....	75,000	10,000	3,600	3d Thursday in June.	70
Rev. E. A. Fairmple, D.D.	8	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4th Tuesday in June.	71
Rev. John Early, S.J.	21	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	1st week in July.	72

are found of all ranks in large numbers in the armies of the United States at present.

denominational influence.

¹ Still living, 2879.

² In College, but in the University \$130,000.

³ 4000 pamphlets.

⁴ The school has not been in session for several years.

⁵ College not in operation since 1861.

⁶ States. They are therefore given as in our table of last year.

⁷ Still living, 302.

⁸ 1366 living.

⁹ 569 in all.

¹⁰ 1005 deceased and 785 living.

¹¹ Mrs. E. E. J. Stanton, Principal.

The Colleges of the United States in November, 1863.—Continued.

Number.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Organization.	DENOMINATION.
73	Columbian College.....	Washington, D.C.	1821	Baptist.....
74	Gonzaga College.....	Washington, D.C.	1848	Catholic.....
75	William and Mary*.....	Williamsburg, Va.	1693	Episcopal.....
76	Hampton Sidney*.....	Prince Edward co., Va.	1769	.....
77	Washington*.....	Lexington, Va.	1781	Presbyterian.....
78	University of Virginia*.....	Near Charlottesville, Va.	1819	.....
79	Randolph-Macon College*.....	Boydton, Va.	1832	Methodist.....
80	Emory and Henry College*.....	Washington co., Va.	1838	Methodist.....
81	Bethany College*.....	Bethany, Va.	1841	Disciples (Campbellites).....
82	Richmond College*.....	Richmond, Va.	1832	Baptist.....
83	Roanoke College*.....	Salem, Va.	1854	Lutheran.....
84	Virginia Military Institute*.....	Lexington, Va.	1839	.....
85	Allegheny College*.....	Blue Sulphur Springs, Va.	1854	Baptist.....
86	University of North Carolina*.....	Chapel Hill, N.C.	1780	.....
87	Davidson College*.....	Mecklenburg co., N.C.	1840	Presbyterian, Old-School.....
88	Wake Forest College*.....	Wake Forest, N.C.	1838	Baptist.....
89	North Carolina College*.....	Mount Pleasant, N.C.	1839	Lutheran.....
90	Charleston College*.....	Charleston, S.C.	1785	.....
91	South Carolina University*.....	Columbia, S.C.	1789	.....
92	Furman University*.....	Greenville, S.C.	1821	Baptist.....
93	Newberry College*.....	Newberry, S.C.	1858	Lutheran.....
94	Franklin College*.....	Athens, Ga.	1785	.....
95	Oglethorpe University*.....	Milledgeville, Ga.	1833	.....
96	Emory College*.....	Oxford, Ga.	1837	Methodist.....
97	Mercer University*.....	Penfield, Ga.	1833	Baptist.....
98	Marshall College*.....	Griffin, Ga.	1854	Baptist.....
99	Cherokee College*.....	Cassville, Ga.	1855	Baptist.....
100	Wesleyan Female College*.....	Macon, Ga.	1839	Methodist.....
101	University of Alabama*.....	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1831	.....
102	Florence Wesleyan College*.....	Florence, Ala.	1830	Methodist.....
103	Howard College*.....	Marion, Ala.	1841	Baptist.....
104	Spring Hill College*.....	Near Mobile, Ala.	1830	Catholic.....
105	Madison*.....	Sharon, Miss.	1848	Methodist.....
106	University of Mississippi*.....	Oxford, Miss.	1848	.....
107	Mississippi College*.....	Clinton, Miss.	1851	Baptist.....
108	Semple-Broadus College*.....	De Soto, Miss.	1856	Baptist.....
109	University of Louisiana*.....	New Orleans, La.	1849	.....
110	College of the Immaculate Conception*.....	New Orleans, La.	.....	Catholic.....
111	St. Charles College*.....	Graud Coteau, St. Landry Parish, La.	1852	Catholic.....
112	Centenary College*.....	Jackson, La.	1815	Methodist.....
113	Washington College*.....	Washington Parish, La.	1795	.....
114	Mount Lebanon University*.....	Mt. Lebanon, La.	1853	Baptist.....
115	St. Joseph's College*.....	Natchitoches, La.	1856	Catholic.....
116	Aranama College*.....	Goliad, Texas.	1852	.....
117	Baylor University*.....	Independence, Texas.	1845	Baptist.....
118	Colorado College*.....	Columbus, Texas.	1861	Lutheran.....
119	Sr. Mary's College*.....	Galveston, Texas.	.....	Catholic.....
120	University of Nashville*.....	Nashville, Tenn.	1836	Presbyterian, Old-School.....
121	Franklin College*.....	Near Nashville, Tenn.	1844	.....
122	East Tennessee*.....	Knoxville, Tenn.	1806	Presbyterian.....
123	Cumberland University*.....	Lebanon, Tenn.	1844	Cumberland Presbyterian.....
124	Jackson College*.....	Columbia, Tenn.	1833	.....
125	Union University*.....	Murfreesborough, Tenn.	1840	Baptist.....
126	Greenville College*.....	Greenville, Tenn.	1796	.....
127	Transylvania University*.....	Lexington, Ky.	1793	.....
128	St. Joseph's College*.....	Bardstown, Ky.	1819	Catholic.....
129	St. Mary's College*.....	Lebanon, Marion co., Ky.	1826	Catholic.....
130	Centre College*.....	Danville, Ky.	1823	Presbyterian, Old-School.....
131	Georgetown College*.....	Georgetown, Ky.	1829	Baptist.....
132	Bethel College*.....	Russellville, Ky.	1855	Baptist.....
133	Kentucky Military Institute*.....	Franklin Springs, Ky.	1846	.....
134	Kentucky College*.....	Harrodsburg, Ky.	1858	Disciples.....
135	Ohio University.....	Athens, O.	1824	State University.....
136	Miami University.....	Oxford, O.	1839	State Institute.....
137	Western Female Seminary.....	Oxford, O.	1855	Presbyterian, New-School.....
138	Oxford Female College.....	Oxford, Butler co., O.	1854	Presbyterian, Old-School.....
139	Franklin College.....	New Athens, O.	1825	.....
140	Western Reserve College.....	Hudson, O.	1826	Presbyterian, Congregat'nal.....
141	Kenyon College.....	Gambier, O.	1826	Episcopal.....
142	Denison University.....	Granville, O.	1831	Baptist.....
143	Marietta College.....	Marietta, O.	1835	Congregat'nal, Presbyterian.....
144	Oberlin College.....	Oberlin, O.	1833	Congregational.....
145	Ohio Wesleyan University.....	Delaware, O.	1843	Methodist.....
146	Ohio Wesleyan Female College.....	Delaware, O.	1853	Methodist Episcopal.....
147	Baldwin University.....	Berea, O.	1856	Methodist Episcopal.....
148	Mount Union College.....	Mount Union, O.	1858	Methodist Episcopal.....
149	Wilberforce University.....	Near Xenia, O.	1858	Methodist.....
150	Wilberforce College.....	Xenia, O.	1858	Evangelical Lutheran.....
151	Capital University.....	Columbus, O.	1850	Evangelical Lutheran.....
152	Urbana University.....	Urbana, O.	1850	New Jerusalem Church.....
153	Antioch College.....	Yellow Springs, Greene co., O.	1853	Christian.....
154	Otterbein University.....	Westerville, O.	1847	United Brethren in Christ.....

* Those marked with a star (*) (including the colleges in the insurgent States) did not respond to the circular sent, and their statistics remain as in the Almanac of 1863

The Colleges of the United States in November, 1863.—Continued.

PRESIDENT.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Students.	Number of Alumni.	No. of Alumni who are Clergymen.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds, and Endow- ment.	Annual current Expenses.	Number of Volumes in all Libraries.	COMMENCEMENT.	Number.
Rev. George W. Samson, D.D.	16	83	326	146	200,000	9,000	8,000	Last Wednesday in June.	73
Rev. Bernardin E. Wiget, S.J.	9	287		8			2,600	1st week in July.	74
Rev. Benjamin S. Ewell	6	63	3,000				53,000	Closed on account of the war.	75
Rev. J. M. P. Atkinson, D.D.	5	128	364	83			7,000	Closed on account of the war.	76
S. Maupin, M.D.	8	75	893	117			6,200	Closed on account of the war.	77
Rev. William A. Smith, D.D.	14	417	148				30,000	June 28.	78
Rev. Ephraim E. Wiley	5	54	142	11			8,000	4th Thursday in June.	79
Rev. Alexander Campbell, D.D.	10	124	293	99			8,500	2d Wednesday in June.	80
Rev. Robert Rylaud, D.D.	7	93	49	25			1,800	July 4.	81
Rev. D. F. Brittle, D.D.	5						2,000	Closed on account of the war.	82
Col. F. H. Smith, Superintendent.	13	150	288	8			4,000	Closed on account of the war.	83
David L. Swain, LL.D.	15	450	1,511	90			21,000	1st Thursday in June.	86
Rev. Drury Lacy, D.D.	7	112	253	87			6,000	2d Thursday in July.	87
W. M. Wingate, A.M.	5	76	42	14			5,000	2d Thursday in June.	88
Rev. D. H. Bittle, A.M.	3								89
N. E. Middleton	6	37	260	15			5,000	Closed on account of the war.	91
A. B. Longstreet, D.D.	8	202	3,003	3			24,000	Closed on account of the war.	92
James C. Furman, D.D.	6								93
R. N. P. Suetter, A.M.	10	113	830	90			18,500	1st Wednesday in August.	94
Alonso Chu-chi, D.D.	5	100	253	50			4,500	Wedn. after 3d Monday in July.	95
Samuel K. Talmaage, D.D.	6	126	282	45			1,800	Wedn. after 3d Monday in July.	96
James R. Thomas, D.D.	7	140	136	32			9,000	Closed on account of the war.	97
N. M. Crawford, D.D.									98
Thomas Rambant, A.M.									99
Rev. J. M. Bouquell, A.M.	11	188	361				2,500	Middle of July.	100
Laudon C. Garland, LL.D.	9	120	356	24			12,000	Thurs. after 2d Mond. in July.	101
R. H. Rivers, D.D.	5	112	140	7			2,000	1st Wednesday in July.	102
Henry Talbird, D.D.	6	83	55	116			3,900	Last Thursday in June.	103
Very Rev. F. Gautrelet, S.J.	15						7,500		104
Rev. J. M. Pugh, pro tem.	5	102	33				500	3d Thursday in July.	105
Rev. F. A. P. Barraud, LL.D.	9	175	241	12			4,000	Closed on account of the war.	106
William W. Hawkins, A.M.	4	75	21	7			4,000	Last Thursday in July.	107
C. W. Sears	7							Last Wednesday in June.	108
Rev. Aloysius Curioz, S.J.								Closed on account of the war.	109
Rev. A. Usanno, S.J.		150						Closed on account of the war.	110
Rev. John C. Miller, A.M.	11	103	180	10			5,200	Last Thursday in July.	112
E. T. Bari, A.M.	3	22	116	33			1,800	3d Thursday in July.	113
Wm. Carey Crane, A.M.								Closed on account of the war.	114
Rev. F. Le Vezouet	7	109						Middle of August.	115
Rev. J. E. C. Doremas, D.D.	3	75					2,000		116
Rufus C. Burlesou, A.M.									117
J. B. Lindsey, D.D.	8	104	415	2			10,000	Closed on account of the war.	119
Toibert Fanning, A.M.	6	106	51	2			3,500	1st Monday in November.	120
Rev. William C. Cornes	6	147	169	15			8,000	July 4.	121
Rev. Thomas C. Anderson, D.D.	11	165	95	37			4,000	Closed on account of the war.	122
B. F. Mitchell, A.M.	5	84	86	11			4,500	Closed on account of the war.	123
Rev. J. M. Pendleton, A.M.	6	150	84	28			4,500	Closed on account of the war.	124
William B. Rankin	2	20					3,500	Closed on account of the war.	125
Thomas O'Neil, S.J.	9	168	610				14,000	Last Thursday in June.	126
Rev. P. J. Lavielle	5	125					9,000	July 4.	127
Rev. D. R. Campbell, LL.D.	5	171					6,000	3d Thursday in September.	128
Rev. B. T. Blewett, A.M.							7,000	Last Thursday in June.	129
Col. E. W. Morgan, Supt.	9	154	132				3,000	Closed on account of the war.	130
Robert Milligan	8	156					1,600	3d Wednesday in June.	131
Solomon Howard, S.T.D., LL.D.	6	111	220	60	160,000	6,000	6,000	4th Wednesday in June.	132
Rev. W. F. Hall, D.D.	13	200	750	200	200,000	7,500	9,000	June 22, 1854.	133
Miss Helen P. Boddy	10	108	70		100,000	16,000	1,200	Thursday before 4th of July.	134
Rev. Robert D. Morris, A.M.	3	30	240	162	8,000	1,000	2,000	July 7, 1861.	135
[No President]	6	79	254	93	100,000		2,000	Last Wednesday in June.	136
Rev. Henry L. Hitchcock, D.D.	10	116	330	76	295,000		10,000	1st of May and 1st of Nov.	137
Charles Short, A.M.	5	162	112	53	50,000	3,500	15,000	2d Thursday in July.	138
Rev. S. Talbot	6	54	257	90	90,000		9,000	June 23.	139
Rev. Israel W. Andrews, D.D.	8	147	434	155	140,000	8,000	9,000	Wednesday, June 21.	140
Rev. C. F. Finney, D.D.	7	111	223	56	178,750	9,655	19,000	Wednesday before 4th July.	141
Frederick Merriek, LL.D.	9	227	101		50,000	4,000	9,000	4th Wednesday in August.	142
Rev. Park S. Donelson, D.D.	8	250	24	3	80,800	3,100	10,931	Last Thursday in June.	143
John Wheeler, D.D.	6	216	51	18	42,360	5,000		Last Wednesday in June.	144
O. N. Hartshorn, LL.D.	5				50,000	2,500	1,500	June 9, 1864.	145
Bishop D. A. Payue, D.D.	5	118	83	54	85,000	5,000	4,500	June 16.	146
Rev. Samuel Sprecher, D.D.	5	60	80	45	45,000	1,300	5,000	2d Wednesday in July.	147
Rev. W. F. Lehman	4	27	24	4			3,500	3d Thursday in June.	148
Rev. Chauncey Giles	10	161	90	10	100,000	10,000	4,000	1st Wednesday in July.	149
Rev. Austin Craig, D.D.	5	277	42	6	75,000	5,000	3,500	June 19.	150
L. Davis							4,000	1st Wednesday after June 12.	151

* Including 63 ladies.

This is a statement for the College proper not embracing the Preparatory or the Ladies' Department.

The Colleges of the United States in November, 1863.—Continued.

Number.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Organization.	DENOMINATION.
155	St. Xavier's College.....	Cincinnati, O.....	1842	Catholic.....
156	St. Joseph's College*.....	Near Somerset, Perry co., O.....	1851	Catholic.....
157	Mount St. Mary's College.....	Near Cincinnati, O.....	1851	Catholic.....
158	Wesleyan Female College.....	Cincinnati, O.....	1842	Methodist Episcopal.....
159	Indiana University.....	Bloomington, Ind.....	1828	.....
160	Hanover College.....	Hanover village, Ind.....	1833	Presbyterian.....
161	Walash College.....	Crawfordsville, Ind.....	1834	Presbyterian.....
162	Indiana Asbury University.....	Greencastle, Ind.....	1837	Methodist Episcopal.....
163	Stockwell College.....	Stockwell, Ind.....	1860	Methodist.....
164	Valparaiso Male and Female College.....	Valparaiso, Ind.....	1858	Methodist Episcopal.....
165	Franklin College.....	Franklin, Ind.....	1837	Baptist.....
166	Hartsville University*.....	Hartsville, Bartholomew co., Ind.....	1849	United Brethren in Christ.....
167	Concordia College.....	Fort Wayne, Ind ¹	1841	Evangelical Lutheran.....
168	White Water Female College.....	Centreville, Ind.....	1848	Methodist.....
169	University of Notre Dame.....	Near South Bend, St. Joseph co. Ind.....	1844	Catholic.....
170	Eleutheria College*.....	Lancaster, Ind.....	1855	Baptist.....
171	Northwestern Christian University.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	1855	Christian.....
172	Illinois College.....	Jacksonville, Ill.....	1839	.....
173	Shurtleff College.....	Upper Alton, Ill.....	1835	Baptist.....
174	Chicago University.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1856	Baptist.....
175	Lind University*.....	Lake Forest, Ill.....	1859	Presbyterian, New-School.....
176	University of St. Mary's of the Lake.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1846	Catholic.....
177	McKendree College.....	Lebanon, St. Clair co., Ill.....	1834	Methodist Episcopal.....
178	Illinois Wesleyan University.....	Bloomington, McLean co., Ill.....	1851	Methodist Episcopal.....
179	Northwestern University.....	Evanston, Ill.....	1855	Methodist Episcopal.....
180	Northwestern Female College*.....	Evanston, Ill.....	1855	Methodist Episcopal.....
181	Quincy College (male and female)*.....	Quincy, Ill.....	1855	.....
182	Monmouth College.....	Monmouth, Ill.....	1856	United Presbyterian.....
183	Knox College.....	Galesburg, Ill.....	1836	Presbyterian, Congregational.....
184	Illinois State University.....	Springfield, Ill.....	1852	Evangelical Lutheran.....
185	Lombard University.....	Galesburg, Ill.....	1853	Universalist.....
186	Illinois State Normal University.....	Normal, McLean co., Ill.....	1857	.....
187	St. Louis University.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1863	Catholic.....
188	St. Vincent's College.....	Cape Girardeau, Mo.....	1843	Catholic.....
189	St. Mary's College.....	Perryville, Mo.....	1822	Catholic.....
190	Masouic College*.....	Lexington, Mo.....	1844	.....
191	University of the State of Missouri*.....	Columbia, Mo.....	1843	.....
192	St. Charles University*.....	St. Charles, Mo.....	1837	Methodist Church South.....
193	Mount Pleasant College*.....	Mount Pleasant, Mo.....	1855	Baptist.....
194	William Jewell College*.....	Liberty, Mo.....	1849	Baptist.....
195	Missouri University*.....	Jefferson City, Mo.....	1857	Methodist.....
196	Westminster College.....	Fulton, Calloway co., Mo.....	1853	Presbyterian, Old School.....
197	Washington University.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1853	.....
198	University of Michigan.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1837	State College.....
199	Kalamazoo College.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1833	Baptist.....
200	Albion College.....	Albion, Mich.....	1869	Methodist Episcopal.....
201	Hillsdale College.....	Hillsdale, Mich.....	1853	Freewill Baptist.....
202	University of Wisconsin.....	Madison City, Wis.....	1849	.....
203	Beloit College.....	Beloit, Wis.....	1817	Congregational, Presbyterian.....
204	Lawrence University.....	Appleton, Wis.....	1849	Methodist.....
205	Galesville University.....	Galesville, Wis.....	1859	Methodist.....
206	Wayland University.....	Beaver Dam, Wis.....	1855	Baptist.....
207	Sussumawa Mound College*.....	Sussumawa Mound, Grant co., Wis.....	.....	Catholic.....
208	Milwaukee Female College.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1852	.....
209	Carroll College.....	Waukesha, Wis.....	1849	Presbyterian.....
210	Racine College*.....	Racine, Wis.....	1852	Episcopal.....
211	Wisconsin Female College.....	Fox Lake, Dodge co., Wis.....	1856	Union.....
212	Iowa State University.....	Iowa City, Iowa.....	1855	.....
213	Iowa Wesleyan University.....	Mount Pleasant, Iowa.....	1855	Methodist.....
214	Upper Iowa University*.....	Fayette, Iowa.....	1858	Methodist.....
215	Cornell College.....	Mount Vernon, Iowa.....	1857	Methodist.....
216	Iowa Lutheran College.....	Albion, Marshall co., Iowa.....	1860	Lutheran.....
217	Burlington University.....	Burlington, Iowa.....	1859	Baptist.....
218	Western College.....	Western, Iowa.....	1857	United Brethren in Christ.....
219	St. Ignatius.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1855	Catholic.....
220	Mount Ida Female College*.....	Davenport, Iowa.....	1857	Methodist.....
221	Washington College.....	Washington, Iowa.....	1855	United Presbyterian.....
222	Hamline University.....	Red Wing, Minn.....	1857	Methodist.....
223	Central University.....	City of Fella, Minn.....	1852	Baptist.....
224	Northwestern College.....	Wassaga, Dodge co., Minn.....	1862	Freewill Baptist.....
225	Baker University.....	Baldwin City, Kan.....	1859	Methodist.....
226	Kansas State Agricultural College.....	Manhattan, Kan.....	1863	A State College.....
227	Lawrence University*.....	Lawrence, Kan.....	.....	Congregational.....
228	St. Benedict's College.....	Atchison City, Kan.....	1859	Catholic.....
229	San Miguel College*.....	San Miguel, N. Mex.....	.....	Catholic.....
230	University of the Pacific.....	Santa Clara, Cal.....	1852	Methodist Episcopal.....
231	Santa Clara College.....	Santa Clara, Cal.....	1860	Catholic.....
232	Pacific Methodist.....	Vacaville, Cal.....	1861	Methodist (South).....
233	College of Our Lady of Guadalupe*.....	Santa Inez, Cal.....	.....	Catholic.....
234	Willamette University*.....	Salem, Oregon.....	.....	Methodist.....
235	McMinnville College*.....	McMinnville, Oregon.....	1850	Baptist.....
236	Sublimity College.....	Sublimity, Oregon.....	1857	United Brethren in Christ.....

¹ The Theological Seminary has been removed to St. Louis, Mo.

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The Colleges of the United States in November, 1863.—Continued.

PRESIDENT.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Students.	Number of Alumni.	No. of Alumni who are Clergymen.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds, and Endow- ment.	Annual current Expenses.	Number of Volumes in all Libraries.	COMMENCEMENT.	Number.
John Schultz.....	16	154	66	8	40,000	6,000	17,246	July 2.	155
Rev. J. A. Rotchford, O.S.D.	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	Beginning of July.	156
Rev. F. J. Pabisch, D.D., LL.D.	18	60	150	120	.....	15,000	4,000	June 24.	157
Rev. Richard S. Rust, D.D.	12	100	350	.....	60,000	.....	10,000	June 22.	158
Rev. Cyrus Nutt, D.D.	7	150	271	48	170,000	6,000	3,000	Thursday before 4th of July.	159
Rev. James Wood, D.D.	5	95	276	138	.....	4,000	5,000	Thursday before June 23.	160
Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D.	6	105	150	56	92,000	6,000	10,000	Wednesday before June 23.	161
Rev. Thomas Bowman, D.D.	4	193	292	48	120,000	5,500	10,000	June 30, 1864.	162
Rev. Henry G. Jackson, A.B.	4	150	.....	.....	15,000	1,700	.....	June 24.	163
Rev. E. H. Staley, A.M.	6	291	.....	.....	30,000	3,000	1,000	June 30, 1864.	164
Rev. Silas Bailey, D.D. ²	5	105	63	30	30,000	4,000	2,000	4th Wednesday in June.	165
Dr. W. Sihler.....	5	72	63	35	25,000	.....	6,000	September 1.	166
Rev. William H. Barnes, A.B.	7	204	.....	.....	10,000	4,500	1,000	June 18, 1864.	167
Very Rev. E. Sorin, S.S.C.	20	265	12	5	100,000	75,000	2,000	Last Wednesday in June.	168
John G. Craven, A.M.	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
A. R. Beuton.....	7	174	33	8	120,000	4,500	1,000	Last Friday in June.	170
Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D.D.	5	74	234	58	150,000	6,500	4,000	Last Thurs. but one in June.	171
Rev. Daniel Read, LL.D.	7	90	60	30	80,000	9,000	3,500	2d Thursday in June.	172
Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D.D.	9	130	.....	.....	200,000	.....	4,000	July 2.	173
Rev. William C. Dickinson, A.M.	3	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174
Rev. J. M. McWen, D.D.	24	170	.....	.....	120,000	.....	5,000	1st Monday in September.	175
Rev. Robert Allyn, A.M.	8	162	141	24	59,500	4,500	6,000	3d Thursday in June.	176
Rev. Oliver S. Munsell, D.D.	6	171	14	7	50,000	3,500	1,000	Thursday, June 30, 1864.	177
H. S. Noyes, A.M., Acting.	7	91	26	7	308,000	5,500	4,000	June 23.	178
Rev. W. P. Jones, A.M.	10	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	July 2, 1864.	179
Rev. C. K. Vickers, A.M.	12	148	19	.....	60,000	.....	600	July 8, 1864.	180
D. A. Wallace, D.D.	5	159	54	10	75,000	.....	1,000	Last Thursday in June.	181
Wm. Stanton Curtis.....	11	172	196	30	300,000	12,000	4,600	June 23, 1864.	182
Rev. S. W. Harkey, D.D.	4	30	14	.....	30,000	3,000	2,000	Last Wednesday in June.	183
Rev. James P. Weston, A.M.	7	400	44	5	97,000	6,000	3,000	3d Wednesday in June.	184
Richard Edwards, A.M.	383	451	85	.....	427,652	14,945	6,000	2d Friday before 4th of July.	185
Rev. Thomas O'Neill, S.J.	14	244	173	.....	.....	.....	22,000	July 4.	186
Rev. J. McGill, C.M.	6	.....	50	50	.....	.....	10,000	1st of July.	187
Rev. P. M. Mennmy, C.M.	10	80	16	.....	200,000	8,000	12,000	.....	188
W. T. Davis.....	3	28	19	.....	.....	.....	1,200	Last Thursday in June.	189
Rev. John W. Robinson.....	6	50	25	3	215,000	.....	5,000	Wednesday preceding July 4.	190
Rev. William Thompson, LL.D.	6	146	19	.....	120,000	.....	1,000	3d Thursday in June.	191
Rev. William Thompson, LL.D.	6	146	19	.....	120,000	.....	3,000	4th Thursday in June.	192
W. Chauvenet, Chancellor	5	89	50	9	151,000	3,800	3,000	4th Thursday in June.	193
Rev. E. O. Haven, D.D., LL.D.	23	286	14	.....	311,347	22,754	7,000	June 18.	194
Rev. J. A. B. Stone, D.D.	12	204	96	26	600,000	40,000	9,000	Last Wednesday in June.	195
Rev. Thomas H. Sinex, D.D.	9	256	98	.....	104,000	2,000	2,000	June 15, 1864.	196
Rev. Edw. B. Fairfield, D.D., LL.D.	12	286	60	10	50,000	6,500	3,000	June 15.	197
Rev. J. W. Strling, A.M.	9	347	46	3	130,000	12,000	4,000	3d Thursday in June.	198
Rev. A. L. Chapin, D.D.	6	157	84	19	90,000	9,000	5,500	Last Wednesday in June.	199
Russell Z. Mason, A.M.	7	308	60	8	140,000	3,000	6,000	2d Wednesday in July.	200
Hon. George Gale, LL.D.	6	179	2	1	55,000	3,000	1,750	2d Wednesday in July.	201
H. K. Trask, A.M.	8	52	.....	.....	20,000	5,000	2,000	July 2.	202
Rev. L. Power, O.P.	10	100	40	.....	30,000	.....	700	July 1.	203
S. S. Sherman.....	4	60	13	.....	35,000	.....	3,000	July 14.	204
Rev. Wm. Alexander, A.M.	6	17	38	2	.....	.....	1,800	4th Wednesday in July.	205
Rev. Roswell Park, D.D.	5	60	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	206
Mrs. Caroline A. Bodge.....	13	288	.....	.....	300,000	12,000	1,500	Wedn. after last Tues. in June.	207
Rev. O. M. Spencer, A.M.	5	123	60	8	30,000	4,000	1,500	June 22.	208
Rev. Charles Elliot, D.D., LL.D.	7	266	16	5	100,000	4,500	800	June 30.	209
William Brush, A.M.	5	154	.....	.....	15,000	.....	1,000	1st Wednesday in July.	210
Rev. Wm. F. King, A.M., Acting.	4	182	2	.....	25,000	.....	2,100	Last Wednesday in June.	211
Rev. J. C. Schaeffer.....	4	180	2	.....	40,000	3,500	600	June 22.	212
Rev. Lorenzo R. Allen, D.D.	15	475	.....	.....	250,000	.....	3,000	Last Monday of Aug.	213
Rev. S. Weaver.....	5	120	23	4	50,000	.....	1,800	June 14, 1864.	214
Rev. N. Congiato, S.J.	6	100	15	.....	35,000	3,300	.....	July 2, 1864.	215
Rev. M. McKinder Tooke, A.M.	5	250	.....	.....	10,000	.....	1,400	.....	216
James E. Doty, D.D.	4	192	.....	.....	100,000	4,400	500	June 10.	217
Rev. Jabez Brooks, A.M.	4	50	.....	.....	225,000	.....	2,000	June 10.	218
Rev. E. H. Seaff.....	5	131	.....	.....	20,000	6,000	2,000	27th July.	219
Rev. Alvin D. Williams, A.M.	6	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
Rev. G. N. Paddock.....	14	154	13	.....	40,000	8,000	500	June 10.	221
Rev. Joseph Denison, A.M.	11	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222
Very Rev. Aug. Wirth, O.S.B.	6	168	1	.....	30,000	.....	500	May 19.	223
Hilarian.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224
Rev. E. Bannister, D.D.	8	147	.....	.....	41,000	.....	600	.....	225
Very Rev. F. Ciocateri, S.J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226
Rev. W. T. Lucky, A.M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227
Rev. Cyprian Rubio.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228
T. M. Gatch, A.M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229
Rev. George C. Chandler, D.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
Thomas H. Crawford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231

² Resigned.
their statistics remain as in the Almanac of 1863.³ Including 30 pupil teachers.⁴ Not open, 1863, but in operation, 1864.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES OF THE

Name.	Place.	Denomination.	Date of Organization.
Bangor Theological Seminary.....	Bangor, Me.....	Congregational.....	1820
Methodist General Biblical Institute	Concord, N.H.....	Methodist Episcopal....	1847
Gilmanton Theological Seminary ¹	Gilmanton, N.H.....	Congregational.....	1835
New Hampton Theological School....	New Hampton, N.H.....	Free-Will Baptist.....	1840
New Hampton Theol. Seminary.....	Fairfax, Vt.....	Baptist.....	1825
Theological Seminary	Andover, Mass.....	Congregational.....	1808
Divinity School, Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.....	Unitarian.....	1815
Theological Institution.....	Newton Centre, Mass.....	Baptist.....	1825
*College of Boston.....	Boston, Mass.....	Catholic.....	1860
Theological Department, Yale College	New Haven, Conn.....	Congregational.....	1823
Theological Institute.....	East Windsor Hill, Conn.....	Congregational.....	1833
Berkeley Divinity School.....	Middletown, Conn.....	Protestant Episcopal....	1854 ²
General Theological Seminary.....	New York City.....	Protestant Episcopal....	1820
Union Theological Seminary.....	New York City.....	Presbyterian, N.S.....	1836
Theological Seminary.....	Auburn, N.Y.....	Presbyterian, N.S.....	1821
Theol. Depart. Madison University...	Hamilton, N.Y.....	Baptist.....	1820
Genesee College.....	Lima, Livingston co., N.Y.....	Universalist.....	1850
Rochester Theological Seminary.....	Rochester, N.Y.....	Baptist.....	1850
Hartwick Theological Seminary.....	Hartwick, Otsego co., N.Y.....	Lutheran.....	1815
Theol. Seminary Assoc. Ref. Church...	Newburgh, N.Y.....	United Presbyterian....	1804
*Theol. Sem'y of Minor Conv. Fathers	Syracuse, N.Y.....	Catholic.....	.....
*Diocesan Seminary.....	Buffalo, N.Y.....	Catholic.....	.....
St. Lawrence Theological School.....	Canton, N.Y.....	Universalist.....	1858
Eccles. Sem'y of Our Lady of Angels.	Suspension Bridge, N.Y.....	Catholic.....	1856 ³
Provincial Theological Seminary.....	Troy, N.Y.....	Catholic.....	.....
Theol. Seminary Ref. Dutch Church...	New Brunswick, N.J.....	Prot. Reformed Dutch..	1810
Theological Seminary.....	Princeton, N.J.....	Presbyterian, O.S.....	1812
Seminary of the General Synod.....	Gettysburg, Pa.....	Evangelical Lutheran...	1826
Alleghany College.....	Meadville, Pa.....	Methodist Episcopal....	1817
Theol. Dept. Missionary Institute....	Selinsgrove, Pa.....	Lutheran.....	1858
German Ref. Theological Seminary...	Mercersburg, Pa.....	German Reformed.....	1825
Theological Seminary.....	Alleghany, Pa.....	Reformed Presbyterian	1856
Western Theological Seminary.....	Alleghany City, Pa.....	Presbyterian, O.S.....	1827
Alleghany City Theological Seminary	Alleghany City, Pa.....	United Presbyterian....	1825
Jefferson Theological School.....	Canonsburg, Pa.....	Presbyterian.....	1802
Western Theological School.....	Meadville, Pa.....	Unitarian.....	1847
Theol. Dept. Lewisburg University...	Lewisburg, Pa.....	Baptist.....	1855
Theological Seminary of St. Charles	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Catholic.....	1835
Borromeo.....	St. Vincent, Westmoreland co., Pa.	Catholic.....	1846
St. Vincent's Abbey, Benedictine Order	Near Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Catholic.....	1843
St. Michael's Theological and Pre-	Baltimore, Md.....	Catholic.....	1791 ⁴
paratory Seminary.....	Near Emmetsburg, Md.....	Catholic.....	.....
Theological Seminary of St. Sulpice..	Fairfax co., Va.....	Protestant Episcopal...	1822
*Mt. St. Mary's Theological Seminary	Prince Edward co., Va.....	Presbyterian, O.S.....	1824
*Episcopal Theological School of Vir-	Columbia, S.C.....	Presbyterian, O.S.....	1823
ginia.....	Newberry, S.C.....	Lutheran.....	1830
*Union Theological Seminary Hamp-	Greenville, S.C.....	Baptist.....	1835
den Sidney.....			
*Theological Seminary.....			
*Seminary of South Carolina.....			
*Furman Theological Seminary.....			

Those marked with a star (*) did not respond to the circular sent: hence, they, including the Seminaries of the insurgent States, are left the same as in the table of last year.

¹ This seminary has only a nominal existence, having closed for want of funds, Sept. 1, 1846. Whether it will ever be resuscitated is uncertain.

² Began 1850.

³ Sept. 1, in Buffalo, N.Y.

⁴ The University, 1804, 1822-38-60.

⁵ Besides building, library, &c. not appraised. Total at least \$150,000.

UNITED STATES, November, 1863.

Value of Buildings, Grounds, and En- dowment.	Estimated annual ne- cessary expenditure for each student.	Number of Professors.	Number of Students in 1862-3.	Whole number edu- cated.	Number of Volumes in Library.	President or Senior Professor.	Date of Anniversary.
\$115,000	100	4	64	412	14,000	Rev. Enoch Pond, D.D.....	Last Thursday in July.
25,000	100	3	60	400	4,000	Stephen M. Vail	Second Wednesday in June.
12,000	100	3	23	60	3,500	.....	.....
35,000	150	12	15	219	1,500	Rev. John J. Butler, D.D.....	July 14.
22,000	150	2	11	.....	3,000	Rev. James Upham, D.D.....	July 7.
540,000	275	5	108	1466	24,000	Rev. Edward A. Park, D.D.....	First Thursday in August.
110,650 ⁶	350	4	17	360 ⁷	13,000 ¹⁰	G. R. Noyes ¹¹	July 14.
150,000	100	4	27	488	12,500	Rev. Horatio B. Hackett, D.D. ¹² ..	Last Wednesday in June.
.....	.....	8	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	125	3	25	768	41,500	Rev. T. D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D.	In July.
.....	⁶	3	17	151	7,500	Rev. Thomas Vermilye, D.D.....	Last Thursday in June.
.....	.....	9 ⁸	22	82	.....	J. Williams ¹³.....	.....
400,000	200 ⁷	5	73	874	14,000	Rev. S. R. Johnson, D.D. ¹⁴	Last Thursday in June.
250,000	175	5	90	642	25,000	Thos. H. Skinner, D.D.....	Second Wednesday in June.
200,000	105	4	66	806	7,000	Edwin Hall	First Thursday in May.
70,000	90	4	29	352	7,500	Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, D.D., LL.D.	Third Tuesday in August.
.....	.....	.....	501	.....	3,500	Rev. John Morrison Reid, D.D.....	.....
30,000	105	4	57	170	7,000	Rev. E. G. Robinson, D.D.....	May.
27,000	100	3	84	1000	1,800	Rev. Levi Sternberg, A.M.....	Fourth Wednesday in August.
30,000	100	5	11	150	3,500	(Temporarily closed).....	.....
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,000	125	2	22	58	5,000	Ebenezer Fisher.....	.....
5,000	160	13	103	.....	2,000	Rev. Thos. J. Smith, C.M.....	May 3.
.....
150,000	.....	3	52	.....	8,000	Rev. S. M. Woodbridge.....	.....
450,000	150	7	176	2200	18,000	Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D.....	Last Wednesday of April.
55,000	110	3	26	400	10,500	Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D.D.....	Wedn'y bef. 2d Thurs. in Aug.
110,000	150	6	187	363	11,000	Rev. George Loomis, D.D.....	Last Wednesday in June.
12,000	100	1	10	28	15,000	H. Ziegler, D.D.....	June 1, 1863.
80,000	175	3	30	.....	9,000	Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D.....	Last week in July.
18,000	75	2	13	25	1,554	Rev. J. M. Willson.....	First Tuesday of November.
200,000	110	5	132	740	10,000	Rev. David Elliott, D.D.....	Wedn'y bef. 4th Tues in Apr.
24,000	75	3	65	326	4,000	Rev. J. T. Pressly, D.D.....	Third Wednesday in March.
150,000	5000	8	121	1650	12,000	D. H. Riddle.....	First Wednesday in August.
88,000	112	6	23	256	7,800	Rev. A. A. Livermore.....	June 30, 1864.
.....	150	2	11	30	4,000	Rev. T. F. Curtis, A.M.....	July 24.
.....	.....	5	56	.....	10,000	Rev. M. A. Walsh	November 4.
.....	125	20	150	.....	12,000	P. Alphonse Heimler.....	.....
20,000	175	10	43	.....	3,000	Rev. J. O'Connor.....	September 24.
.....	.....	6	56	.....	10,000	Very Rev. J. Paul Dubreul.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	47	356	7,500	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	36	192	4,000	Rev. Samuel B. Wilson, D.D.....	.....
.....	.....	6	62	285	17,260	Rev. George Howe, D.D.....	.....
.....	.....	3	12	28	2,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	30	38	1,000	Rev. J. C. Furman, D.D.....	.....

⁶ For indigent students nothing, except for fuel, washing, and lights.

⁷ No expense for tuition. Scholarships are provided, worth from \$100 to \$140.

⁸ Five resident, and four non-resident.

¹⁰ And 152,500 in University, to two-thirds of which the divinity student has free access.

¹¹ Senior professor.

¹³ Dean, Assistant Bishop of Connecticut.

⁹ Of whom 280 are living.

¹² Alvah Hovey, Chairman of the Faculty.

¹⁴ M. Mahan, D.D., Dean for the current year.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES OF THE

Name.	Place.	Denomination.	Date of Organization.
*South. Baptist Theological Seminary	Greenville, S.C.	Baptist.....	1858
*Seminary of St. John the Baptist....	Charleston, S.C.	Catholic.....	1833
*Mercer Theological Seminary.....	Penfield, Ga.	Baptist.....	1833
*Theological Dept. Howard College....	Marion, Ala.	Baptist.....	1843
*Theol. Dept. Mt. Lebanon Univ.....	Mt. Lebanon, La.	Baptist.....	1857
*Ecclesiastical Seminary.....	New Orleans, La.	Catholic.....	1821
*Southwest Theological Seminary.....	Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyterian.....	1821
*Theol. School of Cumberland Univer.	Lebanon, Tenn.	Cumberland Presbyte'n	1855
*Theological Department Union Uni-			
versity.....	Murfreesborough, Tenn.	Baptist.....	1856
Danville Theological Seminary.....	Danville, Ky.	Presbyterian, O.S.....	1853
*Western Baptist Theological Insti-			
tution.....	Georgetown, Ky.	Baptist.....	1840
St. Thomas' Preparatory Seminary....	Near Bardstown, Ky.	Catholic.....	1814
Concordia College.....	St. Louis, Mo.	Lutheran.....	1850
*Theological Department St. Louis			
University.....	St. Louis, Mo.	Catholic.....	1829
*St. Vincent's Ecclesiastical College...	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Catholic.....	1818
*St. Mary's Seminary.....	Perryville, Perry co., Mo.	Catholic.....	1818
Blackburn Theological Seminary.....	Carlinville, Ill.	Presbyterian, N.S.....	1857
*Theological Depart. Illinois State			
University.....	Springfield, Ill.	Evangelical Lutheran..	1853
Theological Seminary.....	Monmouth, Ill.	United Presbyterian....	1840
Theological Department Lind Uni-			
versity ¹	Near Chicago, Ill.	Presbyterian, N.S.....	1860
Theological Seminary of the North-			
west.....	Chicago, Ill.	Presbyterian, O.S.....	1859
Chicago Theological Seminary.....	Chicago, Ill.	Congregational.....	1858
*Augustana Seminary.....	Chicago, Ill.	Lutheran.....	1859
*Theological Department of Chicago			
University.....	Chicago, Ill.	Baptist.....	1859
Garrett Biblical Institute.....	Evanston, Ill.	Methodist.....	1856
*St. Charles Ecclesiastical Seminary...	Vincennes, Ind.	Catholic.....	1851
*Theological Seminary.....	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Lutheran.....	1857
Lane Theological Seminary.....	Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, O.	Presbyterian, N.S.....	1829
Theological Seminary of the Diocese			
of Ohio.....	Gambier, O.	Episcopal.....	1826
Theological Seminary.....	Xenia, O.	United Presbyterian....	1794
Oberlin College Theological School...	Oberlin, O.	Congregational.....	1835
Theological Department Wittenberg			
College.....	Springfield, O.	Evangelical Lutheran...	1845
*Biblical Department Ohio Wesleyan			
University.....	Delaware, O.	Methodist.....	1849
Theological Seminary of Mt. St. Mary's	Near Cincinnati, O.	Catholic.....	1851
*St. Mary's Ecclesiastical Seminary...	Cleveland, O.	Catholic.....	1851
St. Mary's Preparatory Seminary.....	Cleveland, O.	Catholic.....	1863
*Kalamazoo Theological Seminary.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Baptist.....	1846
Nashotah Theological Seminary.....	Nashotah Mission, Wis.	Protestant Episcopal...	1847
*Norwegian Luther College.....	Decorah, Iowa	Lutheran.....	1861
Ecclesiastical Seminary of St. Francis			
of Sales.....	Nojoshing, Milwaukee co., Wis.	Catholic.....	1856
*Theological Seminary.....	Wartburg, Clayton co., Iowa.	Lutheran.....	.....
*Diocesan Seminary of St. Thomas			
Aquinas.....	San Francisco, Cal.	Catholic.....	.....
*Preparatory Sem'y of San Francisco	Santa Fé, New Mexico.....	Catholic.....	.....

Those marked with a star (*) did not respond to the circular sent: hence, they, including the Seminaries of the insurgent States, are left the same as in the table of last year.

¹ Closed until after the war.

UNITED STATES, November, 1863.—Continued.

Value of Buildings, Grounds, and En- dowment.	Estimated annual ne- cessary expenditure for each student.	Number of Professors.	Number of Students in 1862-3.	Whole number edu- cated.	Number of Volumes in Library.	President or Senior Professor.	Date of Anniversary
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rev. J. P. Boyce, D.D.....	.....
.....	.....	2	13	.....	2,000	Rev. William Williams, D.D.....	.....
.....	.....	1	6	.....	1,000	Rev. Henry Talbird, D.D.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rev. William Carey Crane, A.M.	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	24	90	1,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$150,000	100	4	8	150	4,000	Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D	First Thursday in May.
.....	.....	2	12	180	500	Rev. D. R. Campbell, LL.D.....	.....
25,000	100	6	50	400	3,000	Very Rev. F. Chambliss.....	.....
.....	140	3	73	.....	.....	Rev. C. F. W. Walther, D.D.....	September 1.
.....	.....	3	14	86	4,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	180	9	70	.....	4,000	Rev. P. McMenemy, C.M.....	About July 1.
100,000	150	2	60	117	300	.....	Second Thursday of June.
.....	.....	4	10	18	.....	Rev. S. W. Harkey, D.D.....	Fourth Wednesday in June.
.....	.....	2	18	127	2,000	Rev. Alexander Young, D.D.....	Last Thursday of March.
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145,000	150	4	10	20	6,000	Rev. Willis Lord, D.D.....	Sept.
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Rev. Joseph Haven.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Rev. L. P. Esbjourn.....	.....
225,000	100	4	70	300	3,000	Bishop M. Simpson, D.D.....	Last week in October.
.....	.....	2	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Rev. W. Sihler, D.D.....	.....
200,000	100	3	26	400	11,000	Rev. D. H. Allen.....	Second Thursday in May.
1293,000	125	3	129	.....	6,720	Rev. Bishop McIlvaine.....	June 29.
27,000	160	3	30	296	2,500	Rev. Samuel Wilson, D.D.....	.....
140,000	75	3	25	207	9,000	Rev. C. G. Finney, D.D.....	Fourth Wednesday in August.
85,000	150	5	118	.....	7,000	Rev. Samuel Sprecher, D.D.....	Last Thursday of June.
.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	175	18	60	300	4,000	Rev. F. J. Pabisch, D.D., LL.D...	June 24.
20,000	.....	3	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	125	4	30	.....	2,000	Rev. J. P. Saloun.....	February 2.
.....
30,000	250	5	33	76	5,000	Rev. A. D. Cole, D.D.....	St. Peter's day, June 29.
28,000	117	3	32	39	166	Rev. L. Larsen.....	September 1.
60,000	100	10	98	.....	2,000	Rev. M. Heiss.....	January 29.
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Rev. G. Groszman.....	.....
.....	.....	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes the endowment of Kenyon College.

MEDICAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF

Name.	Location.	When organized.	Professors.	Students.	Graduates.	Cost of Lecture Tickets.	Matriculation Fee.	Graduation Fee.
Maine Medical School.....	Brunswick, Me.....	1820	7	73	836	\$55	\$5	\$18
New Hampshire Medical College...	Hanover, N.H.....	1796	6	60	1,027	50	5	18
Castleton Medical College ¹	Castleton, Vt.....	1818	6	104	555	50	3	16
Med. Dept. Univ. of Vermont.....	Burlington, Vt.....	1820	6	78	265	50	3	18
Vermont Medical College ²	Woodstock, Vt.....	1835	8	91	350	50	3	18
Medical School of Harvard Univ....	Boston, Mass.....	1782	9	211	1,008	85	3	20
New England Female Med. College	Boston, Mass.....	1848	5	19	445	55	3	20
Berkshire Medical School.....	Pittsfield, Mass.....	1821	7	65	1,240	50	3	18
Med. Department Yale College.....	New Haven, Conn.....	1813	6	51	760	68.50	5	15
College of Physicians and Surgeons	New York City.....	1807	10	265	73	105	5	30
Geneva Medical College.....	Geneva, N.Y.....	1835	6	42	564	50	3	20
Med. Dept. Univ. of City of N.Y.....	New York City.....	1841	7	240	2,969	105	5	30
Albany Medical College.....	Albany.....	1839	6	170	44	65	5	20
Med. Department Univ. of Buffalo.	Buffalo.....	1846	7	77	24	570	5	20
N.Y. Med. Col. & Charity Hospital...	New York City.....	1850	12	85	17	105	5	30
Metropolitan Medical College.....	New York City.....	1852	5	13	4	75	5	25
*Excelsior Medical College.....	New York City.....	1858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bellevue Hospital Medical College	New York City.....	1861	19	183	41	105	5	30
Long Island College Hospital.....	Brooklyn, N.Y.....	1858	8	50	17	100	5	25
Med. Departm't Univ. of Penna.....	Philadelphia.....	1765	7	319	7,353	105	5	30
Eclectic Medical College.....	Philadelphia.....	1848	8	82	25	70	5	30
Jefferson Medical College.....	Philadelphia.....	1825	7	275	4,800	105	5	30
Med. Departm't Penna. College ² ...	Philadelphia.....	1839	8	150	35	105	5	30
Philadelphia Medical College ²	Philadelphia.....	.....	7	75	250	105	5	30
*Female Medical College.....	Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Med. School Univ. of Maryland...	Baltimore.....	1807	6	100	909	.....	.....	.....
*Washington Medical College.....	Baltimore.....	1827	6	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Med. College, connected with Columbia College.....	Washington, D.C.....	1822	7	30	10	105	5	25
Med. Dept. Georgetown College.....	Washington, D.C.....	1849	7	63	30	90	5	25
*Medical School Univ. of Virginia...	near Charlottesville, Va	1827	5	99	35	.....	.....	.....
*Med. Dept. Hampden Sidney Coll...	Richmond, Va.....	1838	7	90	40	.....	.....	.....
*Winchester Medical College.....	Winchester, Va.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Med. College of State of S. Carolina	Charleston, S.C.....	1833	8	158	.....	100	5	25
*Medical College of Georgia.....	Augusta, Ga.....	1830	7	115	124	105	5	25
*Atlanta Medical College.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	1854	7	.....	.....	105	5	25
*Med. Dept. Univ. of Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	1835	9	333	.....	.....	.....	.....
Med. Dept. Univ. of Nashville.....	Nashville.....	1850	8	75	714	105	5	25
*Med. Dept. East Tennessee Univ.	Knoxville.....	1856	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Med. Dept. Transylvania Univ ⁷ ...	Lexington, Ky.....	1818	.....	.....	1,351	.....	.....	.....
Med. Dept. Univ. of Louisville.....	Louisville, Ky.....	1837	8	88	141	105	5	25
St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1842	8	155	689	105	5	20
*Med. Department Missouri Univ.	Columbia, Mo.....	1846	7	103	13	.....	.....	.....
Medical College of Ohio.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1819	6	171	385	10	5	25
Med. Dept. West'n Reserve College	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1843	6	53	814	60	5	20
Starling Medical College.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	1847	6	68	36	60	5	20
Med. Dept. Univ. of Michigan.....	Ann Arbor.....	1850	6	252	337	40	0	00
Rush Medical College.....	Chicago.....	1842	8	175	2,257	40	5	20
Med. Department Lind University	Chicago.....	1858	10	83	60	50	5	20
*Med. Dept. Wisconsin State Univ.	Madison, Wis.....	1856	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Med. Dept. Iowa State University...	Keokuk, Iowa.....	1849	7	180	124	30	5	30
Homeopathic Medical College.....	New York City.....	1860	7	52	46	100	5	30
*Homeopathic Medical College.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West'n Homeopathic Med. College	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1848	7	125	68	50	5	30
COLLEGES OF DENTAL SURGERY.								
*Penna. College of Dental Surgery	Philadelphia.....	1856	5	40	133	100	5	30
*Baltimore Col. of Dental Surgery	Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Those marked with a star (*) did not respond to the circular sent; hence, they, in addition to the Schools in the insurgent States, have been left as in the table of last year.

¹ Suspended until after the war. ² Suspended; no medical faculty now. ³ Number in 1863-4, 350.

⁴ Six in 1863.

⁵ For first course, and 50 for second.

⁶ Demonstrators \$10.

⁷ Not in operation. Hall burned in 1863 while occupied as United States Hospital.

THE UNITED STATES, November, 1863.

Buildings, Grounds and Endowments.	Library.	Name of Dean.	Address of Dean.	Commencement of Lecture Course.
\$10,000	3,550	Paul A. Chadbourne, M.D.....	Williamst'wn, Mass	February 18, 1864.
10,000	1,000	Albert Smith.....	Peterborough, N.H.	August 3, 1864.
2,000		Charles L. Allen.....		
6,000	9,000	S. W. Thayer, Jr., M.D.....	Burlington.....	Last Thursday in February.
				First Thursday in March.
	2,000	D. Humphreys Storer, M.D.....	Boston, Mass.....	First Wednesday in November.
20,000	300	Francis S. Cooke.....	Boston, Mass.....	Last Wednesday in February.
30,000	1,000	William Warren Greene, M.D.	Pittsfield, Mass.....	First Thursday in August.
30,000	2,000	Charles A. Lindsley.....	New Haven.....	Second Thursday in September.
12,607	2,300	Samuel St. John, M.D.....	New York.....	October 19.
50,000	800	John Towler, M.D.....	Geneva.....	First Wednesday in October.
120,000	None.	John W. Draper, M.D., LL.D..	New York.....	October 19.
50,000	5,000	J. V. P. Quackenbush, M.D..	Albany.....	First Tuesday in September.
20,000	500	Sandford Eastman, M.D.....	Buffalo.....	First Wednesday in November. ⁴
50,000		B. J. Raphael, M.D.....	New York.....	Middle of October. ⁵
3,000	100	I. M. Cornings, M.D.....	New York.....	First Tuesday in November.
1.....	None.	Isaac E. Taylor, M.D.....	New York.....	October 15.
32,110		Edwin M. Chapman, M.D.....	Brooklyn.....	Second week in March.
	20,000	R. E. Rogers, M.D.....	Philadelphia.....	Second Monday in October.
55,000		William Paine, M.D.....	Philadelphia.....	First of October and February.
		Robley Dunglison, M.D.....	Philadelphia.....	October 13.
				Second Tuesday in October.
				October 31.....
		John C. Riley, M.D.....	Washington, D.C.....	Third Monday in October.
		Johnson Eliot, D.D.....	Washington, D.C.....	October 19.
		J. G. Westmoreland, M.D.....	Atlanta.....	Second Monday in November.
				Second Monday in November.
				First Monday in May.
				Third Monday in November.
200,000	2,000	W. K. Bowling, M.D.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	First Monday in October.
				October.
75,000	4,000	J. W. Bruson, M.D.....	Louisville, Ky.....	First Monday in October.
100,000	3,000	Charles A. Pope, M.D.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	November 1. ⁶
			Columbia, Mo.....	First Monday in November
60,000	15,000	L. M. Lawson, M.D.....	Cincinnati.....	November 3.
20,000	³	H. Kirk Cushing.....	Cleveland, O.....	First Wednesday in November.
100,000	None.	S. M. Smith.....	Columbus, O.....	October 23 and 25. ⁷
30,000	800	Silas H. Douglas, A.M., M.D..	Ann Arbor, Mich.....	October 1.
20,000		D. Laskie Miller.....	Chicago.....	October 1.
12,000	700	Hosmer A. Johnson, M.D.....	Chicago.....	Second Monday in October.
30,000	1,000	J. C. Hughes, M.D.....	Keokuk.....	October 21.
²	1,500	J. Beakley, M.D.....	New York.....	October 15. ⁸
15,000	200	S. R. Beckwith.....	Cleveland, O.....	November 4.
		C. N. Pierce.....	Philadelphia.....	First Monday in November.

¹ This college is connected with the Bellevue Hospital, and has no other distinct buildings.

² Leased property, rent \$2000.

³ A large library.

⁴ Preceded by a preliminary term of four weeks, which is devoted to the study of practical anatomy.

⁵ Preliminary course commences the middle of September, regular course the middle of October.

⁶ A preliminary course in October.

⁷ And end March 1.

⁸ Preliminary course October 1.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AS AFFECTED BY IMMIGRATION.

THIS most interesting topic has never received the deep study which it deserves, and has never been fully developed by our statisticians. Some years ago, when the political parties of the United States were strongly exercised on the subject of a proposed restriction of the elective franchise extended by our laws to immigrants, an inquiry into the extent of the increase of our population by immigration was made by Mr. Louis Schade, a gentleman of mathematical talents, then resident in Washington. The results of his calculations were surprising, for until they appeared very few persons had even a remote conception of the extent to which the rapid increase of our population was influenced by immigration. Upon the basis of the calculations referred to, we have constructed the subjoined tables, which present in one view what *would have been* the white and free colored population of the United States if it had been left to the slow increase produced by the excess of births over deaths. In other words, these tables show by mathematical demonstration what would have been the white and free colored population of the United States in 1863, if our ports had been closed against immigration in 1790; they show what that population would have been if the influx of immigrants had been shut off in 1800;

and the same, if that policy had been adopted in 1810 or 1820. The basis of calculation is the following: if there had been no immigration to the United States after the adoption of the Constitution, then the increase of our population would only have been so much as resulted from the excess of births over deaths. This increase is found by calculation to be 1.38 per annum. Taking then the white and free colored population of 1790, and multiplying it by this ascertained percentage of natural increase, and so multiplying and compounding the results year by year down to 1863, we find what would have been that population in the last year by such natural increase alone. By this process it is shown that the white and free colored population of the United States would have reached but 8,789,909, instead of the majestic aggregate of 23,902,174 at the close of 1863. So widely different is this result from any existing opinion or notion of the subject in the popular mind, that it may be described as startling. Yet the figures appear to be unimpeachable. The rate of annual natural increase assumed (1.38) is *higher* than that of any other country for which we have sufficient official data for calculation. To show how it compares with that of other nations, the following table is presented:—

TABLE SHOWING THE INCREASE OF POPULATION BY THE EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND THE PERCENTAGE THEREOF FOR THE YEARS AND COUNTRIES NAMED.

Year.	Name of the Country.	Number of inhabitants.	Number of births in the respective year.	Number of deaths in the respective year.	Percent. of increase of the total population.
1850*	United States.....	19,987,573*	548,835*	271,800*	1.38*
1850†	England and Wales.....	17,927,609	593,422	368,986	1.25
1851	France.....	35,783,170	943,061	784,433	0.44
1835	Russia.....	59,000,000	2,173,055	1,731,834	0.74
1849	Prussia.....	16,331,187	691,562	498,862	1.17
1850	Holland.....	3,056,591	105,338	67,588	1.23
1850	Belgium.....	4,426,202	120,107	92,820	0.61
1849	Portugal.....	3,473,788	114,331	88,992	0.72
1852	Saxony.....	1,987,832	80,322	58,739	1.08

From the foregoing table it will be perceived that the percentage of 1.38 allowed for the natural increase of the population of the United States, from the mere excess of births over deaths, is considerably greater than that of Great Britain, the next highest, and very far greater than that of any other country named. This difference in our favor is, beyond question, due to the long periods of peace enjoyed by the United States when other nations were at war. The percentage of France, it will be observed, is the lowest in the table, a result flowing from her almost constant wars, which drain her population of large numbers of her marriageable young men.

Referring now to the table on the next page, and subtracting the totals of the respective columns from 29,902,174, the aggregate of our white and free colored population in 1863, we find the following remarkable results:—

In 1863, the immigrants since 1790, and their descendants, number.....	21,112,205
In 1863, the immigrants since 1800, and their descendants, number.....	19,439,230
In 1863, the immigrants since 1810, and their descendants, number.....	17,223,632
In 1863, the immigrants since 1820, and their descendants, number.....	15,300,689

* 1850 is taken for the United States, because the number of births for 1860 are not yet published; and the free colored are taken with the whites, because they are placed together in the tables of births and deaths in the census. The slave population is omitted from the tables, because it is not affected by immigration.

† The Census for Great Britain for 1861 shows the increase from excess of births over deaths for the previous ten years to be 12.6, which is considerably less than 1.25 per annum.

TABLE SHOWING THE INCREASE OF THE WHITE AND FREE COLORED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, IF WITHOUT IMMIGRATION, SINCE THE RESPECTIVE YEARS 1790 TO 1820, AFTER THE RATIO OF INCREASE IN 1850.

Year.	Population each year if without immigration since 1790.	Annual excess of births.	Population each year if without immigration since 1800.	Annual excess of births.	Population each year if without immigration since 1810.	Annual excess of births.	Population each year if without immigration since 1820.	Annual excess of births.
1790	3,231,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1791	3,273,539	41,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1792	3,321,743	43,213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1793	3,367,536	43,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1794	3,414,058	43,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1795	3,461,172	47,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1796	3,503,955	47,764	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1797	3,557,339	48,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1798	3,606,450	49,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1799	3,656,219	49,769	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1800	3,705,674	50,453	4,412,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1801	3,757,826	51,152	4,473,781	60,897	.....	.....	.....	.....
1802	3,809,681	51,858	4,533,519	61,735	.....	.....	.....	.....
1803	3,862,257	52,573	4,598,109	62,590	.....	.....	.....	.....
1804	3,915,556	53,299	4,661,562	63,453	.....	.....	.....	.....
1805	3,969,500	54,024	4,725,991	64,329	.....	.....	.....	.....
1806	4,024,358	54,768	4,791,209	65,213	.....	.....	.....	.....
1807	4,079,895	55,537	4,857,327	66,118	.....	.....	.....	.....
1808	4,136,197	56,302	4,924,358	67,031	.....	.....	.....	.....
1809	4,193,276	57,073	4,992,214	67,956	.....	.....	.....	.....
1810	4,251,143	57,867	5,061,207	68,893	6,048,450	.....	.....	.....
1811	4,309,808	58,665	5,131,051	69,844	6,131,918	83,463	.....	.....
1812	4,369,233	59,475	5,201,859	70,803	6,216,538	84,620	.....	.....
1813	4,429,579	60,296	5,273,644	71,785	6,302,326	85,788	.....	.....
1814	4,490,707	61,128	5,346,409	72,785	6,389,298	86,972	.....	.....
1815	4,552,678	61,971	5,420,189	73,780	6,477,470	88,172	.....	.....
1816	4,615,504	62,826	5,494,990	74,801	6,566,859	89,389	.....	.....
1817	4,679,197	63,693	5,570,820	75,830	6,657,489	90,622	.....	.....
1818	4,743,769	64,572	5,647,697	76,877	6,749,551	91,873	.....	.....
1819	4,809,233	65,464	5,724,733	77,936	6,842,495	93,141	.....	.....
1820	4,875,600	66,367	5,803,734	79,001	6,936,921	94,426	8,100,093	.....
1821	4,942,883	67,283	5,883,825	80,091	7,032,650	95,729	8,211,574	111,781
1822	5,011,094	68,211	5,965,021	81,196	7,129,700	97,050	8,325,197	113,323
1823	5,080,247	69,153	6,047,338	82,317	7,228,089	98,389	8,440,184	114,987
1824	5,150,354	70,107	6,130,791	83,453	7,327,836	99,747	8,556,658	116,474
1825	5,221,428	71,074	6,215,295	84,504	7,428,960	101,124	8,674,739	118,081
1826	5,293,473	72,055	6,301,066	85,571	7,531,479	102,519	8,794,449	119,714
1827	5,366,522	73,049	6,388,020	86,654	7,635,413	103,934	8,915,802	121,363
1828	5,440,580	74,058	6,476,174	88,154	7,740,781	105,368	9,038,840	123,038
1829	5,515,659	75,079	6,565,545	89,371	7,847,603	106,822	9,163,575	124,735
1830	5,591,775	76,116	6,656,149	90,604	7,955,999	108,296	9,290,032	126,457
1831	5,668,941	77,166	6,748,003	91,854	8,065,691	109,792	9,418,234	128,202
1832	5,747,172	78,231	6,841,125	93,122	8,176,997	111,306	9,548,205	129,971
1833	5,826,482	79,310	6,935,532	94,407	8,290,433	112,839	9,679,970	130,765
1834	5,906,887	80,405	7,031,242	95,710	8,406,216	114,390	9,812,539	131,569
1835	5,988,402	81,515	7,128,273	97,031	8,517,794	115,978	9,947,952	132,391
1836	6,071,041	82,639	7,226,643	98,370	8,636,991	117,597	10,085,233	133,221
1837	6,154,821	83,780	7,326,470	99,727	8,757,845	119,246	10,224,409	134,066
1838	6,239,757	84,936	7,427,776	101,106	8,879,911	120,924	10,365,505	134,943
1839	6,325,865	86,108	7,530,476	102,500	9,003,355	122,631	10,508,548	135,843
1840	6,413,161	87,296	7,633,991	103,915	9,128,559	124,364	10,653,565	136,765
1841	6,501,062	88,501	7,739,340	105,349	9,255,477	126,121	10,800,584	137,709
1842	6,591,384	89,722	7,846,142	106,802	9,383,133	127,899	10,949,632	138,674
1843	6,682,345	90,961	7,954,418	108,276	9,512,551	129,697	11,101,727	139,661
1844	6,774,561	92,216	8,064,188	109,770	9,643,769	131,514	11,255,917	140,670
1845	6,868,049	93,488	8,175,473	111,285	9,776,691	133,351	11,412,221	141,699
1846	6,962,828	94,779	8,288,294	112,821	9,911,330	135,207	11,570,668	142,747
1847	7,059,115	96,287	8,402,672	114,378	10,048,927	137,082	11,730,359	143,814
1848	7,156,530	97,815	8,518,628	115,956	10,189,451	138,977	11,892,304	144,899
1849	7,255,300	99,370	8,636,185	117,557	10,333,014	140,892	12,056,515	145,999
1850	7,355,423	100,123	8,755,364	119,179	10,479,625	142,827	12,222,884	147,114
1851	7,456,927	101,904	8,876,188	120,824	10,628,291	144,781	12,391,415	148,244
1852	7,559,833	102,906	8,998,679	122,491	10,779,012	146,754	12,562,017	149,389
1853	7,664,159	104,326	9,122,861	124,182	10,931,787	148,746	12,734,692	150,549
1854	7,769,924	105,765	9,248,756	125,895	11,086,616	150,757	12,909,444	151,724
1855	7,877,149	107,225	9,376,389	127,633	11,243,500	152,787	13,086,274	152,914
1856	7,985,854	108,705	9,505,783	129,394	11,401,539	154,836	13,265,189	154,119
1857	8,096,058	110,204	9,636,963	131,180	11,560,734	156,895	13,446,193	155,339
1858	8,207,784	111,726	9,769,953	132,990	11,721,025	158,964	13,628,306	156,574
1859	8,321,051	113,267	9,904,778	134,825	11,882,411	161,043	13,811,529	157,824
1860	8,435,882	114,831	10,041,464	136,686	12,044,392	163,131	14,000,000	159,089
1861	8,552,297	116,415	10,180,037	138,573	12,207,467	165,230	14,190,000	160,369
1862	8,670,319	118,021	10,320,521	140,484	12,372,727	167,340	14,381,000	161,664
1863	8,789,969	119,650	10,462,944	142,423	12,540,082	169,461	14,573,000	162,974

ELECTION RETURNS.

Embracing the last General and Congressional Elections held in each of the States and Territories, and also the Popular Vote for President by States from 1848 to 1860.

California.—Election held Sept. 2, 1863, for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, State Printer, Clerk of Supreme Court, State Harbor Commissioner, members of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and members of the Legislature.

Vote for Governor and Lieut.-Governor (official).

Counties.	GOVERNOR.		LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
	F. F. Low, U.	J. G. Downey, D.	T. N. Machin, U.	E. W. McKinstry, D.
Alameda.....	1,404	804	1,424	784
Amador.....	2,245	2,064	2,262	2,016
Butte.....	1,876	1,490	1,891	1,478
Calaveras.....	2,278	2,029	2,239	2,015
Colusa.....	479	564	482	561
Contra Costa.....	1,064	534	1,063	534
Del Norte.....	184	152	184	151
El Dorado.....	3,210	2,139	3,217	2,121
Fresno.....	83	378	83	379
Humboldt.....	502	196	507	189
Klamath.....	204	199	204	200
Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles.....	702	982	735	980
Marin.....	640	489	635	495
Mariposa.....	835	921	840	920
Mendocino.....	632	571	610	557
Merced.....	95	329	96	326
Mono.....	1,009	635	1,008	635
Monterey.....	522	507	531	506
Napa.....	898	660	903	652
Nevada.....	2,882	1,756	2,906	1,726
Placer.....	2,057	1,620	2,057	1,616
Plumas.....	1,288	766	1,292	765
Sacramento.....	3,553	1,944	3,575	1,911
San Bernardino.....	361	376	357	366
San Diego.....	116	132	120	129
San Francisco.....	9,261	5,452	9,410	5,266
San Joaquin.....	1,981	1,473	1,930	1,463
San Luis Obispo.....	260	219	272	207
San Mateo.....	834	310	916	263
Santa Barbara.....	481	143	505	113
Santa Clara.....	2,034	1,525	2,036	1,520
Santa Cruz.....	904	403	913	396
Shasta.....	936	617	906	614
Sierra.....	2,350	1,303	2,387	1,291
Siskiyou.....	1,053	999	1,053	1,003
Solano.....	1,521	1,124	1,580	1,056
Sonoma.....	1,700	1,712	1,692	1,721
Stanislaus.....	347	399	349	398
Sutter.....	718	679	720	672
Tehama.....	533	453	539	447
Trinity.....	785	604	791	599
Tulare.....	1,813	1,564	1,821	1,846
Tuolumne.....	610	715	611	715
Yolo.....	865	768	868	764
Yuba.....	1,989	1,393	2,004	1,361
Soldiers' vote.....	60,124	44,482	60,674	43,817
	4,159	140	4,199	106
Total.....	64,283	44,622	64,873	43,923

Lake county, omitted from the official canvass, voted for Governor as follows:—Low, 164; Downey, 223. The official vote, as declared in the Legislature, Dec. 8, 1863, differed slightly from the above; the aggregates for Governor being—Low, 64,323; Downey, 44,492.

The aggregates for the other State officers were as follow:—

Secretary of State.....	B. B. Redding.....	U. 65,023
	S. W. Bishop.....	D. 43,694
Controller.....	George Oulton.....	U. 65,039
	R. O. Cravens.....	D. 43,730
Treasurer.....	R. Pacheco.....	U. 61,984
	Thos. Findey.....	D. 43,768
Attorney-General.....	J. G. McCullough.....	U. 64,777
	L. C. Granger.....	D. 43,615
Surveyor-General.....	J. F. Houghton.....	U. 64,887
	Presley Dunlap.....	D. 43,760
State Printer.....	O. M. Claves.....	U. 65,013
	Beriah Brown.....	D. 43,789
Clerk Sup. Court.....	W. D. Harriman.....	U. 61,954
	A. C. Bradford.....	D. 43,690
Harbor Com'r.....	C. L. Taylor.....	U. 63,614
	Michael Hayes.....	D. 43,111

Vote for Congress.

T. B. Shannon.....	U. 64,914
William Higby.....	U. 64,881
Cornelius Cole.....	U. 64,985
John B. Weller.....	D. 43,567
John Bigler.....	D. 43,520
N. E. Whitesides.....	D. 43,693

Judicial Election, held Oct. 21, 1863.

Judges of Supreme Court.

O. L. Shafter.....	U. 45,102
L. Sawyer.....	U. 45,195
John Currey.....	U. 45,216
A. L. Rhodes.....	U. 45,044
S. W. Sanderson.....	U. 45,065
R. T. Sprague.....	D. 20,768
W. T. Wallace.....	D. 20,776
J. B. Hall.....	D. 20,724
Tod Robinson.....	D. 20,158
H. H. Hartley.....	D. 19,560
H. H. Haight.....	944

At this latter election, John Swett was chosen Superintendent of Public Instruction, over O. M. Wozencraft, by a vote of 44,791 to 18,902.

Legislature, 1863-1865.

	Senate.	Assembly.
Union.....	35	72
Democrats.....	5	8
	40	80

Connecticut.—Election held April 6, 1863, for Governor, members of the Legislature, and members of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

Counties.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.	
	Wm. A. Buckingham, R.	Thomas H. Seymour, D.
Hartford.....	8,166	8,103
New Haven.....	7,598	8,452
New London.....	5,410	4,302
Fairfield.....	6,430	6,535
Litchfield.....	4,767	4,213
Windham.....	3,496	1,950
Middlesex.....	2,842	2,845
Tolland.....	2,321	1,935
Total.....	41,030	38,995

Vote for Congress.

Dist.	Union.	
1. H. C. Deming.....	10,493	
2. S. L. Warner.....	10,420	
3. Aug. Brandegee.....	8,878	
4. J. H. Hubbard.....	11,248	
Dist.	Dem.	
1. A. P. Hyde.....	10,158	
2. J. E. English.....	11,450	
3. Wm. M. Converse.....	6,381	
4. G. C. Woodruff.....	10,892	

The Legislature.

	Rep.	Dem.
Senate.....	13	8
House.....	142	95
Total.....	155	103

Delaware.—Special election, held Nov. 15, 1863, for member of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, in place of William Temple, deceased. Nathaniel B. Smithers (Union) was elected without opposition, Charles Brown, the Democratic candidate, having been withdrawn in consequence (as is alleged) of certain military orders issued by General Schenck, prescribing an oath to be administered to the voters.

Counties.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND CONGRESS, 1862.			
	Cannon, U.	Jefferson, D.	Fisher, U.	Temple, D.
Newcastle.....	3,860	3,309	3,826	3,291
Kent.....	1,880	2,523	1,863	3,323
Sussex.....	2,415	2,421	2,320	2,437
Total.....	8,155	8,044	8,014	8,031

The Legislature.

	Union.	Dem.
Senate.....	4	5
House.....	7	14
Total.....	11	19

Illinois.—Election for county officers, held Nov. 3, 1863, and general election, held Nov. 4, 1862, for State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, members of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and members of the Legislature.

Votes of 1863 and 1862.

Counties.	COUNTY OFFICERS.		STATE TREASURER.	
	U.	D.	A. Starne, U.	W. Butler, D.
Adams.....	2,884	3,255	2,357	4,154
Alexander..	76	243	151	710
Bond.....	897	21	908	763
Boone.....	947	80	1,226	280
Brown.....	602	977	360	1,041
Bureau.....	2,156	863	3,123	1,887
Calhoun.....	130	304	104	325
Carroll.....	372	.....	1,173	389
Cass.....	509	980	618	1,211
Champion..	1,343	693	1,243	1,104
Christian...	833	1,038	668	1,332
Clark.....	972	1,342	542	1,455
Clay.....	613	670	438	911
Clinton.....	49	.....	610	1,092
Coles.....	1,535	1,368	1,282	1,589
Cook.....	10,648	5,435	9,988	8,269
Crawford...	476	959	520	1,209
Cumberland	501	762	331	872
De Kalb.....	1,689	504	1,829	670
De Witt.....	852	818	839	953
Douglas.....	730	541	566	724
Du Page.....	1,020	4	1,174	520
Edgar.....	1,355	1,486	1,204	1,861
Edwards....	425	177	389	334
Effingham...	535	326	224	901
Fayette.....	889	1,060	561	1,341
Ford.....	242	201	185	208
Franklin....	554	747	252	692
Fulton.....	2,364	2,738	1,766	3,150
Gallatin.....	264	371	180	766
Greene.....	290	728	565	1,746
Grundy.....	1,061	713	1,017	748
Hamilton....	569	710	48	1,063
Hancock....	2,221	2,275	1,520	2,844
Hardin.....	123	235	118	341
Henderson..	1,018	706	924	892
Henry.....	1,585	450	2,556	1,001
Iroquois....	1,223	485	1,250	866
Jackson.....	632	738	138	996
Jasper.....	395	549	246	783
Jefferson...	503	1,153	262	1,384
Jersey.....	20	853	556	1,256
Jo Daviess..	2,121	1,152	1,921	1,810
Johnson....	657	195	124	600
Kane.....	2,476	807	2,857	1,347
Kankakee...	1,101	327	1,442	453
Kendall.....	759	71	1,244	399

Votes of 1863 and 1862.—Continued.

Counties.	COUNTY OFFICERS.		STATE TREASURER.	
			A. Starne, U.	W. Butler, D.
	U.	D.		
Knox.....	2,409	1,127	2,796	1,640
Lake.....	1,079	.....	1,876	885
Lasalle.....	4,267	3,229	3,618	3,891
Lawrence....	617	687	375	914
Lee.....	1,375	20	1,733	1,038
Livingston...	1,383	948	1,009	938
Logan.....	1,263	950	1,531	1,482
Macon.....	1,432	1,077	1,613	1,340
Macoupin....	1,820	2,246	1,461	2,443
Madison.....	2,715	2,246	2,178	2,817
Marion.....	948	1,069	676	1,360
Marshall.....	1,376	1,184	1,128	1,207
Mason.....	638	716	606	1,039
Massac.....	425	418	217	604
McDonough...	1,817	1,837	1,443	1,957
McHenry.....	1,870	568	2,119	1,007
McLean.....	2,862	1,453	2,939	2,345
Menard.....	533	811	768	968
Mercer.....	1,033	675	1,042	883
Monroe.....	470	598	633	1,249
Mont'g'ry....	1,222	1,453	814	1,725
Morgan.....	1,884	1,897	1,526	2,023
Moultrie....	480	650	496	793
Ogle.....	937	249	2,068	916
Peoria.....	2,491	2,711	2,518	3,303
Perry.....	907	494	509	742
Piatt.....	563	333	428	460
Pike.....	1,932	1,945	1,508	2,574
Pope.....	373	.....	86	692
Pulaski.....	327	219	183	373
Putnam.....	463	241	555	428
Randolph....	1,367	1,186	945	1,565
Richland....	636	732	417	844
Rock Island..	1,507	1,059	1,353	1,257
St. Clair.....	2,993	1,470	2,521	2,371
Saline.....	807	458	93	929
Sangamon....	2,705	2,463	2,761	3,643
Schuyler....	1,070	1,113	670	1,395
Scott.....	469	736	473	798
Shelby.....	942	1,426	596	1,964
Stark.....	635	206	801	566
Stephenson...	1,763	1,184	2,154	1,852
Tazewell....	1,508	1,735	1,628	1,976
Union.....	243	618	142	1,088
Vermillion...	1,856	1,252	1,479	1,560
Wabash.....	437	552	338	675
Warren.....	1,796	1,374	1,546	1,576
Washington..	1,225	919	908	957
Wayne.....	787	787	426	1,173
White.....	.....	623	431	1,218
Whitesides..	1,260	288	2,013	862
Will.....	2,191	1,459	2,203	2,300
Williamson...	671	746	350	841
Winnebago...	2,052	388	2,740	620
Woodford....	801	981	811	1,266
Total.....	125,263	95,865	120,116	136,662

Congressional Vote, 1862.

Dist.	Union.		Dem.	
1. Arnold.....	9,966	Sherman.....	8,206	
2. Farnsworth..	12,612	Donnelly.....	4,785	
3. Washburne...	10,496	Stiles.....	6,785	
4. Lawrence....	8,711	Harris.....	11,626	
*5. Lovejoy.....	11,683	Henderson....	11,020	
6. Norton.....	10,604	Dickey.....	8,419	
7. McCarthy.....	10,004	Eden.....	11,571	
8. Swett.....	11,443	Stuart.....	12,803	
9. [No opposition.]		Ross.....	13,391	
10. Moulton.....	7,712	Knapp.....	14,259	
11. Hicks.....	5,521	Robinson.....	13,644	
12. Smith.....	4,136	Morrison.....	10,999	
13. Bartley.....	2,661	Allen (W. H.)....	5,764	

State at large.—Ingersoll, 119,761;
Allen (J. C.), 136,060.

The Legislature, 1863-64.

	Rep.	Dem.
Senate.....	12	13
House.....	23	57
	41	70

Indiana.—Election held, Oct. 14, 1862, for Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, members of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and members of the Legislature. [No election for State officers in 1863.]

Vote for Secretary of State, 1862, and Governor, 1860.

Counties.	SEC. OF STATE, 1862.		GOVERNOR, 1860.	
	U.	D.	R.	D.
Adams.....	432	1,177	549	842
Allen.....	1,820	3,843	2,487	2,145
Benton.....	331	258	405	248
Blackford....	340	506	273	472
Boone.....	1,874	1,514	1,709	1,550
B'rtholm'w...	1,550	2,159	1,736	1,966
Brown.....	213	840	296	744
Carroll.....	1,324	1,511	1,556	1,492
Cass.....	1,582	1,870	1,862	1,857
Clinton.....	1,251	1,383	1,385	1,437
Clark.....	1,131	1,771	1,578	1,989
Clay.....	683	1,374	862	1,356
Crawford....	556	795	841	863
De Kalb.....	1,188	1,460	1,517	1,372
Delaware....	1,544	1,051	1,755	1,051
Daviess.....	954	1,234	1,019	1,501
Dearborn....	1,540	2,687	2,077	2,548
Decatur.....	1,834	1,675	2,003	1,672
Dubois.....	954	1,254	274	1,437
Elkhart.....	1,814	1,853	2,404	2,010
Fountain....	1,543	1,702	1,655	1,607
Fulton.....	881	1,080	1,030	1,073
Fayette.....	1,007	903	1,303	1,010
Floyd.....	889	1,564	1,676	1,876
Franklin....	1,144	2,374	1,679	2,289
Grant.....	1,461	1,305	1,563	1,213
Gibson.....	924	1,218	1,273	1,580
Greene.....	1,166	1,457	1,372	1,518
Harrison....	1,015	1,520	1,491	1,876
Hamilton....	1,575	1,127	2,091	1,151
Hancock....	1,341	1,223	1,148	1,399
Hendricks...	1,948	1,222	2,022	1,370

* There was an independent candidate in this district, who received 613 votes.

Vote for Sec. of State, 1862, & Governor, 1860.—Cont'd.

Counties.	SEC. OF STATE, 1862.		GOVERNOR, 1860.	
	U.	D.	R.	D.
Henry	2,055	1,551	2,797	1,328
Howard	1,386	928	1,518	897
Huntington	1,499	1,561	1,508	1,368
Jasper	543	232	525	278
Jay	1,007	1,142	1,107	1,089
Jackson	1,103	1,518	1,083	1,725
Jefferson	2,412	1,514	2,624	1,800
Jennings	1,413	1,203	1,630	915
Johnson	1,145	1,829	1,263	1,706
Knox	993	1,551	1,580	1,742
Kosciusko	1,944	1,463	2,192	1,457
Lagrange	1,251	727	1,621	750
Lake	1,103	516	1,098	510
Laporte	2,468	2,096	3,000	2,013
Lawrence	1,154	1,203	1,272	1,143
Martin	411	909	523	789
Monroe	1,021	1,233	1,195	1,168
Morgan	1,550	1,454	1,721	1,621
Madison	1,300	2,020	1,669	1,847
Marion	4,844	3,863	4,564	3,821
Marshall	1,171	1,615	1,372	1,348
Miami	1,558	1,841	1,855	1,673
Montgom'y	2,650	2,170	2,399	2,278
Noble	1,604	1,394	1,678	1,377
Newton	287	288	277	248
Ohio	459	483	461	503
Orange	612	1,234	856	1,149
Owen	798	1,565	1,163	1,484
Perry	833	868	1,056	1,042
Pike	595	593	833	910
Posey	1,259	1,381	993	1,611
Parke	1,832	1,169	1,881	1,365
Porter	1,363	1,073	1,434	949
Pulaski	488	696	550	631
Putnam	1,822	2,116	1,953	1,904
Randolph	1,831	1,276	2,093	1,260
Ripley	1,488	1,846	1,963	1,610
Rush	1,563	1,740	1,742	1,668
Scott	574	785	662	639
Shelby	1,508	2,232	1,895	2,137
Spencer	1,093	1,159	1,265	1,367
Sullivan	707	1,970	847	1,875
Switzerland	1,382	1,660	1,081	1,019
Starke	167	200	187	205
Steuben	1,256	440	1,390	606
St. Joseph	1,995	1,679	2,253	1,524
Tippecanoe	2,895	2,376	3,328	2,373
Tipton	533	883	697	785
Union	711	679	844	711
Vanderburgh	1,616	2,012	1,893	1,919
Vernillion	940	766	1,060	849
Vigo	2,042	2,128	2,437	2,341
Wabash	1,969	1,318	2,080	1,141
Warren	1,177	697	1,349	747
Wayne	3,282	1,897	4,059	2,027
Wells	821	1,140	847	1,023
White	896	989	980	830
Whitley	1,010	1,223	1,098	1,031
Warrick	1,036	1,051	639	1,355
Washingt'n	1,283	1,888	1,254	1,914
Total	118,566	127,777	136,728	126,968

The candidates for Secretary of State, 1862, were—James S. Athon, Democrat, and William A. Peele, Union; and the successful candidate

for Governor, 1860, was Oliver P. Morton, Republican.

Congressional Vote, 1862.

Dist.	Union.	Dem.	
1. Johnson	9,583	Law	11,963
2. May	6,211	Cravens	10,911
3. Dunn	10,144	Harrington	11,524
4. Gavin	7,992	Holman	10,926
5. Julian	9,272	Johnson	7,414
6. Dumont	12,525	Conduitt	10,954
7. Scott	10,036	Voorhees	12,517
8. Orth	12,032	Pettit	11,181
9. Colfax	14,775	Turpie	14,546
10. Mitchell	11,907	Edgerton	12,353
11. Shanks	12,219	McDowell	13,142

The Legislature, 1863-64.

	Un.	Dem.	Ind.
Senate	21	27	2
House	38	62	...
	59	89	2

Iowa.—Election held October 13, 1863, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Judge of the Supreme Court. The vote here given is that for Judge, the official vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor not being declared when these sheets are sent to press.

Vote for Judge, 1863,—Secretary of State, 1862.

Counties.	JUDGE.		SECRETARY OF STATE.	
	U.	D.	U.	D.
Adair	129	48	116	61
Adams	201	88	177	95
Alamakee	1,019	1,314	792	1,047
Appanoose	878	1,102	565	1,004
Audubon	43	54	44	43
Benton	1,031	651	636	540
Black Hawk	1,199	419	817	406
Boone	349	440	245	397
Bremer	674	309	472	291
Buchanan	992	585	746	617
Buena Vista	3	4	6	10
Butler	501	237	339	207
Calhoun	14	26	14	20
Carroll	28	29	21	32
Cass	194	108	156	122
Cedar	1,575	951	1,111	933
Cerro Gordo	159	29	148	32
Cherokee	6	1	13	3
Chickasaw	549	281	432	207
Clarke	671	286	490	300
Clay	12	1	4	8
Clayton	2,064	1,655	1,491	1,166
Clinton	1,933	1,379	1,285	1,185
Crawford	53	33	47	41
Dallas	622	338	432	296
Davis	1,017	1,271	701	1,208
Decatur	632	788	438	660
Delaware	1,315	711	1,086	719
Des Moines	2,091	1,761	1,547	1,704
Dickinson	32	—	31	2
Dubuque	2,102	3,251	1,600	3,181
Emmett	25	2	No	return
Fayette	1,356	800	983	516
Floyd	575	200	448	171
Franklin	198	59	No	return
Fremont	526	382	No	return
Greene	134	99	80	95

Vote for Judge, 1863, and Secretary of State, 1862.—
Continued.

Counties.	JUDGE.		SECRETARY OF STATE.	
	U.	D.	U.	D.
Grundy	173	28	132	11
Guthrie	297	265	213	250
Hamilton	201	68	159	64
Hancock	29	17	No	return
Hardin	687	301	434	216
Harrison	343	309	325	259
Henry	2,050	844	1,615	860
Howard	408	242	304	217
Humboldt	53	28	46	17
Ida	6	3	No	return
Iowa	771	736	627	634
Jackson	1,628	1,700	1,058	1,492
Jasper	1,145	670	813	575
Jefferson	1,380	1,193	1,154	1,116
Johnson	1,578	1,544	1,040	1,339
Jones	1,435	993	1,041	920
Keokuk	1,231	1,081	933	979
Kossuth	54	15	50	10
Lee	2,528	2,404	1,729	2,380
Linn	2,088	1,122	1,717	1,215
Louisa	1,246	611	833	544
Lucas	587	471	373	375
Madison	783	613	590	640
Mahaska	1,752	1,142	1,331	1,151
Marion	1,287	1,540	977	1,201
Marshall	974	477	657	318
Mills	408	280	370	220
Mitchell	584	163	457	127
Monona	96	85	126	101
Monroe	816	778	581	636
Montgomery	143	87	128	100
Muscatine	—	—	1,352	1,310
O'Brien	5	4	2	8
Page	436	232	370	236
Palo Alto	—	29	3	17
Plymouth	22	5	21	1
Pocahontas	19	11	14	10
Polk	1,443	1,218	1,115	1,065
Pottawatomie	474	307	347	382
Poweshiek	732	531	544	478
Ringgold	365	96	266	86
Sac	23	15	17	10
Scott	2,644	1,292	1,980	1,178
Shelby	83	80	81	42
Sioux	—	4	1	4
Story	456	339	329	274
Tama	820	418	555	280
Taylor	388	148	327	215
Union	214	132	141	196
Van Buren	1,612	1,248	1,263	1,233
Wapella	1,420	1,165	1,231	1,474
Warren	1,126	746	765	585
Washington	1,631	1,089	1,222	888
Wayne	507	555	396	490
Webster	304	264	194	233
Winneshiek	29	19	No	return
Woodbury	1,406	857	899	625
Worth	125	103	98	95
Wright	124	34	No	return
Home Vote—Total...	68,506	50,820	—	—
Soldiers' Vote.....	17,435	2,289	14,874	4,115
Total.....	85,741	53,068	66,014	59,890

The candidates for Judge, 1863, were Dillon, Union, and Mason, Democrat. The candidates for Secretary of State, 1862, were Wright, Republican, and Sylvester, Democrat.

Congressional Vote, 1862.

Dist.	Union.		Dem.	
1.	Wilson	12,705	Harnish	10,486
2.	Price	12,433	Thayer	8,930
3.	Allison	12,112	Mahony	8,452
4.	Grinnell	12,900	Martin	11,529
5.	Kasson	10,306	Finch	7,246
6.	Hubbard	5,386	Duncombe	2,755

The Legislature, 1864-65.

	Union.	Dem.
Senate	42	4
House	87	5
	129	9

Kansas.—Election held 1st Tuesday in Nov. 1862, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, member of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and members of the Legislature.

Vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, 1862.

Counties.	GOVERNOR.		LT.-GOV.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Allen	231	122	228	121
Anderson	190	96	192	93
Atchison	232	759	148	794
Bourbon	413	86	438	49
Brown	229	22	227	24
Butler	23	14	23	12
Chase	107	11	107	10
Coffey	324	121	319	123
Davis	134	83	131	86
Dickinson	54	22	30	35
Doniphan	682	237	750	105
Douglas	879	627	866	617
Franklin	322	175	327	155
Greenwood	98	27	108	6
Jackson	203	151	186	169
Jefferson	504	294	251	534
Johnson	368	238	368	230
Leavenworth	1,612	1,033	1,336	833
Linn	463	171	466	159
Lyon	427	66	425	65
Marshall	235	62	270	29
Miami	415	361	430	351
Morris	72	74	72	67
Nemaha	313	61	290	93
Osage	126	52	118	55
Pottawatomie	200	41	152	83
Riley	177	96	178	97
Saline	69	10	62	9
Shawnee	455	145	262	332
Wabamsee	156	16	136	35
Washington	42	15	45	11
Woodson	61	50	54	52
Wyandott	183	123	48	251
Total	9,990	5,464	9,023	5,635

The candidates for Governor in 1862 were Thomas Carney, Republican, and W. R. Wagstaff, Democrat; and for Lieutenant-Governor, Thos. S. Osborn, Republican, and J. J. Ingalls, Democrat.

Congressional Vote, 1862.

A. C. Wilder, Republican.....	9533
M. J. Parrott, Union.....	4534
— — Matthias.....	930

The Legislature of 1864 is almost unanimously Union in both Houses.

Kentucky.—Election held August 3, 1863, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, Register of the Land Office, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, members of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and members of the Legislature.

Counties.	GOVERNOR.		LIEUT.-GOV.	
	Thomas E. Bramlette.	Charles A. Wickliffe.	Richard T. Jacob.	William B. Read.
	U.	D.	U.	D.
Adair.....	986	18	937	3
Allen.....	913	5	830	...
Anderson.....	423	82	444	57
Boyle.....	579	124	572	90
Bracken.....	931	262	933	192
Ballitt.....	459	172	448	143
Bourbon.....	535	113	556	83
Burren.....	579	366	873	311
Breckenridge.....	912	158	994	126
Boone.....	419	897	450	777
Breathitt.....	95	47	44	9
Ballard.....	174	53	170	48
Bath.....	557	70	557	60
Butler.....	832	114	827	113
Boyd.....	599	58	592	56
Campbell.....	1,471	686	1,474	679
Caldwell.....	591	...	435	...
Christian.....	932	134	941	96
Clarke.....	615	506	612	261
Carroll.....	193	244	137	238
Casey.....	983	16	920	2
Claiborn.....	...	...	...	...
Cumberland.....	447	31	456	7
Crittenden.....	787	...	782	...
Carter.....	563	41	565	41
Calloway.....	297	...	297	...
Clay.....	511	11	435	6
Daviess.....	733	132	678	110
Edmonson.....	519	193	509	73
Estill.....	596	28	576	21
Franklin.....	674	175	688	163
Fayette.....	886	367	926	308
Floyd.....	60	51	63	56
Fleming.....	677	119	872	70
Fulton.....	49	143	4	142
Gallatin.....	236	195	235	178
Graves.....	729	...	716	...
Greenup.....	614	159	612	139
Grant.....	672	236	572	185
Grainger.....	911	335	867	150
Garrard.....	762	43	711	13
Green.....	605	23	605	23
Hopkins.....	564	29	537	10
Henderson.....	266	138	235	132
Hardin.....	1,047	720	1,032	653
Hancock.....	322	22	313	7
Henry.....	826	384	854	354
Harlan.....	...	...	...	...

Counties.	GOVERNOR.*		LIEUT.-GOV.	
	Thomas E. Bramlette.	Charles A. Wickliffe.	Richard T. Jacob.	William B. Read.
	U.	D.	U.	D.
Hart.....	1,051	249	1,047	219
Harrison.....	768	397	792	236
Hickman.....	61	65	60	95
Jessamine.....	492	58	482	26
Jefferson.....	4,629	2,052	4,747	1,785
Johnson.....	...	...	...	...
Jackson.....	313	...	302	...
Kenton.....	1,906	383	1,818	244
Knox.....	670	4	668	...
Lyon.....	123	...	123	...
Larue.....	640	175	856	160
Letcher.....	...	...	...	...
Laurel.....	503	26	507	13
Lewis.....	790	11	769	6
Lincoln.....	635	107	693	72
Lawrence.....	594	92	592	60
Logan.....	882	411	873	374
Livingston.....	189	245	165	209
Muhlenburg.....	1,107	68	1,089	39
Madison.....	652	256	655	159
Montgomery.....	432	112	427	101
Mercer.....	655	142	667	97
Marion.....	1,053	192	1,050	155
Mason.....	946	113	924	88
Marshall.....	224	263	223	259
McCracken.....	212	...	210	...
Meade.....	313	227	307	163
Monroe.....	882	24	854	9
McLean.....	530	56	524	29
Morgan.....	45	267	43	199
Magoffin.....	220	94	246	...
Metcalfe.....	889	8	872	4
Nicholas.....	716	3	719	...
Nelson.....	443	225	445	201
Oldham.....	354	372	377	279
Owen.....	309	123	311	126
Ohio.....	1,211	445	1,021	245
Owsley.....	537	...	522	...
Perry.....	...	...	...	...
Pulaski.....	1,510	80	1,569	35
Pike.....	...	...	...	...
Pondleton.....	845	116	849	49
Powell.....	163	82	168	78
Rowan.....	114	7	115	3
Rockcastle.....	598	8	592	5
Russell.....	497	28	504	19
Simpson.....	290	124	281	85
Shelby.....	810	527	820	489
Scott.....	493	467	494	442
Spencer.....	199	414	211	391
Todd.....	577	6	575	4
Taylor.....	752	51	732	25
Trigg.....	475	1	474	...
Trimble.....	114	134	117	128
Union.....	572	17	563	17
Woodford.....	351	169	352	148
Wayne.....	321	39	322	7
Warren.....	1,259	117	1,259	248
Whitley.....	706	...	694	...
Washington.....	1,089	127	1,083	108
Webster.....	414	53	387	39
Wolfe.....	50	56	45	42
Total.....	67,586	17,344	65,801	14,820

The vote for the other officers was as follows:—

<i>Auditor</i>	Wm. T. Samuels....U.	65,111
	Grant Green.....O.	13,460
<i>Treasurer</i>	James H. Garrard..U.	65,750
	H. F. Kalfus.....O.	12,616
<i>Register</i>	James A. Dawson...U.	63,758
	T. H. Frazier.....O.	13,225
<i>Attorney-General</i>	S. M. Harlan.....U.	65,472
	Thos. Turner.....O.	12,890
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction</i>	Daniel Stevenson...U.	64,962
	Thos. C. McKee.....O.	12,530

Congressional Vote, 1863.

Dist.	Union.	Opposition.
1. Lucian Anderson	4,323	L. S. Trimble.. 711
2. Geo. H. Yeaman..	8,311	J. H. McHenry 3,083
3. Henry Grider.....	8,654	T. C. Winfrey.. 1,293
4. Aaron Harding...	10,435	W. J. Heady... 2,508
5. Robert Mallory...	6,257	N. Wolfe..... 2,477
6. G. Clay Smith.....	6,936	J. W. Menzies.. 2,283
7. Brutus J. Clay....	4,711	J. T. Boyle.... 2,487
8. W. H. Randall....	7,938	R. M. Bradley.. 197
9. W. H. Wadsworth	6,638	T. S. Brown.... 567

In the 1st district there were 210 scattering votes; in the 3d, S. S. Byan received 22 votes; in the 6th, J. W. Leathers received 1970 votes; and in the 7th, R. A. Buckner received 2143 votes.

The Legislature, 1863-64.—Both branches are almost unanimously Union.

Louisiana.—[An election for members of Congress in two of the districts of this State was held in 1862 and in 1863, but no returns are accessible.]

Malne.—Election held September 14, 1863, for Governor.

Counties.	1863.		1862.		
	Cony, Union.	Bradbury, Dem.	Coburn, Rep.	Bradbury, Dem.	Jameson, War D.
Androscoggin	3,820	2,351	2,673	1,670	394
Aroostook....	1,472	1,338	1,160	606	360
Cumberland..	8,011	7,000	5,349	4,931	307
Franklin.....	2,415	1,973	1,877	1,629	86
Hancock.....	3,786	2,629	2,372	1,327	501
Kennebec.....	7,172	3,617	4,339	1,854	1,208
Knox.....	2,876	2,654	1,595	1,175	863
Lincoln.....	2,606	2,668	1,756	1,561	382
Oxford.....	4,489	3,493	3,870	2,955	233
Penobscot....	8,350	4,820	5,401	2,358	1,028
Piscataquis...	1,846	1,196	1,480	950	102
Sagadahoc....	2,402	1,081	1,338	497	302
Somerset.....	4,226	3,105	2,976	2,198	625
Waldo.....	4,387	3,037	2,998	1,885	504
Washington..	3,527	3,135	2,423	2,637	270
York.....	6,531	6,266	5,082	5,503	131
Total....	67,916	50,366	46,689	33,649	7,301

The candidates for Governor, 1863, were Samuel Cony, Union, and Bion Bradbury, Democrat. In 1862, the candidates were Abner Coburn, Republican, Bion Bradbury, Democrat, and Jameson, War Democrat.

Congressional Vote, 1862.

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.
1. — Goodwin.....	10,323	L. D. M. Sweat.. 10,452
2. Sidney Perham...	9,976	Geo. Bates..... 7,616
3. J. G. Blaine.....	9,971	A. P. Gould..... 6,549
4. J. H. Rice.....	8,109	G. L. Boynton 3,976
5. F. A. Pike.....	9,160	Jas. White..... 7,327

In the 3d district, Jos. E. Smith, Democrat, received 1128 votes; and in the 4th, Isaac C. Haynes, Democrat, received 1290 votes.

The Legislature, 1864.

	Union.	Dem.
Senate	30	1
House	120	31
	150	32

Maryland.—Election held November 4, 1863, for Commissioner of the Land Office, Comptroller of the Treasury, Commissioners of Public Works, members of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and members of the Legislature.

Vote for Comptroller, 1863.

Counties.	Henry N. Goldsborough, U.	Sam'l S. Maffitt, D.
Allegany	3,162	1,013
Anne Arundel.....	558	1,141
Baltimore City.....	10,942	268
Baltimore county	2,785	474
Carroll	1,617	1,912
Cecil	12,294	1,556
Calvert.....	81	692
Charles.....	79	623
Caroline.....	868	469
Dorchester.....	811	851
Frederick.....	3,985	751
Harford.....	1,173	326
Howard.....	472	443
Kent.....	286	785
Montgomery	768	265
Prince Georges.....	149	1,089
Queen Annes.....	328	540
St. Marys.....	270	747
Somerset.....	408	597
Talbot.....	672	39
Washington.....	3,362	65
Worcester.....	1,267	538
Total.....	36,459	15,204

For Commissioner of the Land Office, W. L. W. Seabrook received 43,665 votes, and had no opposition. The Commissioners of Public Works are chosen by districts. We omit that vote.

Congressional Vote of 1863.
1st District.

Counties.	John A. J. Creswell, Administration.	John W. Crisfield, Union.	Daniel M. Henry, Independent.
Cecil	2,233	1,514	
Kent	278	779	
Queen Annes	282	551	
Talbot	563	165	
Caroline	841	483	
Dorchester	790	827	
Somerset	318	631	109
Worcester	1,347	456	
Total	6,742	5,482	

2d District.

Edwin H. Webster, Admin. (no opposition).

Harford county	1,444
Baltimore county (part)	1,649
First 7 wards Baltimore City	4,643

Total..... 7,736

3d District.

H. Winter Davis, Admin. (no opposition).

Baltimore City wards, 8 to 20	6,200
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4th District.

Francis Thomas, Admin. (no opposition).

Allegany county	3,225
Washington county	3,245
Frederick county	3,967
Carroll county	2,965

Total..... 13,462

5th District.

Counties, &c.	Chas. E. Calvert.	John C. Holland.	Benj. C. Harris.
	U.	Adm.	D.
St. Marys	80	217	1,024
Charles	177	53	657
Calvert	193	57	437
Anne Arundel, with Anna- polis	203	545	1,024
Prince Georges	620	113	486
Montgomery	129	711	729
Howard	352	451	450
1st District Baltimore co. }			
2d " " }			
3d " " }			
4th " " }	293	1,170	32
8th " " }			
13th " " }			
Total	2,237	3,352	4,939

The Maryland Legislature, 1864.—The "Palti-more American" gives a list of the members of the newly elected Legislature of Maryland, which it classifies "according to their understood opinions on the great question of the day." As thus classed, they are divided as follows:—

	Senate.	House.
Union and Emancipation	10	47
Union, pledged to Convention	2	5
Union, unpledged	6	4
Democrats and pro-Slavery	3	18
Total	21	74

Massachusetts.—Election held November 10, 1863, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secre-tary, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General, Coun-cillors, and members of the Legislature.

Counties.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1863.		
	J. A. Andrew, U.	H. W. Paine, D.	Scattering.
Barnstable	1,683	448	0
Berkshire	3,583	2,557	7
Bristol	4,518	1,063	4
Dukes	254	104	0
Essex	9,748	3,654	5
Franklin	2,405	924	14
Hampden	3,566	1,967	3
Hampshire	2,563	569	10
Middlesex	13,061	5,277	9
Nantucket	412	41	0
Norfolk	6,036	2,729	7
Plymouth	4,403	1,707	1
Suffolk	7,110	4,182	14
Worcester	11,083	4,025	7
Total	70,483	23,207	77

Congressional Vote, 1862.

Dist.	Union.		Dem.	
1. T. D. Eliot.....	8,399	Daniel Fisher.....	2,762	
2. Oakes Ames.....	9,271	W. D. Swan.....	5,884	
3. A. H. Rice.....	5,044	J. S. Sleeper.....	5,020	
4. Samuel Hooper.....	5,823	J. G. Abbott.....	5,351	
5. John B. Alley.....	8,595	B. Poole.....	5,398	
6. D. W. Gooch.....	8,124	O. H. Perry.....	6,152	
7. G. S. Boutwell.....	7,994	B. F. Thomas.....	6,406	
8. J. D. Baldwin.....	10,123	Paul Whitin.....	5,178	
9. W. B. Washburn.....	14,311	(No opposition).....		
10. H. L. Dawes.....	7,449	C. W. Chapin.....	5,785	

The Legislature, 1864.

	Rep.	Dem.
Senate	35	5
House	193	41
Total	228	46

Michigan.—Elections held April 6, 1863, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Nov. 1, 1862, for Governor.

Vote for Judge, 1863, and Governor, 1862.

Counties.	ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, 1863.		GOVERNOR, 1862.	
	Campbell, Rep.	Johnson, Dem.	Blair, Rep.	Stout, Dem.
Allegan.....	1,474	1,521	1,467	1,386
Alpena.....	55	45	74	14
Antrim.....	43	23		
Barry.....	1,467	1,023	1,649	1,028
Bay.....	268	402	256	390
Berrian.....	2,352	2,200	1,864	2,076
Branch.....	2,473	1,401	2,414	1,424
Calhoun.....	3,069	1,937	3,198	2,283
Cass.....	1,666	1,421	1,424	1,468
Cheboygan.....	14	61	8	38
Chippewa.....	No ret	urn.	33	101
Clinton.....	1,253	1,270	1,251	1,214
Delta.....	No ret	urn.	No ret	urn.
Eaton.....	1,632	1,216	1,068	1,270
Emmet.....	60	81	94	131
Genesee.....	3,295	1,681	2,401	1,796
Grand Traverse.....	198	69	518	103
Gratiot.....	424	332	524	320
Hillsdale.....	3,160	1,683	3,213	1,600
Houghton.....	209	463	125	395
Huron.....	315	265	262	249
Ingham.....	1,702	1,700	1,645	1,780
Ionia.....	1,839	1,114	1,958	1,088
Iosco.....	17	8	9	28
Isabella.....	142	77	196	71
Jackson.....	2,935	2,673	2,613	1,638
Kalamazoo.....	2,705	1,871	2,752	2,014
Kent.....	2,957	2,612	3,090	2,625
Keewenaw.....	219	288	88	83
Lapeer.....	1,293	1,105	1,325	1,119
Leelenaw.....	204	98		
Lenawee.....	4,099	3,477	4,063	3,466
Livingston.....	1,603	1,914	1,633	1,885
Mackinac.....	22	146	23	82
Macomb.....	1,819	2,096	1,903	1,906
Manistee.....		9	64	60
Manitou.....	No ret	urn.	No ret	urn.
Marquette.....	75	125	108	68
Mason.....	23	10	103	20
Mecosta.....	105	92	103	31
Menominee.....	No ret	urn.		
Midland.....	61	51	135	49
Monroe.....	1,632	2,036	1,406	2,119
Montcalm.....	474	358	541	346
Muskegon.....	375	214	479	190
Newaygo.....	302	198	375	166
Oakland.....	3,312	3,532	3,368	3,594
Oceana.....	184	130	233	153
Ontonagon.....	254	296	100	157
Ottawa.....	1,038	1,268	993	1,212
Saginaw.....	1,149	1,370	1,106	1,355
Sauilac.....	658	280	514	250
Shiawassee.....	1,233	1,072	1,229	1,181
St. Clair.....	1,746	1,746	1,680	1,969
St. Joseph.....	2,357	1,800	2,306	1,794
Tuscola.....	689	285	715	316
Van Buren.....	1,834	1,244	1,809	1,331
Washtenaw.....	3,333	3,395	3,142	3,527
Wayne.....	4,303	5,577	4,570	6,137
Total.....	69,283	61,331	68,716	62,102

The candidates for Judge, 1863, were James V. Campbell, Rep., and ——— Johnson, Dem. The candidates for Governor, 1862, were Austin Blair, Rep., and ——— Stout, Dem.

Congressional Vote, 1862.

Dist.	Rep. Union.	Dem. Union.
1. F. C. Beaman.....	13,403	E. J. Penniman..... 13,208
2. Chas. Upson.....	14,147	John Turner..... 11,335
3. J. W. Longyear.....	12,317	B. F. Granger..... 11,467
4. F. W. Kellogg.....	10,013	T. B. Church..... 7,308
5. R. E. Trowbridge.....	10,432	A. C. Baldwin..... 10,696
6. J. F. Driggs.....	7,879	John Moore..... 7,340

The Legislature, 1861-5.

	Rep.	Dem.
Senate.....	18	14
House.....	63	37
Total.....	81	51

Minnesota.—Election held October, 1863, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Clerk of Supreme Court, &c.

Counties.	VOTE FOR GOV., 1863.	
	S. Miller, U.	H. T. Welles, D.
Anoka.....	253	129
Benton.....	37	34
Blue Earth.....	708	431
Brown.....	70	0
Carver.....	443	456
Chisago.....	304	56
Crow Wing.....	9	16
Dakota.....	1,186	1,176
Dodge.....	611	233
Faribault.....	300	22
Fillmore.....	1,664	1,076
Freeborn.....	338	20
Goodhue.....	979	275
Hennepin.....	1,406	1,132
Houston.....	704	665
Isanti.....	61	14
Le Sueur.....	483	689
McLeod.....	132	126
Manitoulin.....	1	52
Meeker.....	63	42
Millie Lac.....	42	14
Morrison.....	38	77
Mower.....	469	93
Nicollet.....	500	308
Olmsted.....	1,154	155
Pine.....	12	0
Ramsey.....	1,322	1,105
Rice.....	987	606
St. Louis.....	29	1
Scott.....	374	734
Sherburne.....	88	49
Sibley.....	190	453
Stearns.....	319	639
Steele.....	418	81
Wabashaw.....	1,094	344
Waseca.....	292	149
Washington.....	431	181
Watowan.....	21	2
Winona.....	1,684	910
Wright.....	418	204
Total.....	19,616	12,777

Congressional Vote, 1862.

Dist.	Rep.	Union.	Dem.
1. Wm. Windom.....	8,663	A. G. Chatfield.....	6,423
2. Ignat. Donnelly....	7,060	W. J. Cullen.....	5,050

The Legislature, 1864.

Rep. Un. Dem. Un. D.

	Rep.	Un.	Dem.	Un.	D.
Senate.....	16	4	1		
House.....	27	11	4		
Total.....	43	15	5		

Missouri.—Election held November 3, 1863, for Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

Vote for Judges of the Supreme Court, 1863.

Counties.	CONSERVATIVE UN.			RADICAL UN.		
	Bates.	Bay.	Dryden.	Clover.	Krekel.	Wagner.
Adair.....	325	325	323	497	497	497
Andrew.....	244	244	244	992	991	991
Atchison.....	145	149	144	483	488	481
Audrain.....	624	623	623	65	66	65
Barry.....	55	55	55			
Barton.....						
Bates.....						
Benton.....	101	101	101	300	300	300
Bollinger.....	75	75	75	104	104	104
Boone.....	1,602	1,601	1,601	97	96	97
Buchanan.....	1,564	1,559	1,563	1,736	1,732	1,728
Butler.....	185	185	185	56	56	56
Caldwell.....	143	143	143	235	235	235
Callaway.....	1,381	1,380	1,380	136	136	136
Camden.....	32	32	32	295	294	295
C. Girard'u.	663	662	663	841	839	840
Carroll.....	564	564	564	344	343	343
Carter.....						
Cass.....	17	17	18	99	99	98
Cedar.....	36	36	36	171	171	171
Charlton.....	1,034	1,034	1,034	476	476	476
Christian.....	27	27	27	253	253	253
Clark.....	505	501	505	754	752	757
Clay.....	1,328	1,324	1,323	97	97	92
Clinton.....	637	630	627	204	202	205
Cole.....	462	464	464	651	677	679
Cooper.....	1,000	999	999	932	931	931
Crawford.....	349	348	343	135	132	132
Dade.....	29	28	29	201	198	201
Dallas.....	11	11	11	267	267	267
Davies.....	612	612	611	622	618	620
DeKalb.....	349	340	339	251	261	261
Dent.....	1	1	1	84	83	83
Douglas & Ozark.....	8	8	8	70	70	70
Dunklin.....						
Franklin.....	845	846	844	1,301	1,302	1,301
Gasconade.....	181	184	180	839	839	839
Gentry.....	584	584	585	455	455	455
Greene.....	353	349	347	662	661	662
Grundy.....	201	198	200	773	771	772
Harrison.....	304	304	305	1,057	1,058	1,057
Henry.....	290	289	289	343	343	343
Hickory.....	30	30	29	93	94	94
Holt.....	250	250	250	561	562	561
Howard.....	1,414	1,414	1,414	171	170	170
Howell.....						
Iron.....	128	126	125	260	268	268
Jackson.....	258	258	257	607	605	607
Jasper.....						
Jefferson.....	575	576	571	607	585	602
Johnson.....	76	76	76	377	377	377
Knox.....	470	469	471	594	592	597
Laclede.....	34	31	34	212	233	233
Lawrence.....	80	79	76	154	152	151

Vote for Judges of the Supreme Court.—Continued.

Counties.	CONSERVATIVE UN.			RADICAL UN.		
	Bates.	Bay.	Dryden.	Clover.	Krekel.	Wagner.
Lafayette.....	637	637	637	260	260	260
Lewis.....	763	760	767	703	703	708
Lincoln.....	590	586	590	216	216	216
Linn.....	633	632	631	643	640	638
Livingston.....	656	655	656	307	306	306
Macon.....	925	925	927	501	500	500
Madison.....	214	245	5	100	93	102
Maries.....	192	192	192	94	93	94
Marion.....	1,141	1,142	1,156	554	552	549
McDonald.....						
Mercer.....	189	188	189	741	747	748
Miller.....	194	194	194	419	419	419
Mississippi.....	153	153	151			
Moniteau.....	652	653	653	628	628	631
Monroe.....	952	949	952	82	87	82
Montgom'y.	421	414	418	399	401	400
Morgan.....	242	243	242	380	381	381
N. Madrid.....	110	116	116	1	1	1
Newton.....	15	15	15	17	17	17
Nodaway.....	25	25	25	661	661	660
Oregon.....						
Osage.....	600	597	599	494	494	495
Pemissot.....						
Perry.....	514	502	514	443	431	431
Pettis.....	566	566	566	689	720	720
Phelps.....	330	325	329	485	484	477
Pike.....	775	771	771	339	338	335
Platte.....	1,329	1,329	1,329	412	412	413
Polk.....	102	102	102	283	285	288
Pulaski.....	31	29	38	16	11	20
Putnam.....	117	117	117	799	801	800
Rails.....	401	403	405	109	107	106
Randolph.....	1,015	1,013	1,013	70	71	70
Ray.....	1,084	1,085	1,084	399	400	397
Reynolds.....						
Ripley.....	13	13	13	35	35	35
St. Charles.....	659	658	661	1,246	1,255	1,236
St. Clair.....				155	154	155
St. Francois.....	539	539	539	159	159	159
Ste. Gen'v'e.	440	440	440	264	261	264
St. Louis.....	5,759	5,777	5,703	9,279	9,103	9,153
Saline.....	451	443	447	175	171	172
Schuyler.....	159	159	159	190	191	191
Secotland.....	516	515	518	513	514	516
Scott.....	218	219	219	157	157	157
Shannon.....						
Shelby.....	520	521	523	262	260	262
Stoddard.....	53	53	53	43	43	43
Stone.....						
Sullivan.....	362	362	363	701	701	697
Taney.....						
Texas.....						
Vernon.....						
Warren.....	520	517	520	576	577	577
Washington.....	457	457	457	266	266	266
Wayne.....	267	267	267	34	34	34
Webster.....	196	196	196	132	132	132
Worth.....	246	246	246	236	236	236
Wright.....	80	80	80	1	1	1
Total.....	47,229	47,183	47,171	46,543	46,346	46,385

The following were the candidates:—Conservative Union, Barton Bates, W. V. N. Bay, John D. S. Dryden; Radical Union, A. Clover, A. Krekel, D. Wagner.

MISCELL.—Congressional Vote, 1862.

Dist.	Immediate Emancipation.	Democrat.		
1.	Samuel Knox	4,590	L. V. Bogg	2,536
2.	H. T. Blow	7,164	Thos. Allen	2,984
3.	Jas. Lindsay	3,070	J. G. Scott	3,559
4.	S. H. Boyd	3,072	J. S. Phelps	1,840
5.	J. W. McClurg	4,930	T. L. Price	4,333
6.	H. B. Bouton, E.	644	A. A. King	4,243
7.	Ben. Loan	5,572	J. A. Bruce	4,554
8.	M. P. Green, E.	5,534	W. A. Hall	6,241
9.	A. Krekel, E.	2,797	J. S. Rollins	7,700
			F. P. Blair, G. E.	4,743
			T. S. Nelson, E.	153
			J. Bogey, I. Un.	444
			J. H. Birch, P. D.	2,857
			H. B. Branch, E.	2,675

In the Sixth District, E. M. Samuel received 1626 votes. G. E. stands for Gradual Emancipation; E. for Emancipation; P. D. for Peace Democrat; I. Un. for Independent Union.

The Legislature, 1863-4.

	Eman.	Dem.
Senate	22	11
House	59	38
Total	81	49

New Hampshire.—Election held March 10, 1863, for Governor, Councillors, members of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and members of the Legislature.

Counties.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1863.		
	J. A. Gilmore, R.	I. A. Eastman, D.	W. Harriman, War D.
Belknap	1,640	2,091	134
Carroll	1,872	2,585	38
Cheshire	3,225	2,394	103
Coos	1,091	1,559	73
Grafton	3,789	4,554	493
Hillsboro	4,924	5,578	1,197
Merrimac	2,903	4,686	1,364
Rockingham	4,820	4,778	591
Strafford	2,779	2,593	150
Sullivan	1,984	2,006	229
Total	29,035	32,833	4,372

No candidates having a majority of the whole vote, J. A. Gilmore was subsequently chosen Governor by the Legislature.

Congressional Vote, 1863.

Dist.	Rep. Un.	Dem.
1.	Joel Eastman. 11,979	Daniel Marcy..... 12,059
2.	E. H. Rollins.. 10,365	John H. George.. 9,999
3.	J. W. Patterson 10,947	William Burns... 10,571

The Legislature, 1863.

	Rep. Un.	Dem.
Senate	9	3
House	189	142
Total	198	145

New Jersey.—Election held first Tuesday in November, 1862, for Governor, members of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and members of the Legislature. [No general election held in 1863, except for members of the Assembly.]

Counties.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1862.	
	M. T. Ward, U.	Joel Parker, D.
Cape May	613	401
Cumberland	2,000	1,681
Atlantic	950	934
Salem	1,756	2,074
Gloucester	1,688	1,386
Camden	2,563	2,440
Burlington	8,979	3,825
Ocean	1,950	925
Monmouth	2,658	4,042
Mercer	3,202	3,336
Middlesex	2,316	3,292
Somerset	1,543	2,281
Union	1,927	2,621
Hunterdon	2,141	4,039
Warren	1,651	3,280
Essex	2,124	2,111
Morris	2,938	3,259
Passaic	1,927	2,408
Bergen	1,138	2,168
Sussex	1,401	3,359
Newark (city)	4,815	6,382
Hudson	2,338	4,961
Total	46,718	61,205

Congressional Vote, 1862.

Dist.	Rep. Un.		Dem.	
1.	J. F. Starr.....	9,491	N. Stratton.....	8,461
2.	W. F. Brown.....	10,834	Geo. Middleton...	12,183
3.	O.A.Brownson	9,093	W. G. Steele.....	15,708
4.	John Linn	9,694	A. J. Rogers	12,881
5.	J. P. Bradley..	7,622	Neh. Perry.....	10,779

The Legislature, 1864.

	Dem.	Rep.
Senate	14	7
House	32	28
Total	46	35

New York.—Election held Nov. 3, 1863, for Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Canal Commissioner, Engineer, State Prison Inspector, Judge of the Court of Appeals, members of the Legislature, &c.

Vote for Secretary of State, 1863.

Counties.	Chauncey M. Depew, U.	Daniel B. St. John, D.
Albany.....	8,994	10,977
Allegany.....	5,348	2,459
Broome.....	4,560	2,490
Cattaraugus.....	5,047	3,029
Cayuga.....	6,951	4,033
Chautauqua.....	7,503	3,430
Chemung.....	2,873	2,658
Chenango.....	5,111	3,758
Clinton.....	3,155	3,041
Columbia.....	4,563	4,657
Cortland.....	3,721	1,887
Delaware.....	4,709	3,952
Dutchess.....	6,045	5,869
Erie.....	11,421	11,481
Essex.....	2,786	1,737
Franklin.....	2,721	2,048
Fulton and Hamilton.....	2,762	2,598
Genesee.....	3,731	2,513
Greene.....	2,829	3,003
Herkimer.....	4,742	3,758
Jefferson.....	7,695	4,920
Kings.....	14,754	15,832
Lewis.....	2,748	2,302
Livingston.....	4,309	3,064
Madison.....	5,589	3,304
Monroe.....	8,723	7,483
Montgomery.....	3,414	3,264
New York.....	23,613	45,283
Niagara.....	4,396	3,816
Oneida.....	10,357	9,313
Onondaga.....	10,215	7,747
Ontario.....	4,819	3,426
Orange.....	5,759	5,629
Orleans.....	3,408	2,244
Oswego.....	7,694	5,420
Otsego.....	5,892	5,638
Putnam.....	1,089	1,493
Queens.....	2,776	3,647
Rensselaer.....	7,931	7,503
Richmond.....	1,296	2,128
Rockland.....	1,003	1,912
St. Lawrence.....	9,621	3,424
Saratoga.....	5,400	4,220
Schoenectady.....	2,071	2,057
Schoharie.....	2,852	4,486
Schuyler.....	2,361	1,688
Seneca.....	2,443	2,887
Steuben.....	7,101	5,048
Suffolk.....	3,331	3,283
Sullivan.....	2,741	3,255
Tioga.....	3,698	2,702
Tompkins.....	4,277	2,708
Ulster.....	5,697	6,347
Warren.....	2,274	2,061
Washington.....	5,178	3,113
Wayne.....	5,527	3,925
Westchester.....	6,043	6,672
Wyoming.....	3,877	2,189
Yates.....	2,713	1,522
Total.....	314,734	284,942

Congressional Vote, 1862.

Dist.	Rep. U. & Un. Dem.	Dem.
1. R. C. McCormick.....	7,759	Henry G. Stebbins..... 9,908
2. William Wall.....	5,381	Martin Kalbfleisch..... 10,588
3. James Humphrey.....	7,506	Moses F. Odell..... 8,915
4. H. Walbridge, U. D.....	4,535	Benjamin Wood..... 7,828
5. John Duffy, Ind.....	3,488	Fernando Wood..... 8,176
6. F. A. Conkling.....	4,839	Elijah Ward..... 6,942
7. H. A. Burr.....	2,937	John W. Chanler..... 9,326
8. E. C. Codwin.....	5,570	James Brooks..... 9,625
9. J. McMurphy, U. D.....	4,085	Anson Herrick..... 7,322
10. E. Haught.....	7,921	William Radford..... 8,578
11. S. W. Fullerton.....	7,572	Charles H. Winfield..... 9,326
12. C. A. Beale.....	8,965	Homer A. Nelson..... 10,275
13. T. Cornell.....	8,422	John B. Steele..... 10,263
14. J. K. Porter.....	11,548	John V. L. Pruyn..... 15,455
15. Edward Dodd.....	10,939	John A. Griswold..... 12,225
16. Orlando Kellogg.....	7,654	E. P. Burhaus..... 6,587
17. Calvin T. Hulburd.....	12,015	D. C. Judson..... 6,867
18. James M. Marvin.....	13,096	Isaiah Blood..... 12,582
19. Samuel F. Miller.....	14,918	Robert Purker..... 13,523
20. Ambrose W. Clark.....	14,826	L. Carryl..... 11,031
21. R. Conkling.....	9,845	Francis Kernan..... 9,943
22. De Witt C. Littlejohn.....	12,667	William Titus..... 8,453
23. Thomas T. Davis.....	13,032	J. M. Strong..... 9,257
24. Theo. M. Pomroy.....	13,834	S. G. Hadley..... 11,196
25. Daniel Morris.....	11,615	Scott Lord..... 8,157
26. Giles W. Hotchkiss.....	13,889	Charles G. Day..... 9,781
27. Robt. B. Van Valkenburgh.....	14,887	S. C. Hathaway, Jr..... 10,774
28. Freeman Clarke.....	11,193	S. E. Church..... 9,833
29. Augustus Frank.....	10,470	Washington Hunt..... 9,627
30. E. G. Spaulding.....	8,955	John B. Ganson..... 12,400
31. R. E. Fenton.....	11,950	S. D. Caldwell..... 6,982

In the Sixth District, Orison Blunt (People's Union) received 896 votes; and in the Tenth District, A. E. Saffern received 2576 votes.

The Legislature.

	Rep. U.	Dem.	Ind. Dem.
Senate.....	21	11	0
House.....	82	45	1
Total.....	103	56	1

Ohio.—Election held Oct. 13, 1863, for Governor. [The vote here given shows the official aggregate for each county, including the Soldiers' vote.]

Vote for Governor, 1863.

Counties.	J. Brough, Union.	C. L. Vallandigham, Democrat.
Adams.....	2,322	1,798
Allen.....	1,970	2,017
Ashland.....	2,221	2,230
Ashtabula.....	6,237	886
Athens.....	3,397	1,024
Anglaize.....	1,405	2,215
Belmont.....	3,979	3,257
Brown.....	2,853	2,744
Butler.....	3,633	4,063
Carroll.....	2,012	1,200
Champaign.....	3,060	1,590
Clark.....	3,846	1,550
Clermont.....	3,685	3,047
Clinton.....	3,169	1,176
Columbiana.....	4,688	2,382
Coshocton.....	2,475	2,470
Crawford.....	2,157	2,948
Cuyahoga.....	10,963	4,113
Darke.....	2,849	2,768
Defiance.....	1,307	1,475
Delaware.....	3,173	1,556
Erie.....	3,412	1,403
Fairfield.....	2,790	3,478
Fayette.....	2,009	1,092

Vote for Governor, 1863.—Continued.

Counties.	J. Brongh, Union.	C. L. Vallan- digham, Democrat.
Franklin.....	4,963	5,270
Fulton.....	2,116	827
Gallia.....	2,861	875
Geauga.....	3,236	351
Greene.....	3,872	1,469
Guernsey.....	2,929	1,952
Hamilton.....	24,698	14,083
Hancock.....	2,296	2,277
Hardin.....	1,893	1,372
Harrison.....	2,567	1,434
Henry.....	1,127	1,031
Highland.....	3,223	2,454
Hocking.....	1,601	1,680
Holmes.....	1,351	2,573
Huron.....	4,453	1,775
Jackson.....	2,168	1,286
Jefferson.....	3,775	1,447
Knox.....	3,160	2,552
Lake.....	2,908	268
Lawrence.....	3,095	861
Licking.....	3,842	3,834
Logan.....	2,822	1,469
Lorain.....	4,887	1,379
Lucas.....	4,309	1,736
Madison.....	1,796	1,018
Mahoning.....	3,206	2,162
Marion.....	1,719	1,655
Medina.....	3,156	1,512
Meigs.....	3,762	1,242
Mercer.....	953	1,893
Miami.....	4,228	2,121
Monroe.....	1,867	3,000
Montgomery.....	6,019	5,045
Morgan.....	2,822	1,698
Morrow.....	2,626	1,676
Muskingum.....	4,892	3,564
Noble.....	2,420	1,696
Ottawa.....	905	800
Paulding.....	864	264
Perry.....	2,030	1,915
Pickaway.....	2,537	2,300
Pike.....	1,290	1,370
Portage.....	3,677	1,787
Preble.....	2,959	1,601
Putnam.....	1,217	1,597
Richland.....	3,402	3,192
Ross.....	3,836	2,949
Sandusky.....	2,571	2,213
Sciota.....	2,978	1,794
Seneca.....	3,227	3,249
Shelby.....	1,825	1,904
Stark.....	5,164	4,004
Suommit.....	4,200	1,521
Trumbull.....	5,331	1,688
Tuscarawas.....	3,549	2,919
Union.....	2,580	1,189
Vanwert.....	1,256	1,071
Vinton.....	1,367	1,343
Warren.....	4,279	1,310
Washington.....	4,488	2,819
Wayne.....	3,455	3,343
Williams.....	2,318	1,320
Wood.....	2,829	1,182
Wyandotte.....	1,668	1,679
Total.....	288,641	187,562

Congressional Vote of 1862.

Dist.	Rep. Union.	Dem.
1. J. H. Groesbeck.....	6,418	Geo. H. Pendleton... 7,545
2. John A. Gurley....	7,081	Alexander Long..... 7,212
3. R. C. Schenck.....	13,027	C. L. Vallandigham... 11,770
4. W. H. West.....	9,435	J. F. McKinney..... 10,213
5. C. H. Gatch.....	6,202	F. C. Le Blond..... 10,561
6. R. M. Briggs.....	9,320	Chilton A. White..... 10,087
7. S. Shellabarger....	10,100	Samuel S. Cox..... 10,372
8. J. H. Godman.....	8,642	Wm. Johnston..... 9,012
9. S. T. Worcester....	10,523	Warren P. Noble..... 11,765
10. James M. Ashley..	6,908	Edwin Phelps..... 5,232
11. H. S. Bundy.....	6,702	Wells A. Hutchins.. 8,605
12. C. A. Trimble.....	8,087	Wm. E. Finck..... 13,721
13. G. B. Wright.....	9,699	John O'Neill..... 12,763
14. Martin Welker....	10,454	George Bliss..... 10,490
15. W. P. Cutler.....	9,183	James R. Morris..... 10,332
16. John A. Bingham..	9,999	Joseph W. White.... 12,299
17. Eph. R. Eckley....	10,018	G. W. Belden..... 9,085
18. R. P. Spaulding..	9,293	D. R. Paige..... 4,183
19. John A. Garfield..	13,288	D. B. Woods..... 6,763

In the Tenth District, Morrisson R. Waite (Independent Union) received 5781 votes.

The Legislature, 1864-5.

	Rep. & Un.	Dem.
Senate.....	29	5
House.....	73	24
Total.....	102	29

Oregon.—Election held first Monday in June, 1862, for Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Printer, member of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and Legislators.

Vote for Governor and Congress, 1862.—[No election was held in 1863].

Counties.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESS.	
	U.	D.	U.	D.
Benton.....	248	223	258	214
Clackamas.....	640	261	650	262
Clatsop.....	54	10	54	10
Columbia.....	66	50	69	46
Coos.....	96	1	89	4
Curry.....	103	9	110	9
Douglas.....	348	274	354	257
Jackson.....	513	443	540	417
Josephine.....	231	253	255	245
Lane.....	454	355	440	353
Linn.....	639	505	661	498
Marion.....	918	281	951	253
Multnomah.....	601	240	643	199
Polk.....	351	129	384	116
Tillamook.....	22	.....	20	.....
Umpqua.....	154	32	148	24
Wasco.....	677	304	698	291
Washington.....	299	93	313	87
Yamhill.....	395	169	408	165
Total.....	6,809	3,632	7,039	3,450

The candidates for Governor were Addison C. Gibbs, Union Democrat, and John F. Miller, Democrat. For Congress the candidates were J. R. McBride, Republican Union, and A. E. Wait, Dem.

The Legislature, Sept. 1862, to Sept. 1864.

	Dem. and Union Dem.	Dem.
Senate.....	10	6
House.....	18	16
Total.....	28	22

Pennsylvania.—Election held Oct. 13, 1863, for Governor and Justice of the Supreme Court.

Vote for Governor and Judge, 1863.

Counties.	GOVERNOR.		SUPREME JUDGE.	
	Curtin, U.	Woodward, D.	Agnew, U.	Lowrie, D.
Adams.....	2,689	2,917	2,698	2,918
Alleghany...	17,708	10,053	17,570	10,155
Armstrong...	3,146	2,977	3,046	2,992
Beaver.....	3,037	2,056	3,035	2,059
Bedford.....	2,430	2,704	2,398	2,680
Berks.....	6,005	12,627	5,936	12,671
Blair.....	3,283	2,386	3,259	2,418
Bradford....	6,722	2,954	6,565	2,929
Bucks.....	6,266	6,836	6,247	6,858
Butler.....	3,228	3,054	3,236	3,023
Cambria.....	2,164	3,000	2,138	3,020
Cameron.....	318	216	309	219
Carbon.....	1,542	2,119	1,531	2,114
Centre.....	2,714	3,058	2,680	3,058
Chester.....	7,988	5,498	7,958	5,521
Clarion.....	1,618	2,598	1,591	2,608
Clearfield...	1,531	2,483	1,526	2,484
Clinton.....	1,607	1,911	1,592	1,908
Columbia....	1,801	3,342	1,801	3,346
Crawford....	6,141	4,236	6,045	4,163
Cumberland	3,434	4,075	3,400	4,116
Dauphin.....	5,065	3,875	5,015	3,908
Delaware....	3,462	1,789	3,421	1,820
Elk.....	336	722	317	734
Erie.....	6,259	3,260	6,178	3,258
Fayette.....	3,091	3,791	3,098	3,771
Franklin....	3,876	3,710	3,869	3,710
Fulton.....	761	1,022	750	1,026
Forest.....	91	58	91	56
Greene.....	1,484	2,960	1,440	2,958
Huntingdon	3,260	2,167	3,225	2,204
Indiana.....	3,961	1,955	3,904	1,967
Jefferson....	1,754	1,698	1,739	1,695
Juniata.....	1,456	1,737	1,443	1,732
Lancaster...	13,341	7,650	13,354	7,668
Lawrence...	3,063	1,251	3,064	1,236
Lebanon....	3,658	2,653	3,645	2,653
Lehigh.....	3,696	5,526	3,636	5,523
Luzerne.....	7,022	9,808	6,910	9,849
Lycoming...	3,414	3,865	3,347	3,911
McKean.....	727	622	709	631
Mercer.....	3,907	3,408	3,897	3,403
Mifflin.....	1,709	1,626	1,694	1,627
Monroe.....	684	2,712	648	2,659
Montgom'y..	6,238	7,489	6,175	7,512
Montour....	1,112	1,447	1,100	1,458
Northamp'n	3,465	6,538	3,459	6,540
Northumb'd	2,649	3,356	2,608	3,383
Perry.....	2,328	2,296	2,312	2,304
Philadelp'a.	44,274	37,193	43,914	37,516
Pike.....	270	1,184	258	1,166

Vote for Governor and Judge, 1863.—Continued.

Counties.	GOVERNOR.		SUPREME JUDGE.	
	Curtin, U.	Woodward, D.	Agnew, U.	Lowrie, D.
Potter.....	1,470	619	1,442	597
Schuylkill...	6,506	8,547	6,462	8,563
Somerset....	3,064	1,738	3,060	1,744
Snyder.....	1,758	1,331	1,755	1,326
Sullivan....	359	713	354	711
Susquehanna	4,134	2,932	4,098	2,930
Tioga.....	4,504	1,617	4,426	1,610
Union.....	2,024	1,250	1,995	1,258
Venango.....	3,295	2,979	3,271	2,981
Warren.....	2,274	1,386	2,246	1,382
Washington	4,627	4,371	4,617	4,366
Wayne.....	2,211	3,152	2,194	3,135
Westmor'ld.	4,494	5,581	4,473	5,581
Wyoming....	1,379	1,418	1,355	1,431
York.....	5,612	8,069	5,557	8,097
Total.....	269,496	254,171	267,197	254,889

The candidates for Governor were Andrew G. Curtin, Union, and George W. Woodward, Democrat.* For Justices of the Supreme Court, Daniel Agnew, Union, and Walter H. Lowrie, Democrat.

Congressional Vote, 1862.

Dist.	Union.	Dem.
1. E. G. Webb.....	6,273	S. J. Randall..... 7,720
2. Chas. O'Neil.....	8,614	C. J. Biddle..... 6,063
3. L. Myers.....	8,285	John Kline..... 8,243
4. W. D. Kelley.....	8,946	J. B. Nicholson..... 8,118
5. M. R. Thayer.....	9,605	C. W. Carrigan..... 9,543
6. D. Krause.....	8,092	J. D. Stiles..... 11,316
7. J. M. Broomall....	9,891	George A. McCall... 6,445
8. J. B. Wanner.....	4,898	S. E. Ancona..... 10,022
9. Thad. Stevens....	11,174	G. M. Steinman..... 6,650
10. J. H. Campbell....	8,518	Myer Strouse..... 9,239
11. R. H. Rauch.....	2,592	Phil Johnson..... 11,676
12. G. A. Grow.....	9,641	Chas. Denison..... 11,408
13. Robt. Clark.....	7,703	H. M. Tracy, I. R.* 9,520
14. J. J. Patterson....	10,109	W. H. Miller..... 10,630
15. J. J. Bailey, U. D....	11,965	A. J. Glossbrenner.. 9,746
16. E. McPherson....	10,426	A. H. Coffroth..... 10,963
17. S. S. Blair.....	7,556	A. McAllister..... 8,328
18. W. H. Armstrong	8,855	J. T. Hale, I. R.*.. 9,272
19. G. W. Schofield...	9,954	M. C. Courtwright... 9,462
20. Amos Myers.....	12,404	G. Church..... 11,586
21. W. M. Steward....	10,009	C. L. Dawson..... 10,234
22. J. K. Moorhead...	8,037	Ph P. Hamilton..... 5,678
23. T. Williams.....	8,969	J. Ziegler..... 7,635
24. J. N. Wallace.....	9,547	J. Lazear..... 9,984

In the Eighteenth District, H. A. Child, Democrat, received 639 votes.

The Legislature, 1864.

	Union.	Dem.	Vac.
Senate.....	16	16	1
House.....	52	48	...
Total.....	68	64	1

Rhode Island.—Election held April 1, 1863, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, members of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and members of the Legislature.

* Independent Republicans.

Vote for Governor, 1863.

Counties.	W. C. Cozzens, D.	J. Y. Smith, R.	Scattering.
Providence.....	4,369	6,376	262
Newport.....	1,029	1,154	39
Kent.....	751	1,272	1
Washington.....	941	1,436	.....
Bristol.....	445	610	.....
Total.....	7,535	10,848	302

Congressional Vote, 1863.

Dist.	Rep. Un.	Dem.	
1. T. A. Jenckes....	6,532	C. B. Bradley.....	4,616
2. N. F. Dixon.....	4,202	G. H. Brown.....	3,180

The Legislature, 1863.

	Rep. Un.	Dem.
Senate.....	23	11
House.....	56	15
Total.....	79	26

Vermont.—Election held September 1, 1863, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, members of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and members of the Legislature.

Vote for Governor, 1863.

Counties.	Smith, R.	Redfield, D.
Addison.....	2,333	312
Bennington.....	1,714	1,015
Caledonia.....	1,950	1,056
Chittenden.....	2,323	772
Essex.....	530	194
Franklin.....	1,875	854
Grand Isle.....	316	193
Lamoille.....	1,390	507
Orange.....	2,621	1,685
Orleans.....	1,826	569
Rutland.....	2,847	1,030
Washington.....	2,714	1,467
Windham.....	3,045	1,132
Windsor.....	4,129	1,176
Total.....	29,613	11,962

The candidates for Governor, 1863, were John Gregory Smith, Republican, and Timothy P. Redfield, Democrat.

Congressional Vote, 1863.

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	
1. F. E. Woodbridge	8,565	J. A. S. White....	3,486
2. J. S. Morrill.....	11,358	C. N. Davenport.	4,785
3. Portus Baxter....	7,234	Giles Hampton..	2,673

The Legislature, 1863-4.

	Rep.	Dem.
Senate.....	21	11
House.....	52	46
Total.....	103	57

Virginia.—[No returns of the elections held in this State have been published.]

West Virginia.—Elections held March 26, 1863, for adoption of a Constitution, and May 28, 1863, for State officers and judges.

Counties.	CONSTITUTION, 1863.		Gov. 1863.
	For.	Against.	Boreman, U.
Barbour.....	471	.....	770
Boone.....	57	.....	102
Braxton.....	120	1	212
Brooke.....	448	1	678
Cabell.....	106	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay.....	64	.....	.....
Doddridge.....	463	5	742
Fayette.....	30	.....	.....
Gilmer.....	383	1	289
Greenbrier.....	.....	.....	.....
Hampshire.....	75	9	135
Hancock.....	373	5	418
Hardy.....	76	.....	91
Harrison.....	1,074	7	2,037
Jackson.....	499	10	534
Kanawha.....	1,050	6	655
Lewis.....	596	4	1,184
Logan.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	965	3	1,428
Marshall.....	1,430	56	2,067
Mason.....	1,112	2	747
McDowell.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer.....	.....	.....	.....
Monongahela.....	1,415	128	1,535
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan.....	362	.....	261
Nicholas.....	155	1	.....
Ohio.....	1,850	8	2,905
Pendleton.....	181	.....	161
Pleasants.....	253	.....	239
Pocahontas.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston.....	1,737	70	1,639
Putnam.....	275	.....	232
Raleigh.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph.....	167	13	239
Ritchie.....	753	2	667
Roane.....	159	.....	177
Taylor.....	639	12	867
Tucker.....	45	1	.....
Tyler.....	738	5	720
Upshur.....	742	4	879
Wayne.....	85	2	289
Webster.....	.....	.....	.....
Wetzel.....	275	77	870
Wirt.....	180	6	375
Wood.....	1,222	1	1,603
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' vote.....	7,696	132	.....
Total.....	28,321	572	25,797

There was but one ticket for State officers; the names of the persons chosen will be found in the table at the head of the article West Virginia.

The Legislature of 1863 was unanimously Union.

Wisconsin.—Election held November 3, 1863, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Schools, Bank Comptroller, &c.

Vote for Governor, 1863.

Counties.	Lewis, U.	Palmer, D.
Adams	692	221
Ashland	32	30
Brown	543	1,062
Buffalo	548	255
Calumet	557	707
Chippewa	226	272
Clarke	106	45
Columbia	2,896	1,262
Crawford	712	666
Dane	4,152	3,598
Dodge	3,677	4,166
Door	230	49
Douglas	48	71
Dunn	507	273
Eau Claire	501	298
Fond du Lac	3,579	2,667
Grant	3,404	1,313
Greene	2,046	836
Green Lake	1,499	433
Iowa	1,351	1,256
Jackson	559	204
Jefferson	2,299	2,438
Juneau	893	671
Kenosha	1,328	632
Kewaunee	143	456
La Crosse	1,299	717
La Fayette	1,483	1,463
La Pointe	43	12
Manitowoc	1,302	1,949
Marathon	107	402
Marquette	594	692
Milwaukee	3,170	5,815
Monroe	1,113	560
Oconto	326	55
Outagamie	737	1,014
Ozaukee	279	1,724
Pepin	295	96
Pierce	597	298
Polk	198	84
Portage	790	315
Racine	2,156	1,405
Richland	1,135	627
Rock	4,053	1,368
St. Croix	594	493
Sauk	2,061	854
Shawanaw	138	108
Sheboygan	2,076	1,824
Trempealeau	517	85
Vernon	1,155	360
Walworth	3,511	981
Washington	659	2,453
Waukesha	2,386	2,293
Waupaca	1,222	438
Waushara	1,098	284
Winnebago	2,796	1,524
Wood	284	327
Home vote, total	70,702	55,248
Soldiers' vote	9,257	747
Total	79,959	55,995

The candidates for Governor, 1863, were James T. Lewis, Union, and H. L. Palmer, Democrat.

Congressional Vote, 1862.

Dist.	Rep. Un.	Dem.
1. J. F. Potter.....	8,728	J. S. Brown.....12,859
2. I. C. Sloan.....	11,886	J. J. Guppy.....10,438
3. Amasa Cobb.....	8,297	P. B. Simpson.....7,277
4. E. S. Bragg.....	8,882	C. A. Eldridge.....15,084
5. E. L. Browne.....	9,378	E. Wheeler.....10,839
6. W. McIndoe.....	16,050	— Ferris.....11,660

This does not include the soldiers' vote, except in the 6th District. The *majorities* of the soldiers' vote were as follow:—1st. For Potter, 610; 2d. For Sloan, 758; 3d. For Cobb, 1469; 4th. For Bragg, 472; 5th. For Brown, 445.

The Legislature, 1863-4.

	Rep.	Dem.
Senate	22	11
House	75	25
Total	97	36

TERRITORIAL ELECTIONS OF 1863 AND 1862.

Arizona.—[Just organized.]

Colorado.—Election held on the first Tuesday in October, 1862, for Delegate to the Thirty-Eighth Congress, &c.

Vote for Delegate, 1862.

Counties.	H. B. Bennett, R.	Gilpin, R.	Francisco, R.
Arapahoe	455	451	439
Boulder	122	42	34
Conejos	255	4	81
Costilla	193	124	350
Clear Creek	133	143	64
Douglas	32	71	11
El Paso	7	52	32
Fremont	22	21	30
Gilpin	910	479	860
Huerfano	56	61	261
Jefferson	99	82	62
Lake	326	10	101
Larimer	26	27	43
Park	529	130	173
Summit	259	173	46
Pueblo	31	3	96
Weld	82	40	59
Soldiers' vote	118	399	12
Total	3,655	2,312	2,754

The Legislature of 1863 was strongly Union.

Dakota.—Election held September 1, 1862, for Delegate to the Thirty-Eighth Congress, &c.

Vote for Delegate, 1862.

Counties.	Wm. Jayne.	J. B. S. Todd.
	U.	D.
Clay	77	73
Colo	81	58
Todd	13	24
Yankton	66	66
Total	237	221

This does not include the alleged vote in the Pembina District, which it is claimed was 125 for Todd and 19 for Jayne. Upon this, Mr. Todd contests the seat.

The Legislature, 1863-4.

The election (September 7, 1863) for the Legislative Assembly resulted as follows:—

	Un.	Dem.
Council.....	9	3
House.....	19	3
Total.....	28	6

Idaho.—[An election for Delegate to the Thirty-Eighth Congress was held October 20, 1863, in this new Territory; but no returns are yet received.] W. H. Wallace, Union, was elected.

Nebraska.—Election held on the second Tuesday of October, 1862, for Delegate to the Thirty-Eighth Congress, &c.

Vote for Delegate, 1862.

Counties.	Daily, R.	Kinney, D.
Bart.....	37	82
Cedar.....	37	15
Cass and Lancaster.....	235	275
Clay.....	5	25
Cumming.....	19	2
Dakota.....	58	105
Dixon.....	24	35
Dodge.....	64	22
Douglas.....	357	273
Gage and Jones.....	38	86
Hall.....	31	0
Johnson.....	57	28
Kearney.....	29	29
Nemaha.....	311	207
Otoe.....	280	422
Pawnee.....	133	62
Platte.....	97	74
Richardson.....	320	180
Sarpy.....	98	164
Washington.....	103	94
Total.....	2,333	2,180

The candidates were Samuel G. Daily, Republican, and — Kinney, Democrat. At the election held for members of the Legislative Assembly and Territorial officers, held on the second Tuesday of October, 1863, the candidates of the Union party were elected almost without opposition.

Nevada.—Election for members of the Legislative Council, September 2, 1863.

[For these returns, see article NEVADA.]

The Legislature, 1864.

The candidates of the Union party for Council and House were chosen in every district, and, un-

less one or two of the Councillors who hold over are Democrats, the Legislative Assembly is unanimously Union.

New Mexico.—Election held first Monday (1) of September, 1863, for Delegate to Thirty-Eighth Congress. No detailed returns have been received. Francisco Perea (Union), of Santa Fé, was chosen by a vote of 7231, over José Manuel Gallegos, Democrat, who received 6425 votes. There are no returns concerning the Legislative Assembly of 1863-4.

Utah.—[No returns]. An election was held on the first Monday of August, 1863, for Delegate to the Thirty-Eighth Congress, at which John F. Kinney, of Great Salt Lake City, was chosen; but there are no other returns. The Legislature assembled on the second Monday, (13) December, 1863, choosing Daniel H. Wells President of the Council, and John Taylor Speaker of the House.

Washington.—Election for Delegate to the Thirty-Eighth Congress, held ———, 1863.

Vote for Delegate to Congress, 1863.

Counties.	Geo. E. Cole, D.	J. O. Raynor, U.	L. J. S. Turney, Ind.
Chehalis.....	22	21	12
Clallam.....	59	74	...
Clarke.....	173	160	1
Cowlitz.....	39	57	...
Ferguson.....	.....	.....	...
Island.....	72	31	...
Jefferson.....	148	120	2
King.....	68	93	12
Kitsap.....	130	99	2
Klickitat.....	25	37	2
Lewis.....	63	77	...
Pacific.....	11	90	...
Pierce.....	95	106	...
Sawamish.....	36	19	...
Skamania.....	48	35	...
Snohomish.....	35	30	4
Spokane.....	56	12	22
Stevens.....	.....	.....	...
Thurston.....	132	171	38
Wahkiakum.....	.....	12	...
Walla Walla.....	398	146	25
Whatcom.....	32	56	...
Total.....	1,644	1,446	120

The Legislature, 1863-4.

We have a list of the members of both Houses, but no returns of the party division of either.

ELECTION RETURNS.

1864.]

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS FROM 1845 TO 1860.

Popular Vote.

STATES.	1860.					1856.					1852.					1848.				
	Lincoln, Rep.	Douglas, Dem.	Breck'ge, Dem.	Fulton, Dem.	Bell, Un.	Fremont, Rep.	Buchan'n, Dem.	Fillmore, Am.	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil.	Taylor, Whig.	Cass, Dem.	Van Bu'n, Free Soil.						
Alabama.....		13,661	48,831		27,875		46,739	28,552	15,038	26,881		30,482	31,363							
Arkansas.....		5,227	28,732		20,094		21,910	10,787	7,404	12,173		7,588	9,300							
California.....		38,516	34,334		6,817		53,365	36,166	34,971	39,665	100		27,046							
Connecticut.....		43,792	15,522	1,852	1,485	42,715	34,905	2,615	30,359	33,249	3,160	30,314								
Delaware.....		3,815	7,337		3,864	308	8,004	6,175	6,293	6,318	62	6,422	6,010	80						
Florida.....		397	8,543		5,437		6,368	4,833	2,575	4,318		4,539	3,238							
Georgia.....		11,500	51,880		42,886		56,581	42,438	16,600	34,705		44,802	44,802							
Illinois.....		172,161	2,401		4,913		105,348	37,444	64,034	80,507	9,966	53,215	56,629	15,804						
Indiana.....		130,033	12,295		5,306	94,373	118,670	22,386	80,901	95,299	6,934	69,907	74,745	8,100						
Iowa.....		70,409	1,048		1,763	45,181	37,543	9,180	15,885	17,292	1,006	11,178	12,125	1,126						
Kentucky.....		1,364	25,661	53,143		314	74,642	67,416	57,008	53,806	265	67,141	49,720							
Louisiana.....		7,625	22,681		20,204		22,164	20,709	17,255	18,617		15,217	15,370							
Maine.....		26,683	6,368		2,016	67,179	39,080	3,325	32,543	41,609	8,030	35,276	40,206	12,178						
Maryland.....		2,294	42,482		41,760	281	39,115	47,460	35,077	40,622	54	37,702	34,528	125						
Massachusetts.....		106,533	5,993		22,331	108,515	30,287	19,679	56,062	46,880	29,993	61,070	35,281	38,058						
Michigan.....		88,480	805		405	71,762	52,136	1,060	33,860	41,842	7,237	23,940	30,687	10,389						
Minnesota.....		11,920	748		62															
Mississippi.....		3,283	40,477		25,040		35,446	24,196	17,548	26,876		25,922	26,537							
Missouri.....		58,801	2,112		58,372		58,164	48,524	29,984	38,353		32,671	40,077							
New Hampshire.....		25,881	31,317		441		38,345	422	16,147	29,997	6,695	14,781	27,763	7,560						
New Jersey.....		58,324	62,801		62,801		46,943	24,115	38,556	44,395	350	40,015	36,901	849						
New York.....		362,646	312,510		44,990	276,007	195,878	124,004	234,882	262,083	25,329	218,583	114,319	120,467						
North Carolina.....		2,701	48,539		12,194		48,246	36,866	39,058	39,744	59	43,519	34,869	85						
Ohio.....		231,670	187,292		183	187,407	170,874	28,121	152,526	160,220	31,682	138,359	154,773	35,347						
Oregon.....		5,270	11,405		12,776		239,772	82,292	179,122	198,568	8,524	184,730	172,186	11,177						
Pennsylvania.....		16,765	5,006		11,467	147,963	6,680	1,675	7,626	8,755	644	6,779	3,946	730						
Rhode Island.....		12,244																		
South Carolina*.....																				
Tennessee.....		11,350	64,700		69,274		73,636	66,117	58,898	57,018		64,706	58,419							
Texas.....		47,548	218		15,438		31,169	10,589	4,995	13,552		4,609	10,668	3						
Vermont.....		33,808	6,849		1,069		39,561	545	22,173	13,044	8,621	22,122	10,948	13,837						
Virginia.....		1,920	74,323		74,681		89,706	60,310	57,132	72,413		45,265	46,738	9						
Wisconsin.....		65,021	888		161	66,000	52,843	580	22,240	33,668	8,814	13,747	16,001	10,418						
Total.....	1,866,452	992,139	680,082	565,741	588,799	1,342,069	1,899,642	874,760	1,393,089	1,506,305	158,123	1,363,232	1,223,765	291,578						

* Presidential Electors chosen by the Legislature. In 1848 the Presidential Electors of South Carolina voted for Cass and Butler; in 1852, for Pierce and King; in 1856, for Buchanan and Breckinridge; and in 1860, for Breckinridge and Lane.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

(Prepared by Professor A. J. SCHEM for the "National Almanac.")

I. SUMMARY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC, THE PROTESTANT, AND THE TOTAL CHRISTIAN POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

Grand Divisions of the World.	Protestant.	Rom. Catholics.	Total Christian Population.	Total Population.
America.....	27,737,000	38,759,000	66,516,000	70,415,000
Europe.....	65,880,000	138,103,000	273,000,000	282,823,000
Asia.....	473,000	7,167,000	15,779,000	729,000,000
Africa.....	719,000	1,113,000	5,023,000	200,000,000
Australasia and Polynesia	1,100,000	280,000	1,380,000	2,500,000
Total	95,915,000	185,041,000	361,718,000	1,284,738,000

II. ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF AMERICA.

Country.	Total Population.	Protestant.	Rom. Catholic.	Total Christian.
Russian America*	54,400	.....	.....	10,700
British America.....	4,400,913	2,590,000	1,760,000	4,350,000
United States.....	31,429,891	25,000,000	3,000,000	28,000,000
Mexico.....	7,661,000	.....	7,661,000	7,661,000
Central America.....	2,227,000	.....	2,227,000	2,227,000
South America†.....	21,278,743	50,000	21,200,000	21,250,000
French Possessions.....	301,323	.....	289,000	289,000
Dutch "	85,792	32,600	30,000	62,600
Danish "	47,029	} 55,000	10,000	65,000
Swedish "	18,000		.....	.....
Spanish "	2,032,062		2,032,000	2,032,000
Hayti.....	560,000	10,000	550,000	560,000
Free Indians.....	319,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	70,415,153	27,737,600	38,759,000	66,516,600

* The 10,700 Christians of Russian America belong to the Greek Church.

† The Protestant population of South America consists of a steadily-increasing number of congregations of German and Swiss immigrants in Brazil, of a colony of Waldensians in Uruguay, of German, English, American, and other foreign residents in all the large towns of South America, and a small number of congregations of native converts to Protestantism.

III. ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

Country.	Total Population.	Census of	Rom. Catholics.	Protestants.
Portugal.....	3,923,410	1858	3,913,000	7,000
Spain	16,560,813	1861	16,550,813	10,000
France	37,472,732	1856	35,734,667	1,561,250
Austria (including Venetia)	35,019,058	1857	27,505,375	3,233,486
Prussia	18,497,458	1861	6,867,574	11,287,448
The other German States (exclusive of Holstein, Lauenburg, Luxemburg, and Limburg).....	17,046,137	1857-1861	5,587,473	11,075,502
Italy (including the Papal Territory and San Marino, but exclusive of Venetia).....	22,430,000	1857-1860	21,350,000	50,000

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF EUROPE.—Continued.

Country.	Total Population.	Census of	Rom.Catholics.	Protestants.
Switzerland	2,510,494	1860	1,023,430	1,482,848
Holland (inclusive of Luxemburg and Limburg)	3,569,456	1861	1,250,000	2,023,000
Belgium	4,731,957	1860	4,600,000	25,000
Great Britain	29,307,199	1861	6,000,000	23,000,000
Denmark Proper (inclusive of Iceland and the Faroe Islands)	1,673,805	1860	2,000	2,670,000
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg..	1,004,473	1855		
Sweden	3,856,888	1860	4,000	5,463,000
Norway	1,617,564	1860		
Russia (incl. of Poland and Finland)..	65,819,359	1858	7,020,000	3,940,000
Turkey	16,440,000	1845	640,000	40,000
Greece	1,343,293	1861	45,000	2,000
Total	282,823,096		138,103,332	65,880,534

IV. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1863.

D., Diocese; Con., Conference; Cl., Classis; S., Synod; A., Association; E., Elderships; Y.M., Yearly Meeting.

Denominations.	Dioceses, Conferences, Elderships, Synods, or Associations.	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.
African Methodist Episcopal Church .....	.....	.....	.....	*20,000
“ “ “ Zion Church .....	.....	.....	.....	*6,200
Baptists:				
Regular	A. 597	12,551	8,924	1,039,400
Anti-Mission	A. 180	1,800	850	60,000
Seventh-Day	A. 4	66	81	6,686
Six Principle	A.	18	16	3,000
Free-Will	Y.M. 30	1,277	1,266	57,007
River Brethren .....	.....	80	65	7,000
Winebrethren	E. 11	275	132	14,000
Dunkers .....	.....	200	100	20,000
Mennonites .....	.....	312	260	37,360
Disciples (Campbellites) .....	.....	1,800	1,500	*200,000
Christian Connexion .....	.....	2,200	1,500	*180,000
Congregationalists:				
Orthodox	A. 24	2,856	2,592	259,110
Unitarian .....	.....	339	263	*30,000
Episcopalians	D. 33	2,045	2,045	150,593
Friends:				
Orthodox	Y.M. 8	.....	.....	*54,000
Hicksite	Y.M. 6	.....	.....	*40,000
German Evangelical Union of the West .....	.....	.....	.....	*3,000
German Reformed	Cl. 26	1,128	432	100,691
Israelites .....	.....	170	.....	*200,000
Lutherans	S. 40	1,418	2,533	269,985
Methodists:				
Episcopal	Con. 50	9,922	†6,934	918,650
Church South	Con. 25	1,122	†2,591	439,694
Protestant .....	.....	.....	.....	90,000
Evangelical Association	Con. 9	594	386	47,388
Wesleyan	Con. ....	.....	.....	21,000

* Estimated.

† Besides 8359 local preachers.

‡ Besides 4984 local preachers. The returns of the Methodist Church South are not of later date than 1860.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Denominations.	Dioceses, Conferences, Synods, or Associations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Members.
Methodists:				
Free Methodist Church.....	}			
Independent Methodist Church.....				
Central Methodist Church (in Maryland)..				5,000
Primitive Methodists.....				
Mormons				70,000
Presbyterians:				
Old-School	S.	35	2,205	2,541
New-School	S.	22	1,616	1,454
Cumberland	S.	24	1,250	1,150
Reformed Presbyterian Ch., General Synod			116	56
“ “ Synod.....			78	59
United Presbyterian Church.....	S.		474	444
United Synod of Presbyterian Church†...			193	116
Old-School‡ (in the Confederate States) ...				
Associate Synod of North America.....			47	14
Associated Reformed Synod of New York			14	16
“ “ “ “ the South			75	80
Free Presbyterian Synod of the U. States‡			40	41
Independent Presbyterian Church.....			4	13
Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.....	Cl.	31	419	429
Roman Catholics§.....	D.	48	2,517	2,317
Second-Adventists				
Shakers				
Swedenborgians (New Jerusalem Church).....			57	49
United Brethren (Moravians).....			32	46
United Brethren in Christ	Con.	33	1,118	1,477
Universalists¶	A.	89	693	904

* Estimated.

† In 1863, a plan of union was agreed upon by the General Assembly of the (Old-School) Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States and the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church; and it is probable that most of the other Presbyterian bodies of the Slave States—in particular the Associated Reformed Synod of the South and the Independent Presbyterian Church—will join this union.

‡ One entire Presbytery of this denomination has united with the New-School Presbyterian Church.

§ Estimated population adhering to the Roman Catholic Church, 3,177,140; to the Universalists, 600,000.

V. STATISTICS OF THE MORAVIANS.

1. *The Three Provinces.*

	Communi- cants.	Total Number of Souls.	Boarding- Schools.
Continental Province.....	4,984	6,727	25
British Province.....	3,078	5,097	15
American Province.....	5,759	9,429	4
Total.....	13,821	21,253	44

2. *Missions.*

The domestic missions, called the “Diaspora,” of the Continental Province, has for its object to labor among the members of the State churches without dissolving its connection with the same. About 79,000 souls belong to this mission. In the work of foreign missions are engaged 315 missionaries, and the number of converts is 77,416.

VI. THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF IRELAND.

The subjoined returns show the religious profession—Catholic, Protestant, and Presbyterian—in province, county, city, and certain corporate towns, in 1861:—

Provinces.	Inhabitants in 1861.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Presbyterian.
LEINSTER.				
Carlow County.....	57,232	6,241	50,613	107
Drogheda Town.....	14,730	1,023	13,240	211
Dublin City Municipal.....	194,601	46,022	149,733	4,454
Dublin City Suburbs.....	46,231	15,248	28,489	1,110
Dublin City County.....	106,058	19,078	84,524	1,024
Kildare.....	84,830	6,832	77,114	815
Kilkenny City.....	14,081	1,084	12,854	85
Kilkenny County.....	109,476	4,597	104,667	94
Kings County.....	88,491	8,282	79,206	156
Longford County.....	71,592	6,114	64,810	529
Louth County.....	75,140	4,975	69,100	903
Menth County.....	110,609	6,584	103,489	410
Queens County.....	90,750	9,554	79,959	247
Westmeath County.....	90,856	6,309	83,813	323
Wexford County.....	143,594	12,840	129,824	285
Wicklow County.....	86,093	15,251	69,750	271
Total.....	1,439,596	171,234	1,240,253	10,911
MUNSTER.				
Clare County.....	166,275	3,371	162,572	235
Cork City.....	78,892	9,574	67,092	825
Cork County, E. R.....	280,443	16,374	262,587	711
Cork County, W. R.....	178,161	14,583	162,002	235
Kerry County.....	201,988	6,211	195,295	252
Limerick County.....	170,983	5,606	164,878	139
Limerick City.....	44,626	3,934	39,689	366
Tipperary County, N. R.....	108,466	6,892	100,913	163
Tipperary County, S. R.....	139,030	4,970	133,324	288
Waterford City.....	23,220	1,912	20,465	236
Waterford County.....	111,116	3,265	107,354	235
Total.....	1,503,200	76,692	1,416,171	3,685
ULSTER.				
Antrim County.....	247,414	45,087	61,220	133,440
Armagh County.....	189,382	58,643	92,100	30,988
Belfast Town.....	129,242	29,242	40,690	43,346
Carrickfergus County and Town.....	9,398	1,827	1,052	5,562
Cavan County.....	158,972	23,187	123,825	5,536
Donegal County.....	236,859	29,942	177,560	26,694
Down County.....	299,866	60,516	97,234	126,013
Fermanagh County.....	105,372	40,676	59,490	1,857
Londonderry County.....	184,137	30,871	83,428	66,014
Monaghan County.....	126,340	17,706	92,714	15,405
Tyrone County.....	238,426	52,433	134,374	46,816
Total.....	1,910,408	390,130	963,687	511,371
CONNAUGHT.				
Galway County.....	254,256	7,534	245,950	397
Galway Town.....	16,786	786	15,554	165
Leitrim County.....	104,615	9,516	93,844	351
Mayo County.....	254,449	6,937	246,108	933
Roscommon County.....	156,154	5,227	150,490	252
Sligo County.....	125,079	10,605	112,526	927
Total.....	911,339	40,601	864,472	3,025
Total of Ireland.....	5,764,543	687,661	4,490,583	528,992

VII. ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF FRANCE.

At the last official census, taken in 1861, the religious denomination of the inhabitants was not officially ascertained. The following is the estimate made by one of the best statisticians of France:—

Denominations.	France.	Algeria.	Total.
Roman Catholics	35,734,667	185,100	35,919,767
Protestants	1,561,250	6,736	1,567,986
Israelites	156,000	29,007	185,007
Mohammedans .....	.....	2,778,281	2,778,281
Denominations not officially recognized.....	20,815	.....	20,815
	37,472,732	2,999,124	40,471,856

VIII. ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF HOLLAND.

The total population of Holland, according to the latest census (1862), amounted to 3,293,577 souls, of whom 1,616,357 were males, and 1,677,220 females. The following table shows the denominational statistics:—

Dutch Reformed.....	1,808,311	Old Lutherans.....	9,822	Other Christian secta..	75,292
Walloon Reformed.....	9,689	Mennonites	41,865	Dutch Israelites.....	60,409
Remonstrants	5,270	Moravians	334	Portuguese Israelites	3,018
Evangelical Lutherans	54,318	Roman Catholics.....	1,225,171		

IX. ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF RUSSIA.

The following table contains the ecclesiastical statistics of European Russia (with the exclusion of Poland and Finland) and Siberia. The ecclesiastical statistics of the Caucasus have not yet been ascertained.

Denominations.	European Russia.	Siberia.	Denominations.	European Russia.	Siberia.
Orthodox Greek Church....	59,809,891	2,626,704	Protestants	1,952,117	2,154
Schismatics (Rasoolniki)...	759,880	62,538	Israelites	1,425,784	7,077
Armenian Catholics.....	33,304	10	Mohammedans	2,321,679	1,044,765
Roman Catholics	2,800,228	5,740	Pagans	197,373	280,750

The Roman Catholic religion prevails only in two provinces of European Russia,—viz.:—

	Roman Catholics.	Orthodox Greeks.	Schismatics.	Protestants.	Israelites.
Minsk	802,358	29,596	14,269	40,309	101,337
Vilna.....	595,234	188,567	12,195	902	76,802

Protestantism prevails in the following three provinces:—

	Protestants.	Orthodox Greeks.	Schismatics.	Roman Catholics.	Israelites
Livonia	721,211	142,853	12,933	5,608	1,082
Courland.....	461,262	20,906	3,868	55,401	25,641
Esthonia	290,536	11,605	27	827	458

The Government of St. Petersburg contained 915,164 Orthodox Greeks, 5631 Schismatics, 287 Armenian Catholics, 24,103 Roman Catholics, 134,148 Protestants, 1567 Israelites, 2191 Mohammedans, &c.

The ecclesiastical statistics of the kingdom of Poland were, in 1859, as follows:—3,657,140 Roman Catholics, 4856 Orthodox Greeks, 215,967 United Greeks, 274,707 Lutherans, 4189 Reformed, 1581 Mennonites, 1451 Moravians, 599,875 Israelites, &c.

Finland, in 1861, showed the following statistics:—1,705,735 Lutherans (Finns, Swedes, and Laplanders), and 20,000 Orthodox Greeks (Finns and Russians).

X. ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF TURKEY.

G. Fr. Kolb, in his work on Comparative Statistics (Leipsic, 3d edit., 1862), gives the following estimate of the principal religious denominations of Turkey:—

Denominations.	Europe.	Asia.	Total.
Mohammedans	4,550,000	12,650,000	21,000,000
Greeks and Armenians.....	10,000,000	3,000,000	13,000,000
Catholics.....	640,000	260,000	900,000
Israelites.....	70,000	80,000	150,000

The number of Catholics comprises 640,000 Roman Catholics, 25,000 United Greeks, 75,000 United Armenians, 20,000 Syrians and United Chaldeans, and 140,000 Maronites. The number of Catholics has of late greatly increased, by accessions from the Greek and other Oriental denominations,—especially among the Bulgarians; and, according to a recent Roman Catholic work on ecclesiastical statistics ("P. Karl vom Heil-Aloys, Statistisches Jahrbuch der Kirche, 1862"), they number now 2,000,000.

The number of Protestants will not fall short at present of 40,000: they are especially increasing in the Danubian Principalities, where they are estimated at 20,000.

The number of Mohammedans has been for many years on the decrease.

The "Star in the East"—a journal published in Constantinople—gives the following statistics of Christian schools, which were derived, it says, from the Bureau of the Ministry of Public Instruction:—

At Constantinople and in the environs,—schools, 144; pupils, 16,217; in Roumelia and the isles of the Archipelago,—schools, 1692; pupils, 87,231; in Anatolia and Arabia,—schools, 726; pupils, 34,959; total schools, 1562; pupils, 138,387.

In the city of Constantinople and the suburbs, there are 127 schools,—of which 77 are Greek, with 6477 pupils; 37 Armenian, with 6528 pupils; 5 Protestant, with 82 pupils; and 8 Roman Catholic, with 509 pupils.

XI. THE GREEK CHURCH.

Countries.	Numb. of Members.	Countries.	Numb. of Members.
Austria.....	2,918,000	Greece (including the Ionian Islands)	1,080,000
Prussia.....	1,300	Montenegro.....	125,000
Russia*.....	59,000,000		
Turkey.....	11,500,000	Total.....	74,633,300

* Inclusive of a large number of sects which substantially agree with the doctrine of the Russian State Church, but keep up a separate organization. Their membership is estimated at from five to fifteen millions.

NOTE.—The Greek Church consists of ten independent bodies, viz.:—I. The Church of Constantinople, under the Patriarch of Constantinople, with 136 bishops, of whom there are 11 in the Danubian Principalities (4 in Wallachia, 3 in Moldavia, 4 in Servia), 7 in the Ionian Isles, 1 in Venice. II. The Church of Alexandria, under the Patriarch of Alexandria and 5 bishops. III. The Church of Antioch, under the Patriarch of Antioch, with 17 bishops. IV. The Church of Jerusalem, under the Patriarch of Jerusalem, with 14 bishops. V. The Russian Church, under the Holy Synod of St. Petersburg and 66 bishops. VI. The Church of Cyprus counts 4 bishops, under the Bishop of New Justiniana. VII. The Church of Austria, under the Archbishop of Carlowitz (who in 1848 assumed the title of patriarch) and 11 bishops. VIII. The Church of Mount Sinai, which has only 1 bishop. IX. The Church of Montenegro, with likewise but 1 bishop. X. The Hellenic Church, with 24 bishops, under the Holy Synod of Athens.

XII. RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Colonial Government of New Zealand has published a volume of "Statistics of New Zealand for 1861." The actually-enumerated population of European descent, in New Zealand, in December, 1861, as shown by the census returns, was 99,021, the numbers of the respective provinces being—Auckland, 24,420; Taranaki, 2044; Wellington, 12,566; Hawke's Bay, 2611; Nelson, 9952; Marlborough, 2,299; Canterbury, 16,040; Otago, 27,183; Southland, 18,20; Stewart's Island, 56; Chatham Islands, 50.

The Church of England had 44.89 per cent. of population; the Presbyterian Churches, 21.41 per cent.; the Roman Catholic Church, 10.98 per cent.; the Wesleyan Methodist Church, 7.75 per cent.; the Congregational Independents, 2.09 per cent.; the Baptists, 1.98 per cent.; the Primitive Methodists, 0.73 per cent.; the Lutheran Church, 0.68 per cent.; the Hebrews, 0.32 per cent.; Society of Friends, 0.07 per cent.; otherwise described or not described, 9.10 per cent.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

PREPARED BY DAVID M. BALFOUR.

FROM the earliest times to the commencement of the Christian era, the amount of the precious metals obtained from the surface and bowels of the earth is estimated to be four thousand millions of dollars; from the commencement of the Christian era to the discovery of America, another sum of four thousand millions was obtained; from the date of the latter event to the close of 1842, an addition of nine thousand millions was made; the discovery and extensive working of the Russian gold-mines in 1843 added, to the close of 1852, one thousand millions more; the double discovery of the California mines in 1848, and the Australia mines in 1851, added, to the close of 1863, three thousand millions;—making a grand total, to the close of 1863, of twenty-one thousand millions of dollars. The average loss by abrasion of coin is

estimated to be a tenth of one per cent. per annum; and the loss by consumption in the arts, and by fire and shipwreck, at from two to seven millions of dollars per annum. The amount of the precious metals in existence is estimated to be eleven thousand millions of dollars; of which, six thousand millions are estimated to be in silver, and the remainder in gold. Of the amount now in existence, six thousand millions are estimated to have been obtained from the continent of America, two thousand millions from Europe, two thousand millions from Asia, and the remainder from Africa and other sources.

The following statement will exhibit the annual product of the precious metals throughout the world in 1863:—

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
America.....	\$58,000,000	\$44,000,000	\$102,000,000
Europe.....	25,000,000	7,000,000	32,000,000
Asia.....	15,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
Africa.....	5,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
Australia.....	65,000,000	1,000,000	66,000,000
New Zealand.....	10,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000
Other Countries.....	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Grand total.....	\$180,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$240,000,000

The following statement will exhibit the annual product at other periods:—

Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
A.D. 14.....	\$800,000	\$4,200,000	\$5,000,000
500.....	200,000	2,800,000	3,000,000
1000.....	120,000	880,000	1,000,000
1492.....	100,000	150,000	250,000
1600.....	2,000,000	9,000,000	11,000,000
1700.....	5,000,000	18,000,000	23,000,000
1800.....	15,000,000	37,000,000	52,000,000
1843.....	34,000,000	39,000,000	73,000,000
1850.....	88,000,000	47,000,000	135,000,000
1853.....	236,000,000	49,000,000	285,000,000

The following statement will exhibit the amount of the precious metals estimated to be in existence at different periods:—

Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
A.D. 14.....	\$427,000,000	\$900,000,000	\$1,327,000,000
500.....	100,000,000	400,000,000	500,000,000
1000.....	65,000,000	200,000,000	265,000,000
1492.....	57,000,000	135,000,000	192,000,000
1600.....	105,000,000	391,000,000	496,000,000
1700.....	351,000,000	1,410,000,000	1,761,000,000
1800.....	1,125,000,000	3,622,000,000	4,747,000,000
1843.....	2,053,000,000	4,885,000,000	6,938,000,000
1853.....	2,938,000,000	5,240,000,000	8,178,000,000
1863.....	4,862,000,000	5,700,000,000	10,562,000,000

The following statement will exhibit the amount of the precious metals estimated to have been obtained from the surface and other mines of the earth from the earliest times to the close of 1863:—

Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
A.C.	\$1,415,000,000	\$2,913,000,000	\$4,328,000,000
A.D. to 1492	3,842,000,000	521,000,000	4,363,000,000
1493 to 1842	2,839,000,000	5,913,000,000	8,752,000,000
1843 to 1852	642,000,000	394,000,000	1,036,000,000
1853 to 1862	2,018,000,000	535,000,000	2,553,000,000
1863	180,000,000	60,000,000	240,000,000
Grand total.....	\$10,936,000,000	\$10,336,000,000	\$21,272,000,000

During the first period (prior to the commencement of the Christian era), the annual product of the precious metals was about two millions of dollars; during the second period (from the commencement of the Christian era to the discovery of America), it was three millions of dollars; during the third period (three hundred and fifty years,—to the discovery of the Russian mines), it attained to twenty-five millions of dollars; during the decade immediately succeeding the discovery of the Russian mines (from 1843 to 1852), it was one hundred millions of dollars per. annum;

during the decade immediately succeeding the double discovery of the California and Australia mines (from 1853 to 1862), it was two hundred and fifty-five millions of dollars; but, owing to the falling off of the latter sources of supply, the annual product has diminished to two hundred and forty millions of dollars, notwithstanding the increased supply from New Zealand and other sources. The increase in the amount of the precious metals in existence has been greater during the last fifteen years than during the previous seventy-five.

THE NEW GOLD-MINING REGIONS.

SINCE the grand impulse given to gold-mining by the discoveries and workings in California and Australia, new gold-fields have been brought to light, in rapid succession, in various parts of the world. It is not difficult to give some account of them, provided we be excused from setting down in figures how much they are yielding or likely to yield,—on which subject estimates, made with as much care as the subject admits of, are presented in the preceding article.

In the United States, we have first the mines in the Rocky Mountains, within the Territory of Colorado,—say two thousand miles, by the shortest line of travel, due west from Philadelphia. All native gold is more or less mixed with silver; but this is characteristically pale,—the fineness of gold varying generally from 700 to 850 thousandths. Still, it is found in sufficient quantity and richness to build up towns rapidly, to carry some of the refinements of civilization across the plains, to draw a large population, partly adventurous, but chiefly industrious, and to enrich large operators and claim-holders.

Some hundreds of miles west and northwest of this locality, we find the busy miners and prospectors of Idaho Territory. This Territory, which was organized in March, 1863, takes in the northern ranges of the Rocky Mountains, with the head-waters of the Missouri, Columbia, Yellow Stone, and North Platte Rivers. The gold from that region is of high fineness, particularly from the mines on Salmon River, a tributary of the Columbia.

Of the Nevada mining-region, where there is both silver and gold in great abundance, there is yet known too little to speak definitely. The

mines are numerous, and the shares in some of them sell at very high prices in the stock-market of San Francisco. A branch-mint is about to be located in this new Territory. Like Colorado, it is eminently a mineral, not an agricultural, region.

After Nevada Territory, the State of Oregon claims attention. The gold from this State is of about the same fineness as that from the mines of California; and the production has been rapidly increasing during the last two years.

In the Territories of Arizona and Washington, there are also valuable deposits of the precious metals; but the mines have not been developed to the same extent as in the other regions mentioned.

The production of gold in the United States has been materially retarded by the disturbing events of the last three years. When our national troubles shall have been settled, and peace once more prevails, an extraordinary stimulus will be given to the development of the mineral resources of the country. We may then confidently expect an unprecedented production of the precious metals, and the commencement of a new era in the settlement and progress of the Territories.

There are some promising openings in Canada, south of Quebec, and approaching the line of Maine: some small deposits, we understand, have been received from this locality at the Philadelphia Mint. The grains are said to be large and of a high quality, though various. In Nova Scotia, also, there have been extensive mines recently laid open, though as yet not very remunerative. This gold goes direct to England.

NECROLOGY (1863), AMERICAN.

[NOTE.—It is a matter of deep regret to the publisher and editor of the NATIONAL ALMANAC that no full or accurate necrology of the United States Volunteer service could be prepared. In the regular service (in both the army and navy) official records of the casualties are kept and periodically published. These furnish reliable data for those branches of the military service; but thus far there is no record of similar character within our knowledge concerning the casualties in the volunteer army and navy. In the absence of such authentic data, the necrology of the volunteers (below the grades of general and staff officers) has to be made from the hasty and incomplete, and frequently erroneous, accounts sent from the field while it is still obscured by the clouds and confusion of battle. From a copious supply of such materials a necrology of the commissioned officers of the volunteers was prepared for this volume; but, upon submitting it to a course of verification, it was found that in many instances the officers named were living, that in numerous other instances officers who are undoubtedly among the fallen heroes of the nation, were not named at all, and that, in a word, the publication of such a list would be placing on record a mere digest of unreliable or erroneous rumors. Under these circumstances, the necrology of volunteers (below the grade of general and staff officers) has been omitted from this volume, with the hope that by the time of our next publication some provision shall have been made by which the record may be made full and reliable, as such a record should be.]

ABERT, JOHN J., Colonel U.S. Topographical Engineers, died at Washington, D.C., January 27, 1863.

ALLEN, JAMES, general officer in Texan War of Independence, pioneer settler of California, died at Washoe, Nevada Territory, October 30, 1863.

AMES, NATHANIEL, soldier of the Revolution, born in Killingly, Conn., April 25, 1761, died at Rome Corners, Dane county, Wisconsin, October 27, 1863.

BALDWIN, HARVEY, pioneer settler of Onondaga county, N.Y., born February 4, 1797, died in Syracuse, September, 1863.

BARNES, BAXTER, ex-member of Congress, died at West Brookfield, Mass., December 28, 1863.

BARTLETT, JOHN SHERRIN, M.D., founder of the "Albion" newspaper, New York City, born in Dorsetshire, Eng., 1790, died in New Jersey, August 24, 1863.

BEALE, BENJAMIN L., Colonel U.S. Army, born in District of Columbia about 1800, died in Baltimore, August 16, 1863.

BEECHER, LYMAN, D.D., a distinguished Congregational clergyman, born in New Haven, Conn., October 12, 1775, died January 10, 1863.

BERRY, HIRAM G., Major-General U.S. Volunteers, killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

BIGELOW, ALPHEUS, a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, born in Weston, Mass., about 1784, died in Weston, Mass., September 23, 1863.

BOURNONVILLE, ANTHONY, M.D., an eminent physician of Philadelphia, born 1798, died in Philadelphia, February 27, 1863.

BRADISH, LUTHER, a distinguished citizen of New York, born in Cummington, Mass., September 15, 1783, died in Newport, R.I., August 30, 1863.

BRANCH, JOHN, Ex-Governor of North Carolina, Ex-Senator of the United States, born 1779, died at Enfield, N.C., January 4, 1863.

BRODHEAD, RICHARD, U.S. Senator, 1851–1857, from Pennsylvania, born , died in Easton, September 17, 1863.

BRONSON, GREENE CLAY, Ex-Chief-Justice Court of Appeals New York, born in Oneida county, N.Y., about 1793, died at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., September 3, 1863.

BROWNELL, CHARLES FREDERICK, a distinguished citizen of Rhode Island, born in Providence, R.I., March 19, 1831, died in Providence, May 3, 1863.

BUCHANAN, THOMAS MCKEAN, Lieutenant-Commander U.S. Navy, killed in battle at Bayou Teche, La., January 14, 1863.

BUFORD, JOHN, Major-General U.S. Volunteers, born in Kentucky 1827, died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 16, 1863, of pneumonia and typhoid fever.

CAMPAU, JOSEPH, a wealthy citizen of Michigan, born in Detroit, Mich., February, 1769, died 1863.

CHAPIN, E. P. (16th Regiment New York Volunteers), Brigadier-General U.S. Volunteers, died (no date given).

CHEW, SAMUEL, M.D., a distinguished physician of Baltimore, Md., died at Baltimore, Md., December 26, 1863.

COLBURN, ALBERT V. Lieutenant-Colonel U.S. Army, born in Vermont, died at St. Louis, Mo., June 17, 1863.

COOK, DANIEL, M.D., Surgeon in army during War of 1812, born in Kingston, Mass., July 29, 1785, died at Maumee City, Ohio, March 22, 1863.

COOLIDGE, SIDNEY, Major 19th U.S. Infantry, died at Richmond, Va., from wounds received at battle of Chickamauga, Tennessee, September 19, 1863.

COOPER, JAMES, Brigadier-General U.S. Volunteers, Ex-United States Senator from Pennsylvania, died at Columbus, Ohio, March 28, 1863.

CORCORAN, MICHAEL, Brigadier-General U.S. Volunteers, born in Ireland about 1819, died near Fairfax Court-House, Va., December 22, 1863, from the effects of a fall from his horse.

CRAWFORD, THOMAS HARTLEY, Judge of Criminal Court Washington, D.C., died January 27, 1863.

CRIPPEN, WILLIAM G., editor of "Cincinnati Times," known as "Invisible Green," born 1820, died in Cincinnati, May 23, 1863.

CRITTENDEN, JOHN J., an eminent American statesman, Senator, &c., born in Woodford county, Ky., about 1785, died in Frankfort, Ky., July 26, 1863.

CUMMINGS, A. BOYD, Lieutenant-Commander U.S. Navy, killed in battle of Port Hudson, La., March 18, 1863.

CUTLER, BENJAMIN CLARK, D.D., a distinguished Episcopal clergyman, born at Jamaica Plain, Mass., February 6, 1798, died in Brooklyn, N.Y., February 10, 1863.

DARCY, JAMES, a prominent citizen of New York, died in Brooklyn, N.Y., September 1, 1863.

DARCY, JOHN S., a prominent citizen of New Jersey, born 1787, died at Newark, N.J., October 22, 1863.

DEAN, BENJAMIN RANDALL, a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, born in Taunton, Mass., October 29, 1806, died in Taunton, Mass., March 17, 1863.

DREXEL, F. M., a distinguished banker of Philadelphia, born in Dornbirn-Vorarlberg, Austria, 1790, died at Philadelphia, June 5, 1863.

DUANE, MRS. DEBORAH, granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, born 1782, died in Philadelphia, January 12, 1863.

DUDLEY, MRS. BLANDINA, founder of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, N.Y., born 1783, died at Albany, March 6, 1863.

DUNCAN, J. J. (Confederate general), died at Knoxville, Tenn., January 1, 1863.

DUYKINCK, GEORGE LONG (distinguished in American literature), died in New York City, March 30, 1863.

EMBURY, MRS. EMMA C., a distinguished authoress, born 1806, died in Brooklyn, N.Y., February 10, 1863.

EMMONS, EBENEZER, M.D., a distinguished American geologist, born in Middlesex, Mass., 1798, died near Brunswick, N.C., October, 1863.

FAIRSWORTH, E. J., Brigadier-General U.S. Volunteers, died of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863.

FITZ, HENRY, a celebrated maker of telescopes, born in Newburyport, December 31, 1803, died in New York, October 31, 1863.

FLOYD, JOHN BUCHANAN (U.S. Secretary of War 1857-60, one of the instigators of the rebellion), born in Montgomery (now Pulaski) co., Va., 1805, died at Abingdon, Va., August 27, 1863.

FOOTE, ANDREW H., Rear-Admiral U.S. Navy, distinguished for valuable services with his fleet on the Mississippi, 1862, born in Connecticut, September 2, 1806, died in New York City, June 26, 1863.

FROST, ELIAS, M.D., a distinguished citizen of New Hampshire, born in Milford (then Mendon), January 10, 1782, died at Meriden, N.H., March 31, 1863.

GARÉSCHÉ, JULIUS P., Lieutenant-Colonel U.S. Army, born in Cuba, killed at the battle of Stone River, near Murfreesborough, January 1, 1863.

GOTWOLD, JACOB M., Assistant Surgeon U.S. Navy, killed in battle, South Atlantic Squadron, February 2, 1863.

GREEN, THOMAS JEFFERSON, general in Texan War of Independence, leader of the Mier Expedition, died in Warren co., N.C., December 12, 1863.

GWYN, WILLIAM, Lieutenant-Commander U.S. Navy, born in Indiana, died January 3, 1863, from effects of wounds received near Vicksburg.

HALLECK, REV. JABEZ, grandfather of Major-General Halleck, U.S. Army, born in Mattituck, L.I., 1760, died in Westernville, Oneida co., N.Y., September 17, 1863.

HAVEN, ALICE BRADLEY, a distinguished American authoress, born in Hudson, N.Y., 1828, died at Mamaroneck, Westchester co., N.Y., August 23, 1863.

HAWKSWORTH, THOMAS, proprietor of Philadelphia "Transcript," Major 68th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Scott Legion), born 1828, died at Washington, January 6, 1863, from wounds received at Fredericksburg.

HAWS, ROBERT T., Ex-Controller of New York City, born 1810, died in New York, March 22, 1863.

HEPBURN, HOPEWELL, Ex-Associate Judge of District Court of Alleghany co., Pa., born 1800, died in Philadelphia, February 14, 1863.

HOLMES, JOSEPH, a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, born in Kingston, Mass., December 1, 1772, died in Kingston, Mass., April 8, 1863.

HUBBARD, JOSEPH S., a distinguished American astronomer, died at New Haven, Conn., August 16, 1863.

HUNT, EDWARD B., Major U.S. Engineers, born in New York, died near Brooklyn, L.I., October 2,

1863, from effects of inhaling gas evolved while experimenting upon artillery-projectiles.

JACKSON, HENRY, D.D., a distinguished Baptist clergyman, born in Providence, R.I., June 16, 1798, died near Providence, while travelling on the Stonington Railroad, March 2, 1863.

JACKSON, THOMAS J. (Confederate general), born in Western Virginia, January, 1824, died of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 9, 1863.

JUDSON, WALTER HERBERT, Lieutenant 13th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, born in Boston, Mass., February 14, 1825, died in New Haven, Conn., March 10, 1863, from hardships endured as prisoner in Richmond.

KELLY, JOHN W., Commodore U.S. Navy, died at Hatborough, Pa., February 6, 1863.

KENRICK, FRANCIS PATRICK, Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, and Primate of Honor, born in Dublin, Ireland, December 3, 1797, died in Baltimore, 1863.

KIRBY, EDMUND, Captain 1st Artillery U.S. Army, Brigadier-General U.S. Volunteers, born in Erowns-ville, N.Y., died in Washington, D.C., May 28, 1863, from wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville.

LEA, EDWARD, Lieutenant-Commander U.S. Navy, born in Maryland, killed in action at Galveston, January 1, 1863.

LONGWORTH, NICHOLAS, distinguished in the culture of the grape for wine, born in Newark, N.J., January 16, 1782, died in Cincinnati, February 10, 1863.

LYTLE, WM. H., Brigadier-General U.S. Volunteers, killed at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

McDERMOT, DAVID A., Lieutenant-Commander U.S. Navy, killed in battle near Sabine Pass, April 18, 1863.

McDOWELL, JOHN, D.D., an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, born 1780, died in Philadelphia, February 13, 1863.

MINER, HENRY E., a distinguished citizen of Vermont, born 1838, died in Washington, D.C., December 30, 1863.

MOORE, CLEMENT C., LL.D., an eminent theologian and Hebrew scholar of New York City, born in Newtown, L.I., about 1778, died at Newport, R.I., July, 1863.

MORRIS, HENRY W., Commodore U.S. Navy, born about 1805, died in New York City, August 14, 1863, from the effects of arduous service in the capture of New Orleans.

NOELL, JOHN W., member of Congress from Missouri, born in Virginia, 1813, died in Washington, D.C., March, 1863.

PEASE, REV. CALVIN, D.D., late President University of Vermont, born in Canaan, Ct., August 12, 1813, died in Burlington, Vt., September 17, 1863.

PIERSON, EDWARD A., Assistant Surgeon U.S. Navy, killed in battle of Wilmington, N.C., May 22, 1863.

PURPLE, NORMAN H., Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, died at Chicago, August 9, 1863.

READ, ABNER, Commander U.S. Navy, born in Ohio about 1821, killed near Donaldsonville, La., July 12, 1863.

REEDER, EDWARD A., a prominent citizen of New Jersey, died at Stanhope, N.J., December 22, 1863.

RENSHAW, WILLIAM B., Commander U.S. Navy, born in New York, killed in action at Galveston, Texas, January 1, 1863.

RENWICK, JAMES, LL.D., a distinguished American natural philosopher, died in New York, January 12, 1863.

REYNOLDS, JOHN FULTON, Lieutenant-Colonel 14th U.S. Infantry, Major-General U.S. Volunteers, born in Lancaster, Pa., and killed in battle while gallantly leading the 1st Corps near Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

RHODES, JOHN H., a "Baltimore Defender," born 1780, died in Baltimore, December 31, 1863.

RICHARDS, CHARLES R., a prominent citizen of Troy, N.Y., died at Pittsburg, Pa., July 5, 1863.

RODGERS, GEORGE W., Commander U.S. Navy, killed August 18, 1863, during bombardment of Fort Wagner, S.C.

ROOSEVELT, JAMES H., a wealthy citizen of New York, died in New York City, December 14, 1863.

ROSENGARTEN, ADOLPH, Major Anderson Cavalry, born in Philadelphia, 1839, killed at battle of Stone River, January, 1863.

ROZELLE, PETER, an aged citizen of New York, born in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 22, 1753, died in Oswego, N.Y., September 17, 1863.

SANDERS, WM. P., Brigadier-General U.S. Volunteers, born in Kentucky, died 1863.

SAVAGE, ———, Ex-Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, born 1779, died at Utica, 1863.

SEYMOUR, ISAAC, a prominent citizen of New York City, died in Trinity Church, New York City, September 13, 1863.

SHARPE, MRS. ELIZA, a prominent actress, died in New York City, January 22, 1863.

SHEPHERD, O. L., Lieutenant-Colonel U.S. Army, distinguished for bringing back through Texas 457 men of his command (one-half of the rest being captured) after treason of General Twiggs, killed at Stone River, January, 1863.

SHORT, LEVI, inventor of the "Greek Fire," died in Philadelphia, Pa., December 22, 1863.

SLAYMAKER, JOHN, a soldier of the American Revolution, died September, 1863.

STANSBURY, HOWARD, Major Topographical Engineers U.S. Army, Military Superintendent of Wisconsin, born 1807, died at Madison, Wisconsin, April 17, 1863.

STRONG, GEORGE CROCKETT, Brigadier-General U.S. Volunteers, born in Stockbridge, Vt., 1832, died in New York City, July 30, 1863, from wounds received in his gallant assault on Fort Wagner, S.C., July 18, 1863.

SUMNER, EDWIN V., Major-General U.S. Army, born in Boston, Mass., 1796, died in Syracuse, March 21, 1863.

TAPPAN, BENJAMIN, D.D., an eminent Congregational clergyman, died at Augusta, Me., December 23, 1863.

THORBURN, GRANT, "Laurie Todd," born 1773, died January 22, 1863.

TOMPKINS, DANIEL D., Assistant Quartermaster-

General U.S. Army, born 1799, died in Brooklyn, N.Y., February 26, 1863.

VAN BRUNT, GERSHOM, Captain U.S. Navy, U.S. Inspector of Transports, born 1800, died at Dedham, Mass., December 17, 1863.

VAN WAGNER, WILLIAM H., the Temperance advocate known as the "Poughkeepsie Blacksmith," died at Poughkeepsie, December 24, 1863.

VIELE, JOHN J., a prominent citizen of New York, born 1808, died at Eagle Bridge, N.Y., 1863.

VINCENT, STRONG, Brigadier-General U.S. Volunteers, died 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.

WAINWRIGHT, JONATHAN MAYHEW, Commander U.S. Navy, killed in action at Galveston, Texas, January 1, 1863.

WAMPOLE, ELIAS, U.S. Consul at Laguayra, born in Philadelphia, Pa., 1807, died at Puerto Cabello, November 27, 1863.

WEED, STEPHEN H., Captain 5th U.S. Artillery, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, killed in battle at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

WELCH, BENJAMIN, Colonel U.S. Army, died at Clifton Springs, N.Y., April 13, 1863.

WELSH, THOMAS, Brigadier-General U.S. Volunteers, born in Pennsylvania, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1863, from effects of arduous service in Mississippi.

WHIPPLE, AMIEL W., Major U.S. Engineers, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, died May 7, 1863, of wounds received at battle of Chancellorsville.

WHISTLER, WILLIAM, Colonel U.S. Army, died near Cincinnati, December 21, 1863.

WHITE, MAUNSELL, a prominent merchant of New Orleans, born in Ireland, 1777, died in New Orleans, December 17, 1863.

WHITTLESEY, ELSHA, First Controller of the Treasury, born in Connecticut, 1783, died in Washington, D.C., January 7, 1863.

WILSON, STEPHEN B., Captain U.S. Navy, died at Hudson, N.Y., March 16, 1863.

WISNER, MOSES, Ex-Governor of Michigan, died in Kentucky, January 4, 1863, while in command of the 22d Michigan Volunteers.

WOODHULL, MAXWELL, Commander U.S. Navy, born in New York, and killed at Baltimore, Md., February 19, 1863, by the premature discharge of a cannon.

YANCEY, WILLIAM LOWNDES, of Alabama, Confederate Senator, one of the instigators of the rebellion, born in Columbia, S.C., 1815, died near Montgomery, Ala., July 28, 1863.

ZIMMERMAN, CHAS. W., Lieutenant U.S. Navy, killed in battle, Galveston, Texas, January 1, 1863.

ZOOK, SAMUEL K., Brigadier-General U.S. Volunteers, born in Pennsylvania, killed at battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

NECROLOGY (1863), FOREIGN.

AMICI, BATTISTA, a celebrated Italian astronomer, died April 23, 1863.

ARMELLINI, CARLO, one of the Roman Triumvirate with Mazzini and Saffi, born 1776, died October, 1863.

ARRINDELL, SIR WM., Chief-Justice of Demarara, died January 27, 1863.

ASENSIO, PEDRO CALVO, chief editor of the Progresista newspaper "La Iberia," died September 25, 1863.

BARBERINI, BENEDICTUS, Cardinal, born October 22, 1788, died 1863.

BARNARD, EDWARD, a rear-admiral of the English Navy, born 1781, died October 5, 1863.

BEAUCHAMP, EARL, an English general, born 1784, died September 8, 1863.

BECKETT, WILLIAM, a celebrated English banker, born 1787, died January 26, 1863.

BEBEAU, ALPHONSE, Ex-Member of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, died near Nantes, France, October 30, 1863.

BENSON, EDWARD, an English artist, died May 8, 1863.

BILLAUT, M., French Minister of State, born at Vannes, in Morbihan, France, November 12, 1805, died near Nantes, France, October 13, 1863.

BÖHNER, FRIEDERICH, a distinguished German historian, died October 22, 1863.

BOTFIELD, BERIAH, a distinguished English botanist and bibliographer, born 1807, died August 7, 1863.

BRUCE, BARON ADAM, one of the surviving chamberlains of Gustavus III. of Sweden, born 1771, died at Stockholm, June 12, 1863.

BURGESS, JOHN, a celebrated English painter in water-colors, died February 20, 1863.

BURTON, ROBERT HERON, a commander in the English Navy, died April, 1863 (lost in the wreck of the *Orpheus*).

CHESHAM, BARON CHARLES COMPTON CAVENDISH, born August 23, 1793, died November 11, 1863.

CLYDE, COLIN CAMPBELL, BARON, of Clydesdale, born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 20, 1792, died at Chatham, England, August 14, 1863.

COCKERELL, CHARLES ROBERT, a distinguished English architect, born 1787, died Sept. 17, 1863.

COMONFORT, GENERAL YGNACIO, a distinguished Mexican general and statesman, born in Puebla, Mexico, March 12, 1812, died near San Luis, Mexico, Nov. 13, 1863, assassinated by guerrillas.

COUCH, RICHARD QUILLER, a distinguished English naturalist and geologist, born at Polperro, Cornwall, March 14, 1816, died at Penzance, Cornwall, May 8, 1863.

COURTENAY, G. W. C., an English vice-admiral, died March 31, 1863.

CRESSWELL, CRESSWELL, Judge of the English Courts of Probate and Divorce, born 1794, died July 29, 1863.

CUBITT, SIR WILLIAM, Knight, builder of the Crystal Palace, born 1782, died October 28, 1863.

CUMMING, GEORGE, M.D., an eminent English physician, born 1782, died August 12, 1863.

DARLING, WM. LINDSAY, a distinguished English general, died October 8, 1863.

DELACROIX, FERDINAND VICTOR EUGENE, a celebrated French painter of the Romantic School, born at Charenton St. Maurice, near Paris, April 26, 1798, died August 13, 1863.

DE SAUMAREZ, BARON JAMES SAUMAREZ, born 1789, died April 9, 1863.

DESPRETZ, CESAR MANSUATE, a distinguished French chemist, died March 15, 1863.

DE VIGNY, ALFRED, a distinguished French author, born in Loches, France, March 27, 1799, died September (18), 1863.

D'ORNANO, MARSHAL COUNT PHILIPPE, Governor of the Invalides, born at Ajaccio, Corsica, January 17, 1784, died at Paris, October 14, 1863.

DOWNES, ULYSSES DE BURGH, BARON, born in Dublin, August 15, 1788, died July 25, 1863.

DRURY, HENRY, ARCHDEACON, an able and eloquent English preacher, born 1813, died Jan. 25, 1863.

EARDLEY, CULLING EARDLEY, BARONET, died May 21, 1863.

EGG, AUGUSTUS LEOPOLD, a celebrated English artist, born in London, 1817, died in Algiers, March 25, 1863.

ELGIN, ROBERT BRUCE, LORD, Governor-General of India, born 1811, died Nov. 20, 1863.

ELLICE, EDWARD, a distinguished member of the British Parliament, born in Montreal, Canada, 1781, died at Ardochy, Scotland, September 17, 1863.

ELLIOT, SIR GEO., a distinguished English admiral, who was chief in the Chinese War of 1840, born August 12, 1784, died in London, June 24, 1863.

FABER, FRANCIS WILLIAM, formerly of Oxford, but of late Superior of the Congregation of St. Philip Neri, London, born 1814, died September 26, 1863.

FARRER, MAJOR-GENERAL, a distinguished English officer, born 1778, died July 16, 1863.

FOWLER, RICHARD, an English natural philosopher, died April 19, 1863.

FREDERICK VII., King of Denmark, born October 6, 1808, died November 15, 1863.

FREDERICK FERDINAND, Hereditary Prince of Denmark, uncle of King Frederick VII., born November 22, 1792, died June 29, 1863.

GATTLEY, ALFRED, a celebrated English sculptor, died May 8, 1863.

GILBERT, JAMES WILLIAM, originator of joint-stock banking, born in London, March 21, 1794, died Aug. 8, 1863.

GRAFTON, DUKE OF, HENRY FITZROY, born February 10, 1790, died March 26, 1863.

GREGSON, WILLIAM, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department Great Britain, died March, 1863.

GRIMALDI, MARQUIS OF, died March 28, 1863.

GRIMM, JACOB, a distinguished German author, born January 4, 1785, died September 20, 1863.

HAGAN, SIR ROBERT, a rear-admiral in the English Navy, died April 25, 1863.

HALKETT, HUGH, BARON, a distinguished officer in the English and Hanoverian service, born 1784, died July 27, 1863.

HAMILTON, ANTHONY ARCHIBALD HAMILTON DOUGLAS, DUKE OF, born February 19, 1811, died at Paris, July 15, 1863, from the effects of an accident.

HARCOURT, OCTAVIUS HENRY VERNON, an English admiral, died August 14, 1863.

HARDY, PETER, a celebrated English archaeologist, died April 23, 1863.

HATHERTON, LORD, EDWARD JOHN LITTLETON, a noted English statesman, born 1791, died May 4, 1863.

HODGES, SIR GEORGE LLOYD, a distinguished British officer and diplomatist, died January 1, 1863.

HOPE, GEORGE WILLIAM, Member of the British Parliament, Under-Secretary for Colonies 1842-1846, born 1808, died October 18, 1863.

HOPE, ADMIRAL HENRY, captain of the *Endymion* in her action with the American ship *President*, born 1787, died September 23, 1863.

HUGHES, EDWARD HUGHES BALL ("Golden Ball"), a dandy of the Regency, died March 13, 1863.

HUNTLEY, MARQUIS OF, CHARLES GORDON, Lord-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, born at Orton, Hants, England, January 4, 1792, died September 17, 1863.

JEBB, SIR JOSHUA, Surveyor-General of English Prisons, died June 26, 1863.

JOHNSTONE, J. DOUGLAS, a celebrated English general, born 1808, died in Dublin, October, 1863.

KAMEHAMEHA IV., King of the Sandwich Islands, born February 4, 1834, died November, 1863.

KELLY, MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, commandant of Tilbury Fort, England, an officer of Abercrombie's army in Egypt, born 1776, died June 27, 1863.

KILVERT, REV. FRANCIS, a distinguished English clergyman, born in Bath, England, 1793, died in Bath, September 16, 1863.

KNIGHT, WILLIAM H., a distinguished English artist, died July 31, 1863.

LANSDOWNE, MARQUIS OF, HENRY PETTEY FITZMAURICE, born July 2, 1780, died January 31, 1863.

LAUDERDALE, EARL OF, ANTHONY MAITLAND, born 1785, died March 22, 1863.

LEIGH, JODRELL, a vice-admiral of the English Navy, born 1789, died October 27, 1863.

LEWIS, SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL, a distinguished

English scholar and statesman, born 1806, died April 13, 1863.

LOUIS, SIR JOHN, an English admiral, died March 31, 1863.

LYNDHURST, BARON, JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, Ex Lord High Chancellor of England, born in Boston, Mass., May 21, 1772, died October 12, 1863.

MCCAUL, ALEXANDER, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Divinity in King's College, London, England, born in Ireland, 1800, died in London, November 13, 1863.

MACNEIL, RODERICK, a general in the English Army, died October 22, 1863.

MARINI, PIETRO, Cardinal of the Sacred College, born in Rome, October 5, 1794, died in Rome, August 22, 1863.

MARSH, DIGBY, an English rear-admiral, died February 11, 1863.

MASSEREENE, VISCOUNT, JOHN SKEFFINGTON FOSTER SKEFFINGTON, died April 28, 1863.

MASTERS, JOSEPH, a well-known English publisher of church literature, born 1795, died August 25, 1863.

MAXIMILIAN, Archduke of Austria, Grand-Master of the Teutonic Order of Austria, born July 14, 1782, died June 1, 1863.

MITSCHELIICH, EILARD, a distinguished German chemist, died September 1, 1863.

MORNINGTON, EARL OF, WILLIAM RICHARD ARTHUR POLE TYLNEY LONG WELLESLEY, born 1813, died July 25, 1863.

MOUNTAIN, G. JEHOSEPHAT, D.D., Bishop of Quebec, born 1788, died January 1, 1863.

MULREADY, WILLIAM, an English artist of high reputation, born at Ennis, Ireland, 1786, died near London, July 7, 1863.

NAPIER, SIR THOMAS ERSKINE, born May 10, 1790, died July 5, 1863.

NORMANBY, CONSTANTINE CHARLES HENRY PHIPPS, MARQUIS OF, born May 15, 1797, died July 8, 1863.

NICOLS, JOHN BOWYER, an English printer, publisher, topographer, and author, born in London, July 15, 1779, died near London, October 19, 1863.

OUTRAM, SIR JAMES ("Bayard of India, sans peur et sans reproche"), born January 29, 1803, died at Pau, Pyrenees, March 11, 1863.

PENGELLEY, REV. CHARLES, an able English pulpit orator, born 1833, died at Peterborough, England, June 14, 1863.

PENN, RICHARD, second son of Governor Richard Penn, of Pennsylvania, born 1784, died April 21, 1863.

PHILLOTT, CHARLES GEORGE RODNEY, an English vice-admiral, died February 11, 1863.

PLATER, COUNT LEON, a Polish patriot, shot by the Russians, 1863.

PRUDENT, EMILE, a celebrated French pianist, born 1817, died 1863.

PULLING, JAMES, rear-admiral of the English Navy, born 1787, died November 2, 1863.

RAFFLES, THOMAS, D.D., a distinguished English clergyman and an eloquent preacher, born 1788, died August 18, 1863.

REMOZO, SIR J. E., Judge of the Supreme Court of Mauritius, died February 6, 1863.

RICH, GEORGE FREDERICK, an English admiral, born 1787, died November 1, 1863.

ROCHEFOUCAULD DE LIANCOURT, DUKE OF, a celebrated French author, died April 20, 1863.

SAID PACHA, Viceroy of Egypt, died January 18, 1863.

SANDYS, ARTHUR MARCUS CECIL HILL, LORD, born January 28, 1798, died April 10, 1863.

SEATON, JOHN COLBORNE, LORD, an English field-marshal, born 1776, died April 17, 1863.

SETTIMO, RUGGIERO, head of the Constitutional party in Italy of former days, born at Palermo, May 19, 1778, died at Valetta, Malta, May 2, 1863.

SHEEPSHANKS, JOHN, owner of a famous collection of pictures presented to the English nation, 1856, born 1787, died October 4, 1863.

SIEGFRIED, THOMAS RUDOLPH, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Dublin, born at Dessau, Germany, 1830, died in Dublin, January 10, 1863.

SINCLAIR, JOHN GORDON, an English admiral, born in Edinburgh, 1790, died November 13, 1863.

STEVENSON, SIR WILLIAM, Governor of the Mauritius, died February 9, 1863.

STOCKMAR, BARON, a confidential friend of the royal family of England, born 1786, died at Coburg, July 9, 1863.

TAYLOR, EDWARD, Professor of Music in Gresham College, born 1784, died March 12, 1863.

TEMPLEDOWN, HENRY MONTAGUE UPTON, VISCOUNT, died March 28, 1863.

THACKERAY, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE, an eminent English author, born in Calcutta, East India, 1811, died in London, December 24, 1863.

TOMLINSON, GEORGE, D.D., Bishop of Gibraltar, died February, 1863.

TOOKE, WILLIAM, a distinguished English statesman, born at St. Petersburg, Russia, November 22, 1777, died in London, England, September 20, 1863.

TOWNSEND, MARQUIS, a warm friend of Polish independence, born March 28, 1798, died September 10, 1863.

TROLLOPE, MRS. FRANCES MILTON, a popular English authoress, born in Hampshire, England, 1779, died in Florence, Italy, October 6, 1863.

TURNBULL, WILLIAM, a celebrated English archaeologist, died April 22, 1863.

VERNET, HORACE, a celebrated French painter, born in Paris, France, 1789, died January 17, 1863.

VIDAL, ALEXANDER THOMAS EMERIC, a vice-admiral, English Navy, born 1793, died February 5, 1863.

WAGEMAN, THOMAS CHARLES, a distinguished English portrait-painter, died June 20, 1863.

WASHINGTON, JOHN, Rear-Admiral English Navy, a distinguished hydrographer, born 1800, died September 16, 1863.

WATERPARK, BARON, HENRY MANNERS CAVENDISH, died March 31, 1863.

WHATELY, RICHARD, Archbishop of Dublin, born in London, England, February 1, 1787, died in Dublin, October 8, 1863.

WIGHTMAN, SIR WILLIAM, a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, England, died 1863.

WILLMORE, J. T., a celebrated English engraver, died March 12, 1863.

WILLMOTT, REV. ROBERT ARIS, an able and elegant English author, died May 27, 1863.

WOOD, WESTERN, member of English Parliament for city of London, died May 17, 1863.

WYVILL, CHRISTOPHER, an English rear-admiral, born 1792, died January 29, 1863.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION, AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

IN the preparation of the following articles on foreign countries the editor of the Almanac sought (as in all other cases) information from original sources and official personages. To this end he addressed letters to the ministers, diplomatic agents, and consuls of foreign countries in the United States, and also to the ministers, diplomatic agents, and consuls of the United States abroad. From a large number of these gentlemen he received valuable contributions,—which favors are gratefully acknowledged. Some of them, however, failed to respond; and in these cases, the best authorities in book-form were examined and used, chief among which was the Almanach de Gotha for 1864. These articles are believed to be exceedingly valuable, and, taken in the aggregate, far superior to any thing on the same subject hitherto published in annual form in the United States.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

I. LIST OF REIGNING MONARCHS OF THE WORLD, 1863.

State.	Name of Monarch.	Title.	Year of birth.	Year of accession.	Religion.
Anhalt.....	Leopold.....	Duke.....	1794	1817	Evangelical.
Austria.....	Francis Joseph I.....	Emperor.....	1830	1848	Catholic.
Baden.....	Frederick.....	Grand Duke.	1826	1856	Evangelical.
Bavaria.....	Maximilian II.....	King.....	1811	1848	Catholic.
Belgium.....	Leopold I.....	King.....	1790	1831	Lutheran.
Brunswick.....	William.....	Duke.....	1806	1831	Lutheran.
Church, States of the.....	Pius IX.....	Pope.....	1792	1846	Catholic.
Denmark.....	Christian IX.....	King.....	1818	1863	Lutheran.
France.....	Napoleon III.....	Emperor.....	1808	1852	Catholic.
Greece.....	George I.....	King.....	1845	1863	Greek Church.
Great Britain and Ireland.....	Victoria I.....	Queen.....	1819	1837	Prot. Episcopal.
Hanover.....	George V.....	King.....	1819	1851	Evangelical.
Holland, or Netherlands.....	William III.....	King.....	1817	1849	Reformed.
Hesse-Cassel.....	Frederick William I.....	Electo.....	1802	1847	Reformed.
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	Louis III.....	Grand Duke.	1806	1848	Lutheran.
Hesse-Homburg.....	Ferdinand.....	Landgrave...	1783	1848	Reformed.
Italy.....	Victor Emanuel II.....	King.....	1820	1861*	Catholic.
Lichtenstein.....	John II.....	Prince.....	1840	1858	Catholic.
Lippe.....	Leopold.....	Prince.....	1821	1851	Reformed.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	Frederick Francis.....	Grand Duke.	1823	1842	Lutheran.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	Frederick William.....	Grand Duke.	1819	1860	Lutheran.
Monaco.....	Charles III.....	Prince.....	1818	1856	Catholic.
Nassau.....	Adolph.....	Duke.....	1817	1839	Evangelical.
Oldenburg.....	Peter.....	Grand Duke.	1827	1853	Lutheran.
Portugal.....	Luis I.....	King.....	1838	1861	Catholic.
Prussia.....	William I.....	King.....	1797	1861	Evangelical.
Reuss Greiz.....	Henry XXII.....	Prince.....	1846	1859	Lutheran.
Reuss Schleiz.....	Henry LXVII.....	Prince.....	1789	1854	Lutheran.
Russia.....	Alexander II.....	Emperor.....	1818	1855	Greek Church.
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.....	Charles Alexander.....	Grand Duke.	1818	1853	Lutheran.
Saxe-Meiningen.....	Bernhard.....	Duke.....	1800	1821	Lutheran.
Saxe-Altenburg.....	Ernest.....	Duke.....	1826	1853	Lutheran.
Saxe-Coburg Gotha.....	Ernest II.....	Duke.....	1818	1844	Lutheran.
Saxony.....	John.....	King.....	1801	1854	Catholic.
Schaumburg Lippe.....	Adolph.....	Prince.....	1817	1860	Reformed.
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt.....	Günther.....	Prince.....	1793	1814†	Lutheran.
Schwartzburg-Sondershausen.....	Günther.....	Prince.....	1801	1835	Lutheran.
Sweden and Norway.....	Charles XV.....	King.....	1826	1859	Lutheran.
Spain.....	Isabella II.....	Queen.....	1830	1833‡	Catholic.
Turkey.....	Abdul Aziz Khan.....	Sultan.....	1830	1861	Mohammedan.
Waldeck.....	George Victor.....	Prince.....	1831	1852¶	Evangelical.
Württemberg.....	William I.....	King.....	1781	1816	Lutheran.
Brazil.....	Pedro II.....	Emperor.....	1825	1841¶	Catholic.
China.....	Ki-tsiang or Tsai-siun.....	Emperor.....	1855	1861**	Confucian.
Egypt.....	Ismaïl Pasha.....	Viceroy.....	1848	1863	Mohammedan.
Japan.....	Mina Motto I.....	Tycoon.....	.....	1861	Buddhic.
Persia.....	Nasser ed Din.....	Shah.....	1829	1845	Mohammedan.
Sandwich Islands.....	††Kamehamaha IV.....	King.....	1834	1854	Protestant.

* King of Sardinia, 1849.

† Dukedom under regency from 1803, which was the date of the last duke's death.

‡ Under guardianship from 1807.

¶ Under guardianship from 1845.

§ Under guardianship till 1843.

¶ Under guardianship from 1831.

** Under guardianship of his mother and uncles, who form the regency.

†† Since deceased. Succeeded by his brother Lot, Kamehamaha V.

II. THE STATES OF EUROPE.

THEIR FORM OF GOVERNMENT, AREA, AND POPULATION.

States.	Title.	Form of Government.	Square miles.	Population.*
Andorra, Pyrenees.....	Republic	With two syndics and a council.....	190	7,000*
Anhalt.....	Duchy.....	State having limited powers.....	1,017	180,044
Austria.....	Empire.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	248,551	35,018,988
Baden.....	Grand Duchy.....	Limited sovereignty; two chambers.....	5,712	1,369,291
Bavaria.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	28,455	4,689,837
Belgium.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	11,313	4,782,255
Bremen.....	Free City.....	Republic; senate and assembly.....	112	98,575
Brunswick.....	Duchy.....	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	1,525	282,400
Church, States of.....	Popeedom.....	Absolute sovereignty.....	4,502	690,000
Denmark.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; with provincial states.....	21,856	2,605,024
France.....	Empire.....	Const. monarchy; senate and legislat. body.....	213,241	37,382,255
Frankfort.....	Free City.....	Republic; senate and assembly.....	39	87,518
Great Britain.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; lords and commons.....	110,846	29,334,788
Greece.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	19,250	1,330,933
Hamburg.....	Free City.....	Republic; senate and assembly.....	135	229,941
Hanover.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	14,600	1,888,070
Hesse-Cassel.....	Electorate.....	Limited sovereignty; two chambers.....	4,430	738,454
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	Grand Duchy.....	Limited sovereignty; two chambers.....	3,761	856,907
Hesse-Homburg.....	Landgraveate.....	Absolute sovereignty; one chamber.....	106	26,817
Holland, with Luxemburg.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	13,790	3,618,459
Italy.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	95,942	21,776,953
Lichtenstein.....	Principality.....	Limited monarchy; with one chamber.....	61	7,150
Lippe-Deimold.....	Principality.....	Limited monarchy; with one chamber.....	445	108,513
Lippe-Schaumburg.....	Principality.....	Limited monarchy; with one chamber.....	170	30,774
Lubec.....	Free City.....	Republic; senate and assembly.....	142	50,614
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	Grand Duchy.....	Limited sovereignty; with one chamber.....	4,701	548,449
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	Grand Duchy.....	Limited sovereignty; with one chamber.....	997	99,060
Monaco.....	Principality.....	Limited sovereignty.....	.....†	1,687
Nassau.....	Duchy.....	Limited sovereignty; two chambers.....	1,736	457,571
Oldenburg.....	Grand Duchy.....	Limited sovereignty; two chambers.....	2,470	295,242
Portugal.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	34,500	3,693,362
Prussia.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	107,360	18,491,220
Reuss.....	Principality.....	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	588	125,490
Russia (in Europe).....	Empire.....	Absolute monarchy.....	2,120,397	59,330,752
San Marino.....	Republic.....	Senate and council of ancients.....	21	8,000
Saxony.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	5,705	2,225,240
Saxe-Altenburg.....	Duchy.....	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	491	137,162
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.....	Duchy.....	Limited sov.; one chamber for each duchy.....	790	159,431
Saxe-Meining-Hildburgh.....	Duchy.....	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	968	172,341
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.....	Grand Duchy.....	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	1,403	273,252
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt.....	Principality.....	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	405	71,913
Schwartzburg-Sondershausen.....	Principality.....	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	258	64,895
Spain (Continental).....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	176,480	18,819,865
Sweden and Norway.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; diet of orders.....	292,440	5,349,775
Switzerland.....	Republic.....	Confederation of republics; federal council of states (senate) and national council (house of representatives).....	15,261	2,510,494
Turkey (in Europe).....	Empire.....	Absolute monarchy.....	189,920	15,730,000
Waldeck.....	Principality.....	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	455	58,604
Württemberg.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	7,568	1,720,708

* The populations given in the table are taken from the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1864, excepting those of Great Britain, France, and Spain; the first two being from the Census of 1861 for those countries, and the last (Spain) being given on the authority of the Spanish Legation at Washington, 1863.

† The actual superficies is reduced to the city of Monaco.

I. ANDORRA.—Democracy.

Area, 190 square miles. Population (1845), 7000. Government, Democracy. Rulers.—Twenty-four consuls, elected by the whole population.

This is a little Republic, perched among the Pyrenees between France and Spain. It lies

in a valley inclosed by the mountains Maladetta and the Moncal. Its independence dates from 790. Recently it has disappeared from some of the European calenders; but we believe it still exists.]

II. ANHALT.—Duchy.

One of the German States. Area, 1017 square miles. Population (1861), 180,044. Government, Constitutional Sovereignty. The reigning sovereign is the Duke Leopold, who was born October 31, 1794, and succeeded to the Dukedom of Anhalt-Dessau, August 9, 1817, and in 1817 to the Duchy of Anhalt-Coethen. After the death of the Duke Alex-

ander of Anhalt-Bernberg, on the 19th of August, 1863, that duchy was consolidated with the Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau-Coethen, and the whole is now styled the Duchy of Anhalt. The population of the city of Dessau, in 1861, was 15,613, that of the city of Coethen, 10,593, and that of the city of Bernberg, 11,058.

III. ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.—Republic.

Area, 542,789 square miles, excluding the district of Gran Chaco and Patagonia. Population, 1,171,800. Government, Republican; a President elected for a term of 6 years; a Senate, consisting of 28 members, and a House of Representatives, consisting of 54 members. Capital, City of Buenos Ayres (provisionally). President, Bartholo Mitre (1862-1868). Vice-President, and President of the Senate, Marco Paz. President of the House of Representatives, José E. Uriburu.

MINISTRY.

Minister of the Interior. Dr. Guilielmo Rawson.
Minister of Foreign Affairs. Rufino de Elizalde.
Minister of Finance. D. Velez Sarsfield.
Minister of Justice. Edvarlo Casto.
Minister of War. Gen. J. A. Gelly y Obes.

FINANCES.—The receipts of the Argentine Republic (excluding Buenos Ayres) amounted in 1860 to \$3,100,000, and the expenses for the same year amounted to \$2,770,549. The items of expenditure were,—

Interior.....	\$650,414
Foreign Affairs.....	57,837
Finance.....	571,412
Justice.....	313,928
War and Navy.....	1,176,958

Total \$2,770,549

PUBLIC DEBT.—On January 1, 1860, the public debt amounted to \$5,541,245. In August, 1861, after the commencement of the war with Buenos Ayres, the government negotiated a loan of \$6,000,000.

The area of the province of Buenos Ayres in 1857, including El Gran Chaco and Patagonia, was 358,763 square miles, of which only 64,120 square miles were inhabited. El Gran Chaco contains 141,740 square miles, inhabited by 100,000 uncivilized Indians. City of Buenos Ayres, population, 120,000.

COMMERCE.—The exports of the port of Rosario in 1859 amounted in value to \$4,405,180.

BUENOS AYRES.

FINANCES.—In the province of Buenos Ayres the receipts for 1861 amounted to 3,618,433 specie dollars.

PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt of Buenos Ayres in 1863 was as follows:—

	Pounds Ster.
Foreign debt at 6 p. ct. (due England)...	955,800
Foreign debt at 3 p. ct. (Deferred).....	1,308,300

Total..... 2,264,100

Foreign debt (in dollars).....	\$10,958,244
Domestic debt at 4 per cent.....	617,648
Domestic debt at 6 and 9 per cent.....	97,924,842

Total.....\$109,500,734

The paper money in circulation amounted to 351,377,656 paper piastres.

In addition to the above, the Chambers (1861) voted two issues of 50,000,000 dollars each in order to defray the expenses of the war. 25 paper piastres are worth one specie dollar.

ARMY.—The army of Buenos Ayres consists of 6000 men, and the National Guard of 6000 men.

NAVY.—The navy of Buenos Ayres consists of 10 steamers and 6 sailing-vessels.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.—The imports of Buenos Ayres for 1861 amounted in value to 22,400,000 specie dollars, and the exports for the same year to 13,600,000 specie dollars.

The entries and departures for 1861 were—entries, 678 vessels, measuring 180,000 tons, and departures, 820 vessels, measuring 237,000 tons.

HISTORICAL NOTICE.—The Argentine Confederation consists of 14 provinces, of which Buenos Ayres is the largest. These provinces after separating from Spain formed, July 9, 1816, a confederated republic under the name of "The United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata." In January, 1831, a Constitution creating the "Argentine Confederation" was proposed, and finally accepted by all the provinces. In 1853, a Constitution establishing a closer union was formed, and accepted by all the provinces except Buenos Ayres, which province seceded, and its separation was acknowledged by the Argentine Confederation, December 28, 1854. Subsequently, however, Buenos Ayres again joined the Confederation under the Constitution of 1853, as revised in 1860. The opponents of this reincorporation forcibly resisted, a civil war broke out, which has now (1864) been quelled, and peace established.

IV. AUSTRIA.—Empire.

Area, 248,551 square miles. Population (1857), 35,018,988. Government, Imperial, with a Legislature composed of a House of Lords and a House of Representatives. Capital, Vienna. Religion, Catholic. The reigning sovereign is the Emperor Francis Joseph I., who was born 18th August, 1830, and was declared of age December 1, 1848. He succeeded his uncle Ferdinand I., who abdicated December 2, 1848, the Archduke Francis Charles, the father of Francis Joseph, having renounced the succession.

MINISTRY.

President.....The Archduke Regnier.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....Count Rechberg Rothenlöwen.
Minister of Police.....Baron Mecséry de Tsoör.
Minister of War.....Count Degenfeld Schonbourg.
Minister of State.....Chevalier de Schmerling.
Minister of Finance.....Ignatius de Plener.
Minister of Commerce.....
Minister of Marine.....Baron de Burger.
Minister of Justice.....Francis Hein.

The Austrian Empire is a union of different States under one sovereign and one central government. The inhabitants of these States differ from each other in descent, language, customs, laws, and religion. Previous to October 20, 1860, the whole legislative authority was vested in the Emperor, who exercised supreme control in all the provinces except Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania, the Diets being intrusted only with the power of apportioning the supplies to be contributed by the different districts in accordance with the laws on financial affairs framed by the Emperor and transmitted to them to be registered. On October 20, 1860, however, to remove the general deep-seated dissatisfaction which had existed from long before the insurrection of 1848, the Emperor granted a Constitution to the non-Hungarian States, and reaffirmed the ancient Constitutions of Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania. This Constitution, with the subsequent Imperial concessions of 26th February, 1861, and 1st May, 1862, granted to the Austrian Imperial Parliament the regulation of *all* subjects of legislation in regard to the non-Hungarian provinces, except those reserved specially to the Provincial Diets, fixed the law of representation, and decreed the responsibility of Ministers.

The Imperial Austrian Parliament is composed of a House of Lords and a House of Representatives.

The House of Lords is constituted as follows:—the Great Princes of the Imperial Family, 62 hereditary chiefs of noble families of high rank from their very extensive territorial possessions, the archbishops and bishops of princely rank, and 47 members appointed for life. President, Prince von Auersperg.

The House of Representatives is composed of 343 members of the Diets of the non-Hungarian provinces, appointed by the direct vote of the Diets. President, L. Hasner, Chevalier d'Artha.

FINANCES.—The budget for 1863 gives the following estimated receipts and expenditures in Austrian florins.

Receipts.

Direct taxes.....	129,386,100
Indirect taxes.....	249,958,501
From public domains, &c.....	40,612,863
Miscellaneous	16,762,917

Total receipts..... 436,720,381

Expenditures.

Imperial household.....	7,458,700
Imperial Parliament, &c.....	537,400
Foreign Department.....	2,733,800
State Department.....	36,826,199
Police.....	3,341,771
Justice.....	9,136,700
Finances.....	113,176,998
Commerce and agriculture.....	6,881,034
Hungary, Croatia, &c.....	20,901,319
Miscellaneous.....	6,022,000
War Department.....	93,321,600
Navy Department.....	11,072,500
Public debt.....	150,102,560

Total expenditures..... 461,312,581

PUBLIC DEBT.—The Austrian public debt, Oct. 31, 1862, was as follows:—

Consolidated Debt.

	Austrian Florins.
Old debt.....	63,954,484
New debt.....	1,964,171,951
Floating debt.....	413,285,075
Lombardo-Venetian debt.....	70,391,839
Indemnities.....	14,915,292

Total public debt..... 2,526,718,641

The Austrian florin is worth 49 cents of the money of the United States.

ARMY, MAY, 1863.

	In Active Service.	Out of Active Service.
Field-Marsals.....	3	.....
Generals of cavalry and of ordnance.....	14	28
Lieutenant Field-Marsals.....	76	133
Major-Generals.....	125	178
	In Time of Peace.	In Time of War.
TROOPS.		
Infantry.....	185,182	436,608
Cavalry.....	39,188	41,862
Field artillery.....	27,661	50,300
Engineers.....	8,932	14,028
Guards of supply trains	2,862	22,670
Total	263,825	565,468

THE NAVY, 1863.

Steamers.

	Horse-power.	Guns.
AT SEA.		
1 screw ship-of-the-line.....	800	92
5 screw frigates.....	1,800	194
5 iron-clad frigates.....	2,950	153
2 screw corvettes.....	460	41
3 goelettes.....	220	18
10 screw gunboats.....	1,880	40
10 side-wheel steamers.....	1,500	36
2 steam yachts.....	420	6
IN THE LAGUNES.		
3 screw gunboats.....	150	6
4 side-wheel steamers.....	240	8
6 side-wheel gunboats.....	150	12
ON THE LAKE DE GARDA.		
6 screw gunboats.....	150	24
2 side-wheel steamers.....	180	10
ON THE DANUBE.		
3 side-wheel steamers.....	400	18
2 side-wheel gunboats.....	25	2
	11,325	668
BUILDING.		
2 iron-clad frigates.....	1,300	68
Total, 66 steamers, having an aggregate force of.....	12,625	736

Sailing-Vessels.

	Guns.		Guns.
2 frigates.....	76	28 gunboats.....	64
3 corvettes.....	56	1 floating battery	16
4 brigs.....	64	6 gunb'ts, stati'n'y	32
3 goelettes.....	24	4 transports.....	16

Total, 51 sailing-vessels, with an aggregate of 348 guns. The Austrian navy (1863) was, therefore, composed of 117 vessels under steam and sail, with an aggregate of 1084 guns.

The *personnel* of the navy, May, 1863, was as follows:—2 vice-admirals, 3 rear-admirals, 1 major-general of the marine, 10 captains of ships-of-the-line, 25 captains of frigates, 84 lieutenants, 315 ensigns and cadets, and 13,991 sailors, marines, &c.

COMMERCE.—The general commerce of the empire in 1862 was—

Imports.....	222,223,590 Austrian florins.
Exports.....	338,515,091 “

The imports and exports of the free port of Trieste for 1862 were—

Imports.....	90,248,786 Austrian florins.
Exports.....	85,530,229 “

Total..... 175,778,015 Austrian florins.

The strength of the merchant marine in 1862 was—

	Tonnage.	Men.
Steamers.....	59	21,338
Sea-going sailing-vessels.....	537	207,628
Total.....	596	228,966

The steamers had an aggregate force of 11,570 horse-power.

Population.

The population of that portion of Austria belonging to the Germanic Confederation was, 31st Oct. 1857, as follows:—

Austria.....	2,389,147
Salzburg.....	146,769
Styria.....	1,056,773
Carinthia.....	332,456
Carniola.....	451,941
Tyrol and Vorarlberg.....	851,016
Bohemia.....	4,705,525
Moravia.....	1,867,094
Silesia.....	443,912
The Littoral (part).....	361,972
Galicia (part).....	196,339

Total..... 12,802,944

The population of that part of Austria not belonging to the Germanic Confederation was, 31st Oct. 1857, as follows:—

The Littoral (part).....	159,006
Galicia (part).....	4,401,131
Buckowina.....	456,920
Dalmatia.....	404,499
Lombardo-Venetia.....	2,446,056
Hungary.....	9,900,785
Croatia and Slavonia.....	876,009
Transylvania.....	1,926,727
Military Frontiers.....	1,064,922
Active Army.....	579,989

Total..... 22,216,044

The population of the entire Austrian Empire was divided into the following denominations in 1857:—

Roman Catholics.....	23,968,686
Greek Church.....	6,445,078
Protestants.....	3,182,616
Israelites.....	1,049,871
Unitarians.....	50,870
Armenians.....	13,250
Other sects.....	3,955

Total..... 34,714,326

The population, according to race and language, was divided into—

Germans.....	7,889,925
Slavonians of the North.....	11,044,872
Slavonians of the South.....	3,982,774
Romans of the West.....	2,989,136
Romans of the East.....	2,642,953
Magyars.....	4,947,184
Other Races.....	1,217,532

Total..... 34,714,326

These races are subdivided as follows:—

Slavonians of the North.

Czecks and Slovacks.....	6,132,742
Poles.....	2,159,648
Rusniaks.....	2,752,482

Total..... 11,044,872

<i>Slavonians of the South.</i>	
Slovenes.....	1,183,533
Croats.....	1,337,010
Serbs.....	1,438,201
Bulgarians.....	24,030
Total.....	3,982,774
<i>Romans of the West.</i>	
Italians.....	2,557,913
Friulians.....	416,725
Ladins.....	14,498
Total.....	2,989,136
<i>Other Races.</i>	
Albanians.....	3,175

Greeks and Bohemians.....	2,255
Armenians.....	16,131
Gipsies.....	146,100
Israelites.....	1,049,871
Total.....	1,217,532

Population of Principal Cities in 1857.

Vienna.....	476,222	Gratz.....	63,176
Prague.....	142,588	Verona.....	59,169
Pesth.....	131,705	Brunn.....	58,809
Venice.....	118,172	Buda.....	55,240
Trieste.....	65,874	Padua.....	53,584
Lemberg.....	70,384		

V. BADEN.—Grand Duchy.

One of the German States. Area, 5712 square miles. Population (1861), 1,369,291. Government, Limited Sovereignty. Capital, Karlsruhe. Religion, Evangelical.

The reigning sovereign of Baden is the Grand Duke Frederick, who was born on the 9th of Sept. 1826; succeeded as Regent 24th of April, 1852, and assumed the title of Grand Duke of Baden by patent of 5th of September, 1856.

MINISTRY.

<i>Foreign Affairs</i>	Baron de Roggenbach.
<i>Justice</i>	Anthony Stabel.
<i>Interior</i>	Dr. Augustus F. F. Lamey.
<i>Commerce</i>	
<i>Finances</i>	Dr. Vollrath Vogelmann.
<i>War</i>	Lt-General Damien Ludwig.

FINANCES, DEBT, COMMERCE, &c. (1862-3).—According to the budget for 1862 and '63, the receipts and expenditures for the two years were estimated,

each, at 35,502,195 florins. The florin is about 40 cents of American money. The public debt (1853), bearing interest, amounted to 23,990,883 florins. There was, besides the above, a railroad debt amounting to 68,270,507 florins.

ARMY.—The military establishment of Baden, on a peace footing, is composed of 7833 men. In time of war it is raised to 18,378 men.

Division of Population according to Religions (Dec. 31, 1861).

Catholics.....	896,633
Evangelical.....	445,539
Israelites.....	24,099
Mennonites and other dissenters.....	2,970
Total.....	1,369,291

Population of Principal Towns.

Karlsruhe.....	27,103
Manheim.....	27,172
Fribourg.....	16,883
Heidelberg.....	16,289

VI. BAVARIA.—Kingdom.

One of the States of Germany. Area, 28,435 square miles. Population (1861), 4,689,837. Government, Constitutional Monarchy, with two Chambers. Capital, Munich. Religion, Catholic. The reigning sovereign is King Maximilian II., who was born May 11, 1811, and succeeded his father Louis, King of Bavaria, who abdicated March 21, 1848.

MINISTRY.

<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs</i>	Baron de Schrenk.
<i>Minister of Justice</i>	Baron de Mulzer.
<i>Minister of the Interior</i>	Max. de Neumayr.
<i>Minister of Public Works</i>	
<i>ship</i>	Theodore de Zwehl.
<i>Minister of Finance</i>	Benno de Pfeufer.
<i>Minister of Commerce</i>	Baron de Schrenk (<i>ad interim</i>).
<i>Minister of War</i>	Colonel Edward Luz.

GOVERNMENT.—The Royal Diet is divided into two branches,—the Chamber of Royal Councillors and the Chamber of Deputies. Baron Schenk de Stauffenberg is President of the Royal Councillors, and Count Frederick Hegnenberg-Dux is President of the Deputies (1863).

FINANCES.—The Budget for the financial period of eight years (1861-1867) estimates the annual receipts at 46,520,597 florins, and the annual ex-

pensitures at 46,720,597 florins. The principal sources of revenue are as follows:—

	Florins.
Direct Taxes.....	9,333,037
Indirect Taxes.....	18,260,343
Royalties and Public Works.....	9,204,791
Public Domains, &c.....	9,722,426
Total.....	46,520,597

The principal items of expenditure are—

	Florins.
Public Debt.....	13,556,376
Civil List.....	2,995,604
Legislative Expenses.....	149,905
Foreign Affairs.....	472,712
Justice.....	3,373,192
Interior.....	1,650,000
Public Worship.....	99,037
Commerce and Public Works.....	252,846
Finances.....	879,712
Public Instruction.....	1,153,073
Religion.....	1,674,145
Surveys.....	2,900,000
Army.....	9,500,000

PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt of Bavaria, May, 1862, amounted to 342,903,514 florins, including therein a debt of 104,735,559 florins for the construction of railroads.

ARMY.—The Bavarian army was constituted (May 1, 1863) as follows:—

	Active.	Reserve.
Infantry	77,209	74,539
Cavalry	10,280	12,289
Artillery	9,446	13,521
Train Guards	3,276	.....
Engineers	1,823	1,253
Garrisons	1,280	.....
Total	103,314	101,602

After 6 years' active service, the soldier is transferred to the Reserve until the age of 40. Every Bavarian capable of bearing arms, who is neither in the Active army nor in the Reserve, is subject to duty in the Landwehr. The Landwehr is estimated thus:—Infantry, 54,000 men; Cavalry, 2500 men.

POPULATION.—The population of Bavaria (Dec. 1861) was as follows:—

Circles.	Inhabitants.
Upper Bavaria.....	779,991
Lower Bavaria.....	575,338
Palatinate.....	608,069
Upper Palatinate.....	485,895
Upper Franconia.....	516,743
Central Franconia.....	545,285
Lower Franconia.....	601,758
Swabia.....	576,758
Total	4,689,837

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL CITIES (1861).

Munich.....	124,722 civilians. 23,479 soldiers.
Total	148,201
Nuremburg.....	62,797
Augsburg.....	45,389
Wurzburg.....	36,119
Ratisbon.....	27,875

VII. BELGIUM.—Kingdom.

Area, 11,313 square miles. Population (1861), 4,782,255. Government, Constitutional Monarchy, King and two Chambers. Capital, Brussels. Religion, King Lutheran, people Catholic.

The reigning sovereign of Belgium is Leopold I., who was born Dec. 16, 1790, and was elected "King of the Belgians" by the national Congress of Belgium, June 4, 1831. The constitutional oath of office was administered July 21, 1831.

MINISTRY.

<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs</i>	Charles Rogier.
<i>Minister of Justice</i>	Victor Tesch.
<i>Minister of Finance</i>	H. J. W. Frère-Orban.
<i>Minister of Public Works</i>	Jules E. van der Stichele.
<i>Minister of War</i>	Lieut.-Gen. Chazal.
<i>Minister of the Interior</i>	Alphonse van den Peereboom.

FINANCES.—The budget for 1863 gives the total receipts at 155,946,790 francs, and the total expenditures at 150,120,344 francs.

Principal Items of Receipts.

	Francs.
Taxes.....	33,549,290
Customs.....	14,405,000
Excise.....	27,325,000
Enrolment Tax.....	30,655,000
Public Domains.....	4,450,000
Post-Office.....	3,074,000
Railroads.....	31,100,000
Miscellaneous.....	10,828,500

Principal Items of Expenditure.

	Francs.
Public Debt.....	40,533,114
Endowments.....	4,212,063
Justice.....	13,633,379
Foreign Affairs.....	2,987,787

	Francs.
Interior.....	10,341,073
Public Works.....	26,295,221
War.....	35,775,825
Finances.....	13,461,964

Five francs are equal in value to 98 cents of American money; therefore, the division of the above amounts by 5 will give the value in dollars, nearly.

PUBLIC DEBT, 1st of May, 1863.—According to the official statements, the public debt of the kingdom of Belgium was, on the 1st of May, 1863, 641,159,747 francs, or \$125,667,310 of the money of the United States.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.—The foreign commerce of Belgium during the year 1861 amounted in value to 556,789,000 francs of imports, and 453,613,000 francs of exports, of which 26,996,000 francs of imports, and 5,341,000 francs of exports, represent the trade with the United States of America.

The strength of the merchant marine in December, 1861, was 111 vessels (including 8 steamers), measuring 31,736 tons.

ARMY OF BELGIUM.—The effective of the Belgian army is as follows:

	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Infantry.....	56,550	.....	.....
Cavalry and Gendarmerie.....	8,202	7,585	.....
Artillery, Pontonniers, &c.....	7,276	3,105	152
Engineers.....	1,690	.....	.....
Total	73,718	10,690	152

In time of war the army is raised to 100,000 men

POPULATION, DECEMBER, 1861.—The population of Belgium by provinces, at the date named, was as follows:—

Antwerp	458,679
Brabant	812,348
Flanders (East).....	804,630
Flanders (West).....	642,354
Hainault.....	825,216
Liege	537,218
Limbourg	196,816

Luxembourg.....	203,597
Namur.....	301,397
Total.....	4,782,255

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Brussels and 8 adjoining communes.....	281,376
Ghent.....	120,134
Antwerp	114,669
Liege	97,544
Bruges.....	50,286

VIII. BOLIVIA.

Area, 473,298 square miles. Population (1858), 1,987,352, including 245,000 Indians. Government, Republican. Capital, Chuquisaca. President, José Maria d'Acha.

MINISTRY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c. Raphael Bustillos.
Minister of Finance..... Melchoir Urquidí.
Minister of the Interior Doctor Benaventa.

FINANCES.—No recent returns. The receipts are estimated at 1,976,000 piastres, the expenditures at 1,739,000 piastres, or dollars.

PUBLIC DEBT.—\$100,000 of the War Loan of 1857.

THE ARMY consists of 1500 men.

COMMERCE.—The value of the imports of 1853 was \$1,351,993.

NAVIGATION.—The arrivals and departures at the port of Cobija in the year 1853 amounted to 126 vessels, measuring 20,745 tons.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES (1858).

La Paz.....	76,372
Cochabamba.....	40,678
Potosí.....	22,850
Cobija (port).....	2,380

IX. BRAZIL.—Empire.

Area (rough computation), 3,956,000 square miles. Population (1863), estimated, 9,000,000. Government, Constitutional Representative Monarchy. Capital, Rio de Janeiro.

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

The reigning monarch is the Emperor Dom Pedro II., born December 2, 1825, succeeded to the throne April 7, 1831, under guardianship, and was crowned July 18, 1841. Empress Donna Theresa, born March 14, 1822; Imperial Princess and Heiress, Donna Isabel, born July 29, 1846; Princess Donna Leopoldina, born July 13, 1847.

CABINET, Dec. 1863.

Secretary of the Interior and President of the Council, Marquez de Olinda.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Marq. de Abrantes.

Secretary of Justice, João L. C. de Sinimbu.

Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, General Pedro de A. Bellegarde.

Secretary of War, General Polidoro F. Q. Jordão.

Secretary of the Navy, Joaquim R. Lamare.

Secretary of the Treasury (vacant).

POLITICAL DIVISIONS, POPULATION, CONSTITUTION, LEGISLATURE, &c.—The Empire of Brazil is divided into 20 provinces, Rio de Janeiro, Minas, Bahia, Pernambuco, São Paulo, Ceará, Maranhão, Paráhyba, Pará, Alagoas, São Pedro, Rio Grande, Sergipe, Goyaz, Piahy, Santa Catharina, Mato-Grosso, Paraná, Espirito Santo, and Amazonas.

The population of the Empire is calculated at nine millions. The city of Rio de Janeiro, capital of the Empire, contains (1863) a population of 430,000.

The Government is monarchical Constitutional representative.

The General Assembly is composed of two chambers,—the Chamber of Deputies, elected for

four years, and the Senate, to which the members are appointed for life.

The number of Senators at present is 58; the number of Deputies is 122.

The Deputies are chosen by Provincial Electors, who are themselves elected by the people. The Senators are chosen also by the Provincial Electors, in triple lists, from which three candidates the Emperor selects one, who holds office for life.

To each province of the Empire there is a Legislative Assembly, chosen also by electors. The provinces are governed by Presidents appointed by the Emperor.

Brazil achieved her independence from Portugal in 1822, and her Constitution dates from 1824.

FINANCES AND DEBT (1862).—The revenue of Brazil for the fiscal year of 1861 and 1862 was £5,858,782, and the expenses £5,913,112.

Public Debt.

External debt due in England—Loans contracted for the Government.....	£4,533,000
For railroads and improvements.....	2,672,100

£7,205,100

Against in 1860-61..... 7,432,000

This debt pays interest at the rate of 5 and 4½ per cent. Internal debt, or that contracted in the country with interest at 4, 5, and 6 per cent., £7,836,525.

Summary of the Debt of Brazil.

External.....	£7,205,100
Internal.....	7,836,525
Treasury Notes.....	731,000
Paper money.....	3,000,000
Total.....	£19,372,625

COMMERCE OF 1861-62.

	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain and Colonies.	£6,418,646	£6,488,252
France and Colonies.....	2,012,319	1,853,794
La Plata (River).....	916,168	491,748
United States.....	805,833	1,693,389
Portugal and Colonies.....	712,000	729,707
Hanse Towns.....	683,563	656,678
Spain and Colonies.....	266,902	307,534
Belgium.....	200,450	151,403
Others.....	361,920	1,218,019
Total.....	£12,377,806	£13,590,524

EDUCATION.—There are two Universities of Law, one at Pernambuco and another at São Paulo; two Medical Universities, one at Rio de Janeiro and another at Bahia; besides many other establishments of education, public and private, well attended.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The navy is composed of 43 ships in active service, including 28 steamers, with 250 guns, 689 officers of all classes, and 2800 sailors.

The army is composed (besides officers) of 14,000 men.

BRAZILIAN LEGATION AT WASHINGTON.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Counsellor Miguel Maria Lisboa.
Secretary, T. d'A. Barbosa da Silva.

CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS.

Consul-General for the United States, Chevalier L. H. F. de Aguiar..... New York.
Honorary-Consul, Arch. Foster. Boston.

Vice-Consuls.

L. F. de Figaniere..... New York.
Edw. S. Sayres..... Philadelphia.
Charles O. O'Donnell..... Baltimore.
Adolph O. T. Kieckheofer..... Washington.
Myer Myers..... Norfolk.
Herman R. Baldwin..... Richmond.
Engene Esdra..... Charleston.
Oscar G. Parsley..... Wilmington, N.C.
Edwin E. Hertz..... Savannah.
Andre F. Valls..... New Orleans.
Wm. H. Judah..... Pensacola.

X. BREMEN.—Republic.

One of the free cities of Germany. Area, 112 square miles. Population (1862), 98,575. Government, Republican. Legislature, Senate and Assembly.

GOVERNMENT, DECEMBER, 1863.

Chief Burgomaster.....Arnold Duckwitz.
Burgomaster, President of the Senate.....John Daniel Meier.
Foreign Affairs.....Burgomaster A. Duckwitz.
Public Worship.....Senator Christian Fred. Mohr.
Justice.....Burgomaster John Daniel Meier.
Finances.....Senator Charles Fred. Louis Hartlaub.
Police.....Senator George Henry Groening.
Public Health.....Senator George William Albers.
Military Affairs.....Senator Herman Christian H. J. Lampe.
Commerce and Navigation.....Senator Christian Fred. Mohr.
President of the Burghers F. A. Meyer.
President of the Chamber of Commerce.....Hermann H. Meier.
Commander of the Federal Lieut.-Col. J. G. F. W. Niebour.

FINANCES, DEBT, &c. (1863).—According to the

budget of 1863, the receipts of the Republic were estimated at 1,449,761 louis-d'or thalers, and the expenditures were estimated for the same time at 1,769,640. The louis-d'or thaler is about 78 cents of American money. The interest on the public debt of the Republic amounted in 1863 to 437,678 louis-d'or thalers.

MILITARY FORCES.—The active military force of the Republic consists of a battalion of fusileers of 760 men.

COMMERCE, TRADE, &c. (1862).—In the year named the imports were of the value of 67,856,074 louis-d'or thalers, and the exports 63,216,862. The arrivals of vessels in the same year were 2775, of the capacity of 539,606 tons; and the departures were 3146, of a capacity of 572,686 tons. This is exclusive of the navigation of the Weser, the arrivals in that trade being 7373 vessels, measuring 512,728 tons, and the departures were 6164 vessels, measuring 469,768 tons. The merchant marine at the close of 1862 was composed of 277 vessels, measuring 181,870 tons, of which 9 were screw steamers.

POPULATION (1862).

Bremen City.....	67,217
Bremen (Country).....	20,923
City of Vegesack.....	3,942
Bremerhaven.....	6,493
Total.....	98,575

XI. BRUNSWICK.—Duchy.

One of the States of Germany. Area, 1525 square miles. Population (1861), 282,400. Government, Limited Sovereignty. Capital, Brunswick. Religion, Lutheran.

The reigning sovereign is the Duke William, who was born April 25, 1806, and succeeded to the Duchy 25th of April, 1831; his brother, Duke Charles, having abdicated.

Minister of State.....Asche Burghard C. F. De Campe.
Privy Councillor.....John Chas. Wm. Schutz.
".....Fred. Augustus De Liebe.

FINANCES, DEBT, &c.—The budget for the financial term 1861 to 1863, estimates the receipts at 4,983,000 thalers. This thaler is about 74 cents of American money. In December 1, 1860, the public

debt of the Duchy was 11,251,219 thalers, including 7,059,400 thalers to aid in the construction of railroads.

MILITARY FORCES.—In time of peace, the effective military force consists of 2476 men; but it is raised in time of war to 4857 men.

DIVISION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGIONS (1863).

Lutherans.....	276,922
Catholics.....	2,633
Israelites.....	1,061
Reformed.....	993
All others.....	99
Population of city of Brunswick (1861),	42,209.

XII. CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.—Republics.

The States of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica declared their independence of Spain, September 21, 1821, and joined the Mexican Republic. They, however, separated from the Mexican Confederation, July 1, 1823. After many efforts, a treaty of union between Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador was entered into, October 7, 1842. From this union Guatemala seceded, March 21, 1847, and has since continued a separate State. In 1849 and 1850, commissioners on the part of San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua proposed a union of all the Central American States, under the title of "The National Representatives of Central America." This pact was unanimously ratified by the three States represented in convention, and went into effect January 9, 1851, when the National Representatives met at the city of Chinandega, State of Nicaragua. José Barrundia was elected President, but Guatemala and Costa Rica declined to accede. A constitutional assembly was next convoked in 1853, at Tegucigalpa, for the purpose of framing a constitution which should comprehend San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, when San Salvador withdrew and declared itself a sovereign and separate State. The union between Honduras and Nicaragua was practically dissolved by a war which broke out in February, 1863, between San Salvador and Guatemala, Honduras joining San Salvador and Nicaragua joining Guatemala. In the following notices, these States are treated separately, although they are grouped under the general head of Central American States.

Guatemala.

Area, 40,777 square miles. Population, 1,000,000. Government, Republican; a President, elected for life; a Council of State, composed of 12 members; and a House of Representatives, consisting of 54 members, elected for a term of 6 years. Capital, Guatemala: 60,000 inhabitants.

President.

Captain-General Raphael Carrera.

President of the House of Representatives.

José A. Azmitia.

MINISTRY.

Minister of Justice.....Manuel Echeverría.

Minister of Foreign Relations.....Pedro de Aycinena.

Under-Secretary of Foreign Relations.....José Milla.

Minister of the Interior.....Manuel Echeverría.

Minister of Finance.....Manuel Cerezo.

Minister of War.....Manuel Cerezo.

FINANCES.—The budget for 1860 estimated the receipts for that year at \$1,227,789, and the expenditures at \$1,208,596.

PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt of Guatemala (1860) was estimated at \$1,200,000.

ARMY.—The standing army consists of 2640 veterans, and the militia of 20,021 men in the infantry arm and 1975 men in the cavalry, making a total of 24,825 men in the standing army and the militia.

COMMERCE.—The imports for 1860 amounted in value to \$1,434,671, and the exports for the same year to \$1,916,325.

NAVIGATION.—The entries in 1860 amounted to 139 vessels, measuring 37,835 tons.

JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court consists of two tribunals: the first, called the "Superior Tribunal of Justice," is composed of five judges; the second, called the "Court of Appeals," is composed of six judges. There are, besides, 17 judges of the first instance in the departments.

There is also a "Consular Tribunal," having exclusive cognizance of mercantile suits, which is constituted of a Prior, a Deputy-Prior, eleven Consuls and their Vice-Consuls, a Syndic, a Secretary, a Controller, and a Treasurer. The decrees of this court may be revised by a "Court of Appeals," established for that special purpose.

EDUCATION.—Public instruction is given in the primary schools existing in all the towns of the Republic, and in the lyceums established in the capitals of the departments. In the capital Guatemala there is a university, in which the following branches are taught:—Philosophy, the Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Theology, Anatomy, Surgery, Medicine, Roman Law, Canon Law, the Law of the Country, and the Latin Language. There are also seven colleges, where Philosophy, Belles-Lettres, and Languages are taught; and six female colleges. There is also an Economic Society, where Mathematics, Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture are taught.

San Salvador.

Area, 7335 square miles. Population, 600,000. Government, republican; a President for a term of 6 years; Senate, 12 members, and a House of Representatives, of 24 members; sessions, biennial. Capital, San Salvador.

President.

G. Barrios (1860-1866).

Vice-President.

Felix Quiros.

President of the Senate.

General Santiago Gonzales.

MINISTRY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Interior.....Manuel Irungaray.

Minister of War.....Eugene Aguilar.

Minister of Finance.....Thomas Ayon.

In consequence of the defeat of the troops of San Salvador and Honduras by the troops of Guatemala and Nicaragua on the plain of Santa Rosa, the greater part of the departments of San Salvador proclaimed (June 16, 1863) Francisco Dueñas President, who organized a government at San-sonate.

FINANCES.—The receipts and expenditures for 1861 were as follows:—Receipts, \$559,623; expenditures, \$604,847. This apparent deficit was covered by a balance in the treasury.

PUBLIC DEBT.—Treasury notes, \$175,245; foreign debt, \$278,928; total, \$454,173.

ARMY.—The standing army consists of 1000 men, and the militia of 5000 men.

COMMERCE.—The imports (1861) amounted in value to \$1,319,727, and the exports to \$2,340,778.

NAVIGATION.—The arrivals for the year 1861 in the ports of San Salvador were 20 steamers, measuring 19,168 tons, and 21 sailing-vessels, measuring 5386 tons.

Honduras.

Area, 47,091 square miles. Population, 350,000. Government, Republican; a President for a term of 4 years, with a Senate of 7 members, and House of Representatives of 11 members. Capital, Comayagua. Population, 18,000.

President.

Joseph F. Montes (Provisional).

MINISTRY.

Minister of the Interior.....Joseph A. Milla.

Minister of Finance and

War.....C. Alvarado.

In consequence of the defeat of the troops of San Salvador and Honduras by the troops of Guatemala and Nicaragua on the plain of Santa Rosa, in June, 1863, President Montes fled, and Medina was proclaimed President.

FINANCES.—No recent returns. The usual receipts into the treasury amount to about \$250,000.

COMMERCE.—The imports amount in value to about \$150,000 (principally from Great Britain), and the exports to about \$825,000. Principal port, Omeca.

Nicaragua.

Area, 58,167 square miles. Population, 400,000. Government, Republican; a President for a term of 4 years, Senate, and House of Representatives. Capital, Managua.

XIII. CHILI.—Republic.

Area (estimated), 249,952 square miles. Population by census of 19th April, 1854, 1,439,120; by official returns, 1861, 1,648,894. Capital, Santiago.

PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY, DEC. 1863.

President.....Joaquin Perez, chosen by electors, in 1861, to serve for 5 years from Sept. 18, 1861.

Minister of Foreign Relations and Interior.....Man'l Antonio Tocornal,

Minister of Justice, War, and Public In-

struction.....Miguel M. Guñmes.

Minister of Finance.....Domingo Santa Maria.

Minister of War & Navy.....Gen. Marcos Maturana.

LEGISLATURE.—The legislative power of Chili is

President.

General Thos. Martinez (1863–67),—second term.

MINISTRY.

Minister of Foreign Af-

fairs.....Pedro Seladon.

Minister of Finance.....Miguel Cardenas.

Minister of Public In-

struction.....Antonio Silva.

Minister of the Interior

and of War.....Eduardo Castillo.

FINANCES.—The receipts in 1861 amounted to \$385,044, and the expenditures to \$378,955.

PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt at the last accounts was \$4,000,000.

POPULATION.—Since the annexation of Georgetown and the Mosquito Territory, the population amounts to 400,000, divided as follows:—Whites, 30,000; negroes, 10,000; Indians and half-breeds, 360,000; total, 400,000. Population of cities: Managua, 10,000; St. Leon, 35,000.

Costa Rica.

Area, 21,494 square miles. Population (1860), 126,750. Government, Republican; a President and Vice-President for a term of 3 years, a Senate of 25 members, and a House of Representatives of 29 members. Capital, San José. Population, 30,000.

President.

Jésus Ximenes (1863).

MINISTRY.

Minister of Foreign Af-

*fairs and Pub. Instruc.*Juan Ulloa.

Minister of the Interior

and of Public Works.....Juan Volio.

Minister of Finances, of

the Navy, and of War.....Francisco Iglésias.

Commander-in-Chief.....General Juan Salazar.

FINANCES.—The ordinary annual receipts amount to \$1,000,000.

ARMY.—The army consists of 5000 militia, 200, of whom are periodically called into service.

COMMERCE.—The imports into Punta Arénas in 1859 amounted in value to \$911,000, and the exports from the same place to \$1,373,940.

NAVIGATION.—The arrivals and departures together, to and from Punta Arénas, amounted to 144 vessels, measuring 45,851 tons.

exercised by a Congress, consisting of a House of Deputies, composed of 72 members, chosen directly by the people, to serve for a term of three years, and a Senate of 20 members, chosen by electors, to serve for a term of nine years, one-third of the latter being chosen every third year.

FINANCES (1862, 1863).—The revenue of Chili for 1862 was \$6,287,155, and the expenditures were \$6,428,532. For 1863 the estimated revenue was \$6,975,929, and the expenditures were \$6,787,155.

Public Debt.

The debt contracted in London in 1822 was £1,000,000 sterling; but in 1843 it had increased, with arrears of interest, to..... \$8,000,000

Since then it has been decreased (1863) to..... \$4,601,000
 The debt contracted in London in 1858, to aid in the construction of Chilean railroads, was £1,554,800 sterling; but that is reduced (1863) to..... 7,533,000

Total foreign debt of Chili..... \$12,134,000
 The domestic debt is 2,385,625

Aggregate of foreign and domestic debt..... \$14,519,625
 Exports, 1862..... \$21,991,432
 Imports, "..... \$17,210,955

MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.—The standing army of Chili numbers 3000 men; the returns of the militia show a muster of about 60,000. The navy consists of 5 armed steamers, mounting 30 guns.

EDUCATION.—Chili has a system of free schools, to the support of which the Government contributed, in 1862, \$208,000; and there was an increase over that sum for their support in 1863. The number of pupils in these schools in 1862 was 47,717. There is also a National Institute

for superior instruction, supported by the Government; and in this institute there were 907 pupils in 1862.

Population of Chili by Provinces, according to the Census of 1854.

Atacama.....	50,690
Coquimbo.....	110,589
Aconcagua.....	111,504
Valparaiso.....	116,043
Santiago.....	272,499
Colcagua.....	192,704
Talca.....	79,439
Maule.....	156,245
Nuble.....	100,792
Concepcion.....	110,291
Arauco.....	43,466
Valdivia.....	29,293
Chiloe.....	61,586
Llanquihue.....	3,826
Magallanes.....	153

Total..... 1,439,120

According to an official estimate made in 1861, the population of Chili had increased to 1,648,894.

XIV. CHINA.—Empire.

Area (according to Maltebrun), 1,480,000 square miles. Population (1849), 415,000,000. Religion, Confucian. Capital, Peking.

GOVERNMENT, August, 1863.

The present Emperor is a boy of 8 years, born in 1855, whose personal name is Tsai-siun, but this is never used by the people; his reign is called TUNG-CHI,—i.e. United Rule,—and commenced February, 1862, but he succeeded his father, Hienfung, in August, 1861. The empress-dowager and his own mother now form the Regency, assisted by the uncles of the Emperor. These are three, Prince Kung, Prince Tui, and Prince Suh, the first of whom, though not the oldest, takes precedence of the others by right of the rank of his mother, and is the leading man in the Empire.

MINISTRY.

The Cabinet, or Nui Koh, consists of four chief ministers and two assistant ministers, half of whom are Chinese and half Manchus or Mongols. The four higher are—

Kwán-wan, a Manchu.
 Kia Ching, a Chinese.
 Wei-jin, a Mongol.
 Chau Tsu-pei, a Chinese.

The two subordinates are—

Sui-ching, a Mongol.
 Tsang Kwoh-tan, a Chinese.

The administration of the Central Government is in the hands of a General Council (Kiun-ki Fa-chin), consisting of the preceding ministers, when they are in the capital, and a selection from among the presidents and secretaries of the various metropolitan boards, whose names are, however, never published as members of this Council.

The heads of the six Boards at Peking are as follow:—

Board of Civil Office, or Li Pu.

Presidents.—Sui-chang and Chu Fung-piau.

Board of Revenue, or Hu Pu.

Superintendent.—Ngai-jin, a Mongol.

Presidents.—Páu-yun and Lo Tun-yen

Board of War, or Ping Pu.

Superintendent.—Kia Ching.

President.—Ngai-jin.

Board of Punishments.

Presidents.—Chau Tsú-pei and Mien-san.

Board of Rites, or Li Pu.

Presidents.—Ai-shi-hwan-pu and Kí Tsun-tsáu.

Board of Works, or Kung Pu.

Presidents.—Wan-siáng and Lí Cháng-hiái.

Each of these Boards has an immense staff of clerks and attachés, the most intelligent, wealthy, or unscrupulous of whom perform the duties of the departments and engross their power to a large extent. Besides these principal bureaus, there are eight subordinate ones, whose functions are chiefly confined to the capital. The office for management of Foreign Affairs has been recently instituted, and its members are not yet gazetted in the Red-Book; it attends to whatever relates to foreigners, and confers with the foreign ministers.

President.—His Imperial Highness Prince Kung.
First Councillors.—Wan-siáng, Tung Siun, and Páu-yun.

Assistant Councillors.—Hang-ki, Tsung-lun, and Sieh Hwán.

The Governor-Generals and Governors of the 18 Provinces are 23 in all, 8 of the former and 15 of the latter. The rule of the metropolis and its contiguous districts is under a special mayor or constable.

XV. COLOMBIA (United States of).—Republic.

Area, 521,948 square miles. Population (1851), 2,223,837. Government, Republican. Capital (at present), Bogota.

HISTORICAL NOTICE.—This republic, formerly New Grenada, embraces the States of Panama, Bolivar, Magdalena, Santander, Antioquia, Boyaca, Cundinamarca, Tolima, Cauca, and the Federal District of Bogota. The title of United States of Colombia was substituted for that of United States of New Grenada, on the 20th of September, 1861, by a convention of the Liberals sitting at Bogota, who at the same session adopted a Constitution. This was for a period resisted in the northern portions of the States, by General Canal and his adherents of the Conservative party. On the 29th of September, 1862, a convention was concluded between General Mosquera and General Canal, by which the party of the latter acceded to the Government of the United States of Colombia; and the civil war then terminated. On the 4th of September, 1863, the Deputies of the States reassembled in convention at Rio Negro in the State of Antioquia. General Mosquera then resigned the dictatorial power conferred

upon him, 20th of September, 1861, and the convention appointed a provisional Government of five ministers, pending the consideration of a new Constitution. The new Constitution was established and put into operation in May, 1863. Under this charter the several States administer their own local affairs, independent of the Federal Government,—the President and the Congress being elected by the States. The public journals report that, at an election held in Dec. 1863, six of the new States voted for Murillo for President.

PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY.

General Thomas Cyprien de Mosquera.

MINISTRY.

Minister of the Interior....Eustorge Salgar.
Minister of Finance.....Antony Gonzalez Carazo.
Minister of the Treasury.F. Largacha.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....Manuel J. Quijana.
Minister of War & Navy.Santos Acosta.

The population of the city of Bogota in 1851 was 43,000.

XVI. DENMARK.—Kingdom.

Area, 21,856 square miles. Population, including the Duchies, 1860, 2,605,024. Government, Limited Monarchy, under Constitution of 1855. Legislature, composed of Council of the Empire. Capital, Copenhagen. Religion, Lutheran.

The reigning sovereign of Denmark is Christian IX., who was born April 8, 1818, and succeeded to the throne Nov. 16, 1863, upon the death of King Frederick VII., Nov. 15, 1863.

MINISTRY.

President of Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.....Charles Christian Hall.
Minister of Marine.....Rear-Admiral Steen de Bille.
Minister of War.....Colonel N. Lundbye.
Minister of the Duchy of Schleswig.....Frederick Herman Wolfhagen.
Minister of Public Works and Public Instruction.....Detlev Gotthard Monrad.
Minister of Justice.....Andrew Lawrence Casse.
Minister of Finance.....Charles Emilius Fenger.
Minister of the Interior...Pierre Martin Orla Lehmann.
Secretary of State.....Christian Frederick J. H. Liebe.

COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.—This body is composed of 60 members for Denmark and Schleswig, of whom 15 are appointed by the king, 23 by the Representative Assemblies, and the others (22) by direct vote.

FINANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1863.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
	Rix-dollars,*	Rix-dollars.
For the whole Monarchy.....	12,341,230	15,123,748
For Denmark and Schleswig.....	39,184	53,257
For Denmark alone..	11,294,378	7,593,113
For Schleswig	1,531,979	1,288,053
For Holstein	1,867,119	1,662,789
Total.....	27,073,890	25,720,960

Public Debt, 31st March, 1861.—According to the official statements, the public debt of the whole monarchy of Denmark was, on the 31st of March, 1861, 100,217,574 rix-dollars, or about \$55,119,666 of the money of the United States.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.—The imports and exports of the kingdom in 1861 were as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.
Kingdom of Denmark	39,220,453	19,186,125
Duchy of Schleswig...	10,135,830	4,862,110
Duchy of Holstein.....	16,677,443	15,056,595
Total.....	66,033,726	39,104,830

* The Danish rix-dollar equals about 55 American cents.

The effective of the merchant marine in Dec. 1861, was 5679 vessels, measuring 123,057 *lasts*, or about 246,114 tons of American measurement.

ARMY OF THE DANISH MONARCHY.—The military forces of Denmark consist of the men above the age of 22, who are liable for 8 years, 4 years of which they are liable only in the reserve. The term of active service is quite short. The liability to serve in the *arrière-ban* continues until the age of 45.

THE NAVY (1862).

<i>Steam-Vessels.</i>	No.
Ship-of-the-line of 64 guns.....	1
Frigates of 34 to 42 guns.....	4
Frigate (building) of 56 guns.....	1
Corvettes of 12 to 16 guns.....	3
Corvette (plated) of 15 guns.....	1
Schooners (plated) of 3 guns.....	2
Battery (turreted iron-clad).....	1
Schooners of 3 guns.....	2
Gunboats of 2 guns.....	7
Steamers of 4 to 5 guns.....	8

Total steamers (carrying in all 402 guns) 30

<i>Sailing-Vessels.</i>	No.
Ships-of-the-line of 84 guns.....	2
Frigates of 46 to 48 guns.....	4
Corvettes of 14 to 20 guns.....	2
Brigs of 16 guns.....	2
Schooner of 1 gun.....	1
Cutter of 6 howitzers.....	1

Total sailing-vessels (carrying in all 427 guns) 12

Vessels propelled by Oars.

Gunboats and Bomb-boats, 50, carrying 100 guns.
Aggregate of all classes, 92 vessels, carrying in all 929 guns.

POPULATION OF DENMARK, THE DUCHIES, AND COLONIES, 1860.

Denmark.....	1,600,551
Schleswig.....	409,907
Holstein.....	544,419
Lauenburg.....	50,147
Total of Denmark and Duchies....	2,605,024

Colonies.

Faroe Isles (1855).....	8,651
Iceland (1855).....	64,603
Greenland (1855).....	9,892
St. Croix.....	22,862
St. Thomas.....	12,560
St. John.....	1,715
Total.....	2,725,307

Division of Schleswig by Languages.—A census of this Duchy by languages, made in 1860, showed that 146,500 of the inhabitants spoke Low Dutch, 135,000 spoke Danish, 85,000 spoke Danish and Dutch, and 33,000 the language of Friesland.

Population of the Principal Cities.

Copenhagen.....	155,143
Altona (Holstein).....	45,524
Kiel (Holstein).....	17,541

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.—[Denmark is now (Feb. 1864) apparently on the brink of a war with the Germanic Confederation on account of complications growing out of the Schleswig-Holstein question. Schleswig and Holstein are two duchies independent of the Danish monarchy, but the dukes of which happen to be at the same time kings of Denmark. The dukedoms, however, descend by a different law of succession from that which regulates the succession to the monarchy, —the crown of Denmark being heritable by females, and the sovereignty of the duchies only by males. This being the case, and Frederick VII. (the predecessor of the present King of Denmark) having no male heir, the duchies were likely to be separated entirely from Denmark at his death. To guard against future trouble apprehended on this account, and to preserve the integrity of the Danish monarchy, a Congress of European Powers, consisting of Austria, Denmark, England, France, Norway, Prussia, and Sweden, assembled in London in 1852, and on the 8th of May of that year settled the succession to both Denmark and the duchies upon Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg and his heirs, by which the heirs of an elder branch (Augustenburg) were excluded from the succession to the duchies. At the death of the late King of Denmark (Frederick VII.), Nov. 15, 1863, Prince Christian succeeded to the crown of Denmark and to the duchies under the London settlement; but at the same time Prince Frederick, of Augustenburg, claimed to succeed to the duchies on the ground that the London Congress of European Powers could neither set aside his rights, nor the rights of the people of Schleswig and Holstein. The duchies being mainly German in origin, language, and feeling, the greater part of the German people side with Prince Frederick, and the German Diet have (January, 1864) marched an army into the duchies to prevent their incorporation into the Kingdom of Denmark. Austria and Prussia, acting independently of the Diet, have marched armies there also to prevent hostilities if possible. Feb. 4, 1864, hostilities commenced at Missunde.]

XVII. EQUADOR.—Republic.

Area, 287,638 square miles. Population (1858), 1,040,371, of whom 600,000 were whites, descendants of Europeans. Government, Republican. Capital, Quito.

President.....Gabriel Garcia Moreno, (1861).

Vice-President.....Mariano Cueva.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.....Raphael Carvajal.

Minister of Finance.....Vacant.

Minister of War and Interior.....Daniel Salvador.

FINANCES.—The receipts in 1858 amounted to \$991,750, and the expenditures to \$1,000,000.

Public Debt.—The public debt in 1855 amounted to \$17,225,739.

COMMERCE.—The value of the imports in 1861 amounted to \$4,915,288, and the value of the exports to \$2,705,780.

NAVIGATION.—The arrivals and departures at Guayaquil for 1861 were—arrivals, 273 vessels, measuring 64,360 tons; and departures, 265 vessels, measuring 57,616 tons.

Population of the city of Quito (1858), 76,000.

THE NAVY.

Admirals (peace).....	2	(war) 3.
Vice-Admirals.....	15	
Rear-Admirals.....	30	
Man-of-war Captains—		
First class.....	65	
Second class.....	65	
Frigate Captains.....	270	
Lieutenants—		
First class.....	375	
Second class.....	375	
Midshipmen.....	600	
Total.....	1,797	
Sailors.....	47,500	
Total officers and sailors.....	49,297	

By the French law, all persons connected with the sea, whether as sailors or fishermen, caulkers, riggers, or sail-makers, are liable to be draughted for service on vessels of war, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years. It is stated that 80,000 sailors at the outside can be procured when all those who follow the sea in France are draughted.

There are in the French Navy 136 steam-vessels (if the 24 gunboats afloat be counted); but if only the five chief classes of vessels used in naval warfare be reckoned, France possesses only 112 steam-vessels:—

	New Vessels.	Mixed Vessels.	Total.
Men-of-War.....	13	23	36
Plated Frigates.....	4	...	4
Wooden Frigates.....	18	6	24
Sloops-of-War.....	7	...	7
Despatch-Boats.....	41	...	41
Totals.....	83	29	*112

One vessel was lost in 1862, eight were condemned to be broken up as unseaworthy from age; there were afloat, or nearly ready, or undergoing trial, two plated frigates, one wooden frigate, two despatch-boats, one gunboat, two floating batteries.

The approaches to the French coasts are to be defended by 344 batteries and 27 forts; of which 295 batteries and 18 forts are completed.

FRENCH BUDGET.

Budget for the year 1863.

Expenses.

	Francs.
Ministry of State.....	17,048,800
Ministry of Justice.....	32,871,610
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	12,519,200
Ministry of the Interior.....	50,518,484
Ministry of Finances.....	943,159,273
Ministry of War.....	366,620,367
Government-General of Algeria.....	14,156,013
Ministry of the Marine and Colonies.....	149,383,420
Ministry of Public Instruction and Worship.....	62,704,457
Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.....	71,639,453
Total ordinary expenses.....	1,721,581,077
Extraordinary expenses.....	121,114,500
Sum total of expenses.....	1,842,695,577

Receipts.

	Francs.
Direct Taxes.....	300,177,500
Registration, Stamps, and Crown Lands.....	409,975,016
Woods, Forests, and Fisheries.....	41,433,500
Customs, Duties, and Salt Tax.....	185,714,000
Indirect Taxes.....	532,772,000
Revenue from Post-Office.....	66,452,000
Sundry Revenues.....	134,677,786
Miscellaneous Income.....	46,739,316
Sum total of Ordinary Ways and Means.....	1,729,941,118
Extraordinary Revenue.....	121,648,615
Sum total of Receipts.....	1,851,589,733

EXPENSES PROVIDED FOR BY ESPECIAL REVENUES
AND CORRELATIVE RECEIPTS.*Expenses.*

Ministry of the Interior (7th Section), Departmental services provided for by direct taxes and by contingent revenue.....	121,182,610
Ministry of Finances (5th Section, 2d Part), Land valuation and costs of notice to pay taxes (special funds).....	484,000
(11th Section, 2d Part), Reimbursements of direct taxes.....	86,302,775
Ministry of Public Instruction and Public Worship (5th Section, 2d Part), Expenses of primary education drawn from special income.....	6,325,000
Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works (2d Section, 2d Part), Special subsidies to agriculture.....	2,073,500
(3d Section, 2d Part), Costs of audit and superintendence of railways.....	1,470,000
(4th Section, 2d Part), Costs of superintending joint-stock companies, etc..	79,900
Total.....	217,917,785

Receipts.

Direct Taxes.....	192,867,885
Contingent Departmental revenue....	22,700,000
Special income for primary education.....	800,000
Repayment of costs of audit and superintendence of railways.....	1,470,000
Repayment of costs of superintending joint-stock companies, &c.....	79,900
Total.....	217,917,785

SPECIAL SERVICES, ANNEXED TO THE BUDGET FOR
REGULARITY'S SAKE.*Receipts and Expenses.*

Ministry of State.—Legion of Honor.	15,543,150
Ministry of Justice.—The Imperial Printing-Office.....	4,640,000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Consular clerks, etc.....	1,350,000
Ministry of Finances.—Coining money and striking medals.....	1,861,745
Ministry of War.—Army Fund.....	60,340,000
Ministry of Marine.—Naval Pen- sioner's Fund.....	13,270,000
Total.....	97,004,895

* See French navy, page 578,—close of this article.

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCES FOR 1861.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenses.</i>	
Bullion and Bills Receivable on hand 1st January, 1861—		Public Expenses—	
Bullion	190,168,356.68	1860	336,336,712.87
Bills Receivable	321,387,980.92	1861	1,800,853,093.64
Gold and Silver in ingots	13,875,733.29	1862	16,065,939.91
	525,432,070.89		2,153,255,746.42
Taxes and other Public Revenues—		Special Services	
1860	40,171,782.04		596,044,094.08
1861	1,885,905,206.99	Transactions of the Treasury—	
1862	25,703.66	Treasury Bonds given to the Sink- ing Fund	
	1,926,102,692.69		135,083,597.02
Special Services	376,412,942.20	Treasury Bonds given to the Dis- count Banks	
Receipts in diminution of the de- ficit of the Treasury	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
Transactions of the Treasury—		Payments in diminution of liabi- lities	
Treasury Bonds given to the Sink- ing Fund	139,535,914.71		5,679,873,479.88
Receipts in increase of liabilities ..	5,962,090,019.69	Payments in increase of assets	
Receipts in diminution of assets ..	37,767,353.87		77,967,308.81
Cash <i>in transitu</i> between the pay- masters of the Treasury (cash received)	3,825,957,765.96	Cash <i>in transitu</i> between the pay- masters of the Treasury (cash sent)	
	9,965,351,054.23		3,788,562,427.39
Total amount of receipts	12,798,298,760f.01c.		9,686,486,813.10
		Cash and Bills Receivable on hand on the 31st December, 1861—	
		Bullion	
		Bills Receivable	
		Gold and Silver in ingots	
			362,512,106.41
		Total amount of expenses	
		12,798,298,760f.01c.	

EXHIBIT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CONSOLIDATED DEBT ON THE 1st JANUARY OF THE FOLLOWING YEARS:—1858-9-60-1-2.

Number of Fund-Holders.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
4½ per cent. 1852	747,917	714,334	728,929	630,221	709,220
4½ per cent. 1825	1,805	1,831	1,838	1,744	1,519
4 per cent.	2,382	2,359	2,312	2,237	2,145
3 per cent.	256,578	219,187	340,722	354,263	395,792
Totals	1,008,682	937,711	1,073,801	988,445	1,108,676
<i>Amount of Interest (Rentes).</i>					
4½ per cent. 1852	172,004,413	171,935,268	172,397,811	172,498,884	172,425,877
4½ per cent. 1825	884,560	884,560	884,560	885,560	884,560
4 per cent.	2,353,568	2,353,568	2,301,754	2,177,509	2,112,015
3 per cent.	135,638,412	140,820,250	162,772,464	174,326,213	180,621,924
Totals	310,880,953	315,993,646	338,356,589	349,887,156	356,044,376
<i>Nominal Capital of Funds (Rentes).</i>					
4½ per cent. 1852	3,822,320,288	3,820,783,733	3,831,062,466	3,883,308,533	3,831,686,155
4½ per cent. 1825	19,656,888	19,656,888	19,656,888	19,656,888	19,656,888
4 per cent.	58,839,200	58,839,200	54,437,725	54,437,725	52,800,375
3 per cent.	4,521,280,400	4,604,008,333	5,810,873,706	5,810,873,706	6,020,730,800
Totals	8,422,096,776	8,593,288,154	9,716,030,785	9,768,276,852	9,924,874,218

Budget, 1864.

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus of Receipts.
Ordinary Budget	1,780,487,986	1,775,144,001	5,343,985
Budget of Special Services	221,934,123	221,934,123	.....
Extraordinary Budget.....	108,015,236	108,015,000	236
Totals	2,110,437,345	2,105,093,124	5,344,221

Debt, 1864.

Rente, 4½ per cent	39,759,628
Rente, 4 per cent	478,081
Rente, 3 per cent	345,699,838
Sinking Fund.....	118,022,745

N.B.—The Sinking-Fund is fictive, and, as it owns 58,515,236*fr.* of *Rentes*, the whole annual charge of the public debt is only 327,422,311*fr.* (say, \$65,484,462).

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The draught of 1860, which was made of all Frenchmen who in 1859 attained their twentieth year, was of.....	100,000 men	The whole number of conscripts who commuted for military service by payment of money was.....	19,874 men.
The whole number of Frenchmen who in 1859 attained their twentieth year was.....	306,314 "	The whole number of conscripts who furnished or procured the two classes of substitutes was.....	454 "
The whole number of persons examined to discover their fitness for service was.....	206,168 "	The total number of re-enlisted soldiers, volunteers, and government substitutes in the army is.....	182,858 "
The whole number of persons who drew blanks in the lottery of conscription was.....	100,146 "	The total number of exempted men from military service was.....	106,241 "

GROUNDS OF EXEMPTION.

	Number in each Category.	PROPORTION PER CENTUM	
		Compared with the 306,314 young men who attained their 20th year in 1859.	Compared with the 206,168 young men examined for service.
Under the required stature.....	12,178	3.98	5.86
Incapable by disease.....	55,481	18.11	26.92
The eldest of orphans.....	2,317	0.76	4.12
The son or grandson of a widow.....	14,071	4.59	6.82
The son or grandson of septuagenarians or blind.....	729	0.24	0.35
The younger brother of blind or impotent brethren.....	62	0.02	0.03
The eldest of two brothers of the same draught, and both with "prizes".....	67	0.02	0.03
Brother of a soldier in actual service, he not being a substitute.....	17,520	5.72	8.50
Brother of a soldier who died in service, or who was discharged for wounds, etc.....	3,816	1.25	1.85
Total number of exemptions.....	106,241	31.42	51.53

FRENCH IMPORTATIONS AND EXPORTATIONS UNITED.

(Value expressed in millions of francs.)

Special Commerce.

Rank according to importance, 1861.	Countries.	Official Value, 1861.	Real Value, 1861.	Rank according to importance, 1861.	Countries.	Official Value, 1861.	Real Value, 1861.
1	England.....	812.2	894.5	31	Barbary States.....	18.1	23.6
2	United States.....	366.8	441.8	32	Austria.....	15.9	24.9
3	Belgium.....	338.6	381.5	33	Dutch Asiatic Possessions..	14.4	19.9
4	Kingdom of Italy.....	318.8	357.0	34	St. Pierre, Miquelon, Deep-Sea Fisheries.....	.....	22.9
5	Zollverein.....	282.9	332.7	35	Sweden.....	12.3	24.5
6	Algeria.....	212.3	192.0	36	Roman States.....	12.1	12.1
7	Spain.....	204.6	201.3	37	French Possessions in India	12.1	11.3
8	Switzerland.....	169.0	201.8	38	Greece.....	10.5	10.8
9	Russia.....	154.5	185.2	39	Venezuela.....	7.8	11.2
10	Turkey.....	132.9	144.7	40	Danish Amer'n Possessions	6.0	5.7
11	Reunion Island.....	83.3	75.1	41	French Guyana.....	5.9	5.4
12	Brazil.....	79.2	94.0	42	China, Cochín-China, and Oceania.....	5.2	6.4
13	India.....	65.2	67.2	43	Denmark.....	4.5	5.5
14	Spanish Possessions in America.....	50.5	61.6	44	New Granada.....	3.7	2.7
15	Rio de la Plata.....	45.5	59.5	45	Equador.....	3.2	3.3
16	Egypt.....	42.4	48.0	46	English-American Possessions.....	2.5	3.3
17	Martinique.....	41.2	42.3	47	Guatemala.....	1.8	2.0
18	Holland.....	39.7	49.9	48	Philippine Islands.....	1.7	2.0
19	Peru.....	33.5	40.2	49	Ste. Marie, Mayotte, and Nossi-Bé.....	1.7	1.7
20	Hanseatic Towns.....	33.5	44.0	50	Other African Countries...	1.6	1.3
21	Guadeloupe.....	33.0	32.4	51	Mecklenburg-Schwerin....	0.5	1.1
22	Chili.....	26.9	26.4	52	Hanover.....	0.4	1.0
23	Uruguay.....	24.3	29.5	53	(Waifs, flotsam and jetsam).....	0.3	0.3
24	Western Coast of Africa...	23.3	12.7	54	Bolivia.....	0.3	0.3
25	Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope.....	22.3	29.2	55	Dutch-Amer'n Possessions	0.0	0.1
26	Senegal.....	22.1	15.0				
27	Mexico.....	21.2	17.6				
28	Norway.....	21.1	38.4				
29	Portugal.....	20.8	19.9				
30	Hayti.....	18.3	23.9				
					Totals.....	3,892.3	4,368.6

FRENCH EXPORTATIONS.

(Value expressed in millions of francs.)

Special Commerce.

Rank according to importance, 1861.	Destination.	Official Value, 1861.	Real Value, 1861.	Rank according to importance, 1861.	Destination.	Official Value, 1861.	Real Value, 1861.
1	England.....	403.2	456.4	12	Peru.....	26.3	23.2
2	Kingdom of Italy.....	175.0	179.5	13	Russia.....	24.6	30.1
3	Algeria.....	165.7	180.9	14	Rio de la Plata.....	23.0	25.8
4	Zollverein.....	155.5	160.8	15	Martinique.....	22.9	20.4
5	Belgium.....	149.2	157.8	16	Guadeloupe.....	18.8	16.6
6	Spain.....	135.4	128.8	17	Chili.....	18.2	17.1
7	Switzerland.....	125.7	142.8	18	Holland.....	17.8	19.8
8	United States.....	75.7	82.2	19	Spanish-Amer. Possessions	17.6	16.4
9	Brazil.....	60.2	61.9	20	Egypt.....	15.6	14.2
10	Turkey.....	39.7	32.5	21	Hanseatic Towns.....	15.1	22.3
11	Reunion Island.....	32.7	29.5	22	Uruguay.....	15.0	15.3

FRENCH EXPORTATIONS (Continued).

Rank according to importance, 1861.	Destination.	Official Value, 1861.	Real Value, 1861.	Rank according to importance, 1861.	Destination	Official Value, 1861.	Real Value, 1861.
23	Mexico	14.8	13.5	40	Western Coast of Africa....	2.2	2.2
24	Portugal.....	14.0	13.2	41	New Granada	1.9	1.7
25	Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope.....	13.7	17.5	42	Denmark	1.7	2.1
26	Senegal.....	11.5	8.8	43	Sweden.....	1.5	2.1
27	Roman States.....	10.2	9.3	44	English-American Possessions.....	1.5	1.8
28	Greece.....	8.6	7.9	45	Guatemala.....	1.1	0.8
29	India.....	7.3	8.8	46	Ste. Marie, Mayotte, and Nossi-Bé.....	0.8	0.7
30	Hayti.....	6.5	5.6	47	Philippine Islands.....	0.7	0.6
31	Barbary States.....	6.2	5.8	48	Dutch Asiatic Possessions..	0.6	0.8
32	Austria.....	6.1	4.8	49	French Possessions in India	0.5	0.6
33	Danish-Amer. Possessions..	5.9	5.6	50	Bolivia.....	0.3	0.3
34	St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Deep-Sea Fisheries.....	5.0	5.8	51	Hanover.....	0.3	0.9
35	Venezuela.....	4.8	4.5	52	Mecklenburg-Schwerin....	0.2	0.8
36	Equador.....	4.0	3.9	53	Other African Countries....	0.1	0.1
37	Norway.....	3.0	2.9	54	Dutch-American Possessions.....	0.0	0.1
38	China, Cochín-China, and Oceania.....	2.8	4.1				
39		2.6	3.9		Totals.....	1,874.1	1,926.3

FRENCH IMPORTATIONS.

(Value expressed in millions of francs.)

Special Commerce.

Rank according to importance, 1861.	Origin.	Official Value, 1861.	Real Value, 1861.	Rank according to importance, 1861.	Origin.	Official Value, 1861.	Real Value, 1861.
1	England.....	409.0	438.1	27	Sweden.....	10.8	22.4
2	United States.....	291.1	362.6	28	Senegal.....	10.6	6.2
3	Belgium.....	189.4	223.7	29	Austria.....	9.8	20.1
4	Kingdom of Italy.....	143.0	177.5	30	Uruguay.....	9.3	13.7
5	Russia.....	129.9	155.1	31	Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope.....	8.6	11.7
6	Zollverein.....	127.4	171.9	32	Chili.....	8.1	9.3
7	Turkey.....	93.2	112.2	33	St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Deep-Sea Fisheries.....	7.8	17.1
8	Spain.....	69.2	75.5	34	Peru.....	7.2	17.0
9	India.....	54.9	58.4	35	Portugal.....	6.8	0.7
10	Reunion Island.....	50.6	45.6	36	Mexico.....	6.4	4.1
11	Algeria.....	46.6	61.1	37	Venezuela.....	3.8	7.3
12	Switzerland.....	43.3	59.0	38	Denmark.....	2.8	3.4
13	Spanish-Amer. Possessions	32.9	48.2	39	China, Cochín-China, and Oceania.....	2.7	2.5
14	Egypt.....	26.8	33.8	40	Greece.....	1.9	2.9
15	Rio de la Plata.....	22.5	33.7	41	Roman States.....	1.9	2.8
16	Holland.....	21.9	30.1	42	New Granada.....	1.8	1.0
17	Western Coast of Africa....	21.1	10.5	43	Other African Countries...	1.5	1.2
18	Brazil.....	19.0	32.1	44	French Guyana.....	1.1	0.9
19	Martinique.....	18.4	21.7	45	English-Amer. Possessions	1.0	1.5
20	Hanseatic Towns.....	18.3	34.3	46	Philippine Islands.....	1.0	1.4
21	Norway.....	14.1	15.8	47	Sainte Marie, Mayotte, and Nossi-Bé.....	0.9	1.0
22	Guadeloupe.....	13.8	19.1	48	Guatemala.....	0.7	1.2
23	Dutch Asiatic Possessions..	11.9	17.8				
24	Barbary States.....	11.8	18.3				
25	Hayti.....	11.6	10.7				
26	French Indian Possessions						

FRENCH IMPORTATIONS (Continued).

Rank according to importance, 1861.	Origin.	Official Value, 1861.	Real Value, 1861.	Rank according to importance, 1861.	Origin.	Official Value, 1861.	Real Value, 1861.
49	Bolivia.....	0.0	0.0	54	Danish-American Posses-		
50	(Waifs, flotsam and jet-				sions.....	0.1	0.1
	sam).....	0.3	0.3	55	Dutch-American Posses-		
51	Mecklenburg-Schwerin....	0.3	0.3		sions.....	0.0	0.0
52	Equador.....	0.2	0.4				
53	Hanover.....	0.1	0.1		Totals.....	2,018.2	2,442.3

THE MORE IMPORTANT GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.

(Values expressed in millions of francs.)

Special Commerce.

Rank according to importance, 1861.	Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.	Official Value, 1861.	Real Value, 1861.	Rank according to importance, 1861.	Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.	Official Value, 1861.	Real Value, 1861.
1	Cereals.....	282.5	390.0	35	Iron (other than unmanu-		
2	Raw cotton.....	217.1	270.6		factured cast iron).....	7.3	6.2
3	Silks.....	149.8	184.1	36	Clocks and watches.....	6.9	5.2
4	Raw wool.....	110.7	166.1	37	Block tin.....	6.9	11.3
5	Oleaginous seed.....	88.6	51.7	38	Flax and hemp thread....	6.7	5.3
6	Coal.....	75.5	92.1	39	Hemp.....	6.4	8.2
7	French colonial sugar.....	74.3	75.4	40	Sea-fishes.....	6.2	14.6
8	Lumber.....	65.2	139.8	41	Sulphur.....	5.9	11.8
9	Undressed hides.....	45.4	70.7	42	Furs.....	5.8	4.9
10	Foreign sugar.....	39.2	53.6	43	Tallow and lard.....	5.5	12.1
11	Copper.....	34.7	46.0	44	Exotic gums.....	5.3	3.2
12	Goldsmiths' ashes, etc.....	34.3	34.3	45	Cotton thread.....	5.1	5.1
13	Coffee.....	32.5	68.2	46	Horses.....	4.8	10.6
14	Cattle.....	31.2	70.7	47	Cacao.....	4.6	7.7
15	Hair of all descriptions....	26.7	7.7	48	Nitrate of soda.....	4.4	4.1
16	Indigo.....	26.6	31.5	49	Silk goods.....	4.2	4.1
17	Flax.....	25.2	41.6	50	Cheeses.....	3.6	8.9
18	Cotton goods.....	24.5	9.4	51	Goats' wool thread.....	3.5	5.7
19	Arachides and Toulou-			52	Pepper and allspice.....	3.4	3.7
	coussa nuts.....	24.0	9.6	53	Tongues and sounds of cod		
20	Leaf tobacco.....	23.0	14.8		and mackerel.....	3.1	2.0
21	Flax and hemp manufac-			54	Fish oil.....	3.0	5.6
	tured goods.....	21.7	13.9	55	Butter.....	2.7	5.5
22	Woollen goods.....	19.3	20.6	56	Quinquina bark.....	2.4	1.5
23	Unmanufactured cast iron	17.7	13.0	57	Potash.....	1.8	2.2
24	Seed, for sowing.....	17.3	14.4	58	Tea.....	1.5	1.2
25	Lead.....	16.0	17.9	59	Toys and mercery.....	1.5	1.3
26	Zinc.....	15.9	18.0	60	Agricultural instruments,		
27	Rice.....	14.6	14.8		files, scrapers, saws, and		
28	Cochineal.....	14.5	3.9		tools.....	1.4	1.5
29	Plaited straw, etc.....	14.2	4.4	61	Arms.....	1.2	1.4
30	Fruit.....	13.2	13.7	62	Cloves.....	1.2	0.4
31	Olive oil.....	11.9	22.1	63	Nitrate of potash.....	0.2	0.4
32	Exotic wood.....	10.8	9.6		Sundries.....	263.4	279.5
33	Straw, etc. bonnets.....	10.5	3.2				
34	Machines.....	9.7	9.7		Totals.....	2,018.2	2,442.3

THE MORE IMPORTANT GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.

(Values expressed in millions of francs.)

Special Commerce.

Rank according to importance, 1861.	Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.	Official Value, 1861.	Real Value, 1861.	Rank according to importance, 1861.	Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.	Official Value, 1861.	Real Value, 1861.
1	Silk goods and silk ferret..	315.5	333.3	27	Hair of all sorts	13.7	3.5
2	Woollen goods.....	205.0	188.0	28	Fruit.....	13.7	15.2
3	Cotton goods.....	175.2	56.4	29	Jewelry and plate.....	13.4	17.9
4	Fancy wooden goods, toys, mercery, umbrellas, furniture, and other wood-work.....	85.6	95.8	30	Compound medicines....	12.9	7.4
5	Wines.....	85.1	195.9	31	Olive-oil	11.0	13.0
6	Ready-made linen and clothes.....	71.9	77.9	32	Eggs.....	10.6	17.8
7	Dressed skins.....	65.0	59.2	33	Cotton and woollen thread	10.5	7.6
8	Refined sugars.....	61.4	42.0	34	Seed, for sowing	10.3	8.7
9	Earthenware, glasses, and crystals.....	40.7	27.1	35	Madder.....	9.6	11.1
10	Paper, and objects made of paper	37.8	29.0	36	Refined stearic acid.....	9.3	4.8
11	Flax and hemp goods.....	37.0	14.9	37	Arms.....	8.1	19.8
12	Silks.....	32.4	37.1	38	Indigo.....	7.7	9.0
13	Raw cotton.....	26.5	29.2	39	Machines.....	7.3	7.3
14	Colors.....	26.1	6.7	40	Cochineal.....	7.0	2.1
15	Goods made of metal.....	24.2	38.3	41	Bonnets and artificial flowers.....	6.8	6.8
16	Cereals.....	22.8	34.1	42	Soap	5.5	6.0
17	Wool.....	21.5	21.0	43	Iron.....	5.2	4.9
18	Lumber.....	19.4	26.1	44	Oleaginous seed and fruit	5.0	5.6
19	Perfumery.....	18.0	12.9	45	Gold-leaf, wire, etc.....	4.1	4.1
20	Horses, mules, donkeys, and cattle.....	17.5	41.8	46	Liquors.....	3.5	2.9
21	Tanned, curried, tawed skins or morocco.....	17.2	32.2	47	Clocks and watches.....	3.4	4.1
22	Garancine (extract of madder).....	15.9	10.5	48	Salted meat.....	3.1	5.9
23	Volatile oils.....	15.8	0.9	49	Oils of oleaginous seed....	3.1	4.4
24	Butter.....	15.3	30.9	50	Salt.....	3.1	1.5
25	Sea-fishes and pickled fishes	14.2	13.0	51	Flax	2.9	3.4
26	Brandies, and all sorts of spirits	14.0	50.1	52	Raw hides and furs.....	2.8	2.5
				53	Paris goods.....	2.7	2.7
				54	Oil-seed cake	2.7	8.4
				55	Cutlery.....	2.5	2.0
				56	Teasel.....	2.0	1.9
				57	Flax and hemp thread.....	1.8	1.6
				58	Extracts of dye-woods.....	1.3	0.5
				59	Hair-cloths, etc.....	1.0	0.8
					Sundries.....	185.5	206.5
					Totals.....	1,874.1	1,926.3

TOBACCO.

The sale of tobacco, in all its forms, is a monopoly of the French Government.

31 Dec., 1859, stock on hand 70,031,127 kilogr's.

" 1860, purchases 35,713,327 "

Total..... 105,744,454 "

Origin of tobacco bought in 1860:—

Grown in France..... 24,355,496 "

" America..... 10,403,068 "

" elsewhere..... 60,970,570 "

Total..... 105,744,454 "

31 Dec., 1860, stock on hand 72,909,084 "

" 1860, sales..... 29,580,668 "

Amount of money returned 193,599,705f.

Expenses of monopoly..... 58,207,020f.

Clear profits..... 135,392,685f.

Profitable as this monopoly was to the French Government, the proceeds are really a great deal of money less than England draws from the same imported article by her judicious practice of liberty. England taxes tobacco between 3 shillings and 9 shillings the pound, levying at the same time an additional tax of five per cent. Nevertheless, although she has a population one-fourth less than France, and with fewer smokers and snuffers in proportion to every hundred inhabitants than France possesses, the difference between the two nations in the revenues drawn from this source was as follows, in these years:—

Years.	France.	England.
1855.....	113,816,271f.	121,785,550f.
1856.....	120,975,149	130,240,650
1857.....	120,996,477	131,335,800
1858.....	129,119,804	136,355,350
1859.....	129,660,348	139,338,675

THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of dissen- tious fa.	Number of Can- tous.	Number of Com- munes.	Population in 1856.	Population in 1861.	BIRTHS IN 1860.				Deaths.	Marriages.
						Legitimate Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Total.	Still-Born.		
Ain.....	5	35	450	370,919	369,767	8,510	379	8,889	372	8,232	2,882
Aisne.....	5	37	836	555,539	564,597	12,676	1,288	13,964	742	11,014	4,430
Allier.....	4	28	317	352,341	356,432	9,012	431	9,443	381	6,666	3,190
Alpes (Lower).....	5	30	254	149,670	146,368	3,756	52	3,807	178	3,810	1,242
Alpes (Upper).....	3	24	189	129,556	125,100	3,626	80	3,707	173	3,388	883
Ardèche.....	3	31	339	385,835	388,529	11,615	222	11,837	161	10,098	2,973
Ardennes.....	5	31	478	322,138	329,111	7,364	443	7,807	368	5,875	2,619
Ariège.....	5	20	326	251,318	251,850	6,349	244	6,593	180	5,050	1,999
Aube.....	5	26	446	261,673	262,785	5,377	401	5,778	283	4,579	2,076
Autun.....	5	31	434	282,833	283,606	6,612	235	6,847	243	6,171	2,288
Aveyron.....	4	42	282	393,890	396,025	11,196	423	11,619	382	8,200	2,969
Bouches-du-Rhône.....	3	27	106	473,365	507,112	14,221	1,539	15,760	1,061	12,614	4,176
Calvados.....	6	37	767	478,397	480,992	8,603	969	9,572	445	10,538	3,702
Cantal.....	4	23	259	240,523	240,523	5,665	331	5,996	143	5,007	1,692
Charente.....	5	29	428	378,721	379,081	7,739	333	8,072	314	7,630	3,500
Charente-Inférieure.....	6	40	479	474,828	481,060	10,206	362	10,568	439	8,899	4,142
Cher.....	3	29	290	314,844	323,393	9,069	524	9,593	275	5,974	2,532
Corrèze.....	3	29	286	314,982	310,118	8,821	413	9,234	201	7,123	2,757
Corse.....	5	62	353	240,183	252,889	6,586	376	6,962	104	5,419	1,694
Côte-d'Or.....	4	36	717	385,131	384,140	7,891	511	8,402	399	7,311	2,767
Côtes-du-Nord.....	5	48	382	621,573	628,676	18,613	793	19,406	963	15,682	4,531
Creuse.....	4	25	261	278,889	270,065	6,898	383	7,281	154	5,067	2,211
Dordogne.....	5	47	582	504,651	501,687	12,588	642	13,230	465	10,606	4,596
Doubs.....	4	27	639	286,888	296,280	6,983	649	7,632	377	6,108	2,227
Drôme.....	4	29	366	324,760	326,684	7,700	438	8,138	503	7,375	2,742
Eure.....	5	36	700	404,665	398,661	7,300	614	7,914	320	8,736	3,249
Eure-et-Loir.....	4	24	426	291,074	290,455	6,457	369	6,826	262	6,112	2,063
Finistère.....	5	43	284	606,552	627,304	19,922	842	20,764	1,098	10,026	4,902
Gard.....	4	39	348	419,697	422,107	12,792	362	13,154	432	10,595	3,069
Garonne (Haute).....	4	39	578	481,247	484,081	9,561	702	10,263	524	8,628	3,638
Gers.....	5	29	466	304,497	298,931	5,492	292	5,784	176	5,624	2,618
Gironde.....	6	48	547	640,757	667,193	12,950	1,299	14,249	711	12,672	5,525
Hérault.....	4	36	331	400,424	409,301	10,234	447	10,681	518	9,785	3,393
Ile-et-Vilaine.....	6	44	350	580,898	584,930	15,474	496	15,969	937	13,733	4,597
Indre.....	4	23	245	273,472	270,054	7,148	378	7,526	263	4,883	2,332
Indre-et-Loire.....	3	24	281	323,573	318,449	6,245	347	6,592	263	5,455	2,645
Isère.....	4	45	550	576,637	577,748	15,717	898	16,615	784	15,165	4,588
Jura.....	4	32	583	296,701	298,053	6,993	364	7,357	401	7,033	2,357
Landes.....	3	28	331	309,832	300,839	7,401	637	8,038	259	6,461	2,168
Loir-et-Cher.....	3	24	298	264,043	263,029	6,404	331	6,735	226	4,774	2,079
Loire.....	3	30	320	505,260	517,603	15,561	687	16,248	718	11,070	4,164
Loire (Haute).....	3	28	260	300,994	305,621	8,262	290	8,552	212	6,484	2,043
Loire-Inférieure.....	5	45	208	555,936	580,207	14,478	680	15,158	713	10,499	4,238

Loiret.....	4	31	349	345,115	352,757	8,328	651	9,479	320	7,245	2,659
Loire.....	3	29	315	293,733	295,542	6,783	223	7,006	181	5,826	2,985
Lot-et-Garonne.....	4	36	316	340,041	332,065	5,762	229	5,991	289	6,346	2,733
Lozère.....	4	33	138	140,819	137,367	3,815	196	4,001	176	2,862	972
Maine-et-Loire.....	3	34	376	524,387	526,012	10,384	387	11,016	629	9,812	4,226
Manche.....	5	48	644	595,202	592,421	11,863	791	12,654	612	12,953	4,278
Marne.....	5	32	667	372,050	385,408	8,416	755	9,171	548	7,358	2,862
Marne (Haute).....	28	28	550	256,512	254,413	5,862	235	6,097	243	4,711	2,278
Mayenne.....	3	27	274	373,841	375,163	9,376	379	8,755	456	8,449	2,957
Méurthe.....	5	28	714	424,373	428,643	9,425	890	10,315	603	8,178	3,346
Meuse.....	4	23	237	305,727	305,727	6,733	329	7,062	347	5,609	2,180
Morbihan.....	4	27	629	473,932	473,932	13,996	433	14,429	775	10,895	3,407
Moselle.....	4	25	314	451,152	446,457	11,420	677	12,097	583	8,535	2,904
Nievre.....	4	60	660	326,086	332,814	9,009	410	9,419	306	6,818	2,788
Normandie.....	4	35	700	1,212,353	1,303,380	38,149	3,517	41,666	2,109	28,069	9,389
Oise.....	4	36	511	396,086	401,417	8,669	623	9,292	406	8,178	3,261
Orne.....	4	43	903	430,127	423,350	7,759	371	8,130	359	8,418	3,155
Pas-de-Calais.....	6	50	443	712,846	724,338	19,463	1,878	21,341	826	15,791	5,250
Puy-de-Dôme.....	5	40	559	590,062	576,409	13,172	422	13,594	612	12,380	4,378
Pyrenées (Basses).....	3	25	479	436,442	436,628	9,625	856	10,481	203	2,932	2,932
Pyrenées (Hautes).....	3	17	230	245,856	240,179	4,806	393	5,289	185	4,268	1,542
Pyrenées (Orientales).....	4	33	542	183,056	181,763	5,265	284	5,949	196	4,861	1,582
Rhin (Bas).....	3	30	490	563,855	577,574	16,042	1,893	18,535	959	12,704	4,190
Rhin (Haut).....	2	27	258	499,442	515,802	15,249	1,622	16,871	895	11,448	3,917
Rhône.....	3	28	583	625,901	662,493	15,297	2,210	17,507	1,199	14,471	5,641
Rhône (Haut).....	5	48	583	312,397	317,183	7,491	558	8,049	416	6,081	2,407
Saône-et-Loire.....	4	33	389	575,018	582,137	15,136	677	15,813	700	12,214	4,333
Sarthe.....	4	29	325	467,193	466,155	9,243	633	9,876	590	9,007	3,833
Seine.....	4	28	759	1,727,419	1,953,660	42,050	15,092	58,042	4,285	47,022	17,459
Seine-Inférieure.....	3	50	730	769,450	789,988	21,125	2,721	23,846	1,241	20,786	6,285
Seine-et-Marne.....	5	29	527	341,382	352,312	8,335	385	8,720	306	7,293	2,972
Seine-et-Oise.....	6	36	684	484,179	513,673	11,071	859	11,930	462	10,788	4,028
Sèvres (Deux).....	4	31	355	327,846	328,817	7,234	456	7,690	226	6,233	2,440
Somme.....	5	41	832	566,619	572,646	12,270	1,166	13,436	670	11,443	4,246
Tarn.....	4	35	316	354,832	353,633	8,759	267	9,026	329	6,966	2,902
Tarn-et-Garonne.....	3	24	193	234,782	232,550	4,563	142	4,705	241	4,389	1,958
Var.....	3	27	143	371,820	315,526	8,217	365	8,582	364	9,512	2,817
Vaucluse.....	4	22	149	268,994	268,255	7,026	333	7,359	362	6,076	1,901
Vendée.....	3	30	298	389,683	395,695	9,657	309	9,963	350	7,439	3,258
Vienne.....	5	31	296	322,585	322,028	7,492	353	7,845	244	6,102	2,656
Vienne (Haute).....	4	30	248	319,787	319,595	8,769	574	9,343	314	7,652	2,901
Vosges.....	5	30	500	415,485	415,485	10,057	954	11,011	771	8,724	3,500
Yonne.....	5	37	483	368,901	370,305	8,079	329	8,408	377	7,230	2,660
THE NEW DEPARTMENTS.											
Alpes Maritimes.....	3	25	146	.....	104,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont-Blanc.....	3	27	587	.....	486,504	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savoie (Haute).....	5	37	309	.....	267,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	374	2,938	37,510	36,069,364	37,382,255	887,578	69,297	956,875	44,298	781,635	288,936

* Savoie, omitted from table. Population in 1861, 275,039.

BIRTHS IN 1860.

	Population in 1860.	Births.	No. of inhabitants to each birth.	Males.	Females.	Ratio of Males to 100 Females.
Seine Department*...	1,856,091	58,042	32.	29,525	28,517	103.53
Urban Population....	846,532	244,225	34.6	124,351	119,874	103.73
Rural Population.....	26,204,781	654,608	40.	335,770	318,938	105.31
Total.....	36,522,404	956,875	38.2	489,046	467,229	104.80

Illegitimate Children.

	Illegitimate Children.	Total Births.	Ratio of Illegitimate Children to 100 Births.	Recognized.*	Non-Recognized.	Ratio to 100 Illegitimate.
Seine Department....	15,092	58,042	26.	4,022	11,070	26.66
Urban Population....	27,744	244,225	11.36	6,373	21,371	22.97
Rural Population.....	26,461	654,608	4.04	9,853	16,608	37.23
Total.....	69,297	956,875	7.24	20,248	49,049	32.50

DEATHS (*still-births exclusive*) IN 1860.

	Number.	Deaths per 100 Inhabitants.	Ratio to Returns, 1859.
Seine Department	47,022	2.53	2.86
Urban Population	211,704	2.50	3.08
Rural Population	522,909	2.00	2.56

Mean Length of Life.

Age.	SEINE.		URBAN.		RURAL.	
	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.
0	31	5	35	7	38	7
1	38	5	42	3	46	4
5	42	9	46	5	48	10
10	39	4	43	8	46	5
20	31	9	36	9	39	8
50	17	.....	19	.....	19	7
80	4	5	4	10	4	7

* The Seine Department (in which Paris is situated) is selected as containing the maximum density of population in France. By Urban Population is meant the total population of *communes*, or parishes, which contain above 2000 souls *agglomerated*. By the Rural Population is meant the total population of *communes* where the agglomerated population is less than 2000 souls. In France the *country* is uninhabited; the whole population live in villages. There are in France 37,510 *communes*: this is less than 1000 souls in every *commune*. *Communes* with a population less than 500 souls are very numerous.

† The French law (in common with all systems of jurisprudence built on the foundation of the Roman Law) provides fathers and mothers with power to place their illegitimate children on nearly the footing of children born in lawful wedlock. This power, unquestionably, militates against good morals. Children so legitimated are said to be "recognized."

MARRIAGES IN 1860.

	Number.	Number of inhabitants to every marriage.	Number of inhabitants to every marriage in 1859.
Seine Department.....	17,459	101	100
Urban Population.....	67,514	122	122
Rural Population.....	203,963	129	123
Total.....	288,936	126	122

Condition of Married Couples.

	Number.	1860.	1859.
Bachelors and maids.....	240,770	83.33	83.73
Bachelors and widows.....	10,583	3.66	3.50
Widowers and maids.....	26,920	9.32	9.22
Widowers and widows.....	10,663	3.69	3.55
Total.....	288,936	100.00	100.00

Ratio of Children to Marriage.

	1822-31.	1832-41.	1842-51.	1852-56.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1860.		
									Seine.	Urban.	Rural.
Legitimate children to each marriage. }	3.64	3.31	3.19	3.16	2.94	2.91	3.14	3.07	2.46	3.20	3.8

Mean Age of Marriage.

SEINE.		URBAN.		RURAL.		Bach'r.	Maid.	Bach'r.	Widow.	Wido'r.	Maid.	Wido'r.	Widow.
Groom.	Bride.	Groom.	Bride.	Groom.	Bride.								
32	27	31	26½	30	26	29	25	36	37	41	32	48	42

Education of Married Couples.

	SEINE.			URBAN.			RURAL.		
	Signed name.	Illiterate.	Ratio to 100 Marriages.	Signed name.	Illiterate.	Ratio to 100 Marriages.	Signed name.	Illiterate.	Ratio to 100 Marriages.
Grooms.....	16,660	799	4.58	51,263	16,251	24.07	134,871	69,092	33.87
Brides.....	15,251	2,208	12.64	39,838	27,676	40.99	104,103	99,860	48.94
Both.....	.....	.....	8.61	.....	.....	32.53	.....	.....	41.42

French Army according to the Budget of 1863.

	Peace Establishment.		War Establishment.	
	Men.	Horses	Men.	Horses.
Marshals, Generals, and their Staffs.....	1,773	160	1,841	.....
Gendarmerie.....	24,829	14,769	25,688	15,000
Infantry.....	251,437	326	515,035	.....
Cavalry.....	62,798	47,616	100,221	65,000
Artillery.....	39,882	16,646	66,132	49,838
Engineers, &c.....	8,410	1,115	15,443	1,400
Military Trains.....	5,655	5,496	15,829	12,000
Administration	9,411	240	17,536	.....
Total	404,195	86,368	757,725	143,238

French Navy, 1863,—according to the Almanach de Gotha.

An account of the French Navy is given (*ante*) as obtained from the Ministry of Marine at Paris; but, as that account embraces only the modern steam-vessels of the five principal classes, we deem it best to present the exhibit of the French Navy as contained in the "Almanach de Gotha" for 1864, embracing the aggregates of vessels of all classes. That exhibit is as follows:—

	Number.	Horse-Power.	Guns.
Iron-clad steamers built and building.....	43	24,025	1,356
Screw steamers (not iron-clad).....	245	63,860	5,528
Side-wheel steamers.....	85	19,190	538
Sailing-vessels	105	.....	2,344
Total	478	107,075	9,766

Religious Denominations of France and Algeria.

Religions.	France.	Algeria.	Total.
Catholic	35,734,667	185,100	35,919,767
Protestant.....	1,561,250	6,736	1,567,986
Israelite.....	156,000	29,007	185,007
Mohammedan .....	.....	2,778,281	2,778,281
Not known.....	20,815	.....	20,815
Total	37,472,732	2,999,124	40,471,856

This census by religions includes 90,477 souls attached to the army in Syria, Algeria, and Rome, who are not included in the census tables given in the preceding pages. Making this correction, the totals will be found to agree.

XIX. FRANKFORT.—Republic.

One of the Free Cities of Germany. Area, 39 square miles. Population (1861), 87,518. Government, Republican. Legislature, Senate and Assembly.

GOVERNMENT, December, 1863.

<i>First Burgomaster</i>	Samuel Theophilus Muller.
<i>Second Burgomaster</i>	Joseph Anthony W. Forsboom.
<i>Syndics</i>	<div> <div>John George Neubourg.</div> <div>Samuel Theophilus Muller.</div> <div>Philip Fred. Gwinner.</div> </div>
<i>President of the Legislative Assembly</i>	Charles Francis de Schweitzer.
<i>Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly</i>	Sigismund Fred. Muller.
“ “ “	Dr. George Julius Jung.
“ “ “	George Adolph H. Hauck.
<i>Dean of Permanent Representation of the City</i>	Charles Augustus Meyer.
<i>Commander of the Federal Contingent</i>	Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. P. Hemmerich.

LEGISLATURE.—The Senate is composed of 4 Syndics and 21 members, chosen for life. The two Burgomasters are the presiding officers. The Legislative Assembly consists of 57 members, chosen by the burghers of the city, of 20 permanent representatives of the city, and 11 members elected from among the rural inhabitants.

FINANCES (1863).—The budget for 1863 estimates the receipts for the year at 2,626,684 florins; and

the expenditures at 2,213,103 florins. The public debt in the same year was 8,308,300 florins. There was, besides, a railroad debt amounting to 7,242,700 florins. This florin is about 40 cents of American money.

COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, &c.—The movement of the commerce of Frankfort for the year 1861, is expressed in the following table, where the weight is given in quintals or cwts. of about 112 pounds:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.	Transit.
By Water	Cwts. 876,651	Cwts. 115,135	Cwts. 289,146
Railroad	3,297,660	3,109,235	2,629,168
Wagons	149,103	134,988	87,335
	4,323,414	3,359,358	3,005,649

POPULATION, 1861.—Frankfort City, 75,930; country, 11,588.

XX. GERMANY.

STATES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

Under this title we present a general view of the States embraced in the Germanic Confederation; a separate view of each of those States being presented in its alphabetical order.

The TREATY OF VIENNA (1815) divided Germany into 39 separate sovereignties, but that number has been reduced to 34. The sovereignties which are no longer found on the rolls of the German States are (1) the Principality of Gotha, which lapsed in 1826, the territory being divided between Cobourg and Meiningen; (2) the Duchy of Anhalt-Cöthen, which lapsed in 1847, the territory being attached to Anhalt-Dessau; (3 and 4) the Principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, which were annexed to Prussia in 1849, upon the abdication of the reigning princes; and (5) the Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, which lapsed in 1863, upon the death of the last duke, the territory being now annexed to Anhalt-Dessau-Cöthen, the whole composing the Duchy of Anhalt.

The remaining 34 sovereignties constitute what is known as the German Empire, being united in

a confederation (Deutsche Bund) of independent States under an Act of Constitution signed at Vienna June 8, 1815. According to the first article of that Constitution, the object of the Confederation is "the preservation of the internal and external security of Germany and the independence and inviolability of the several German States." The second article concedes equality of rights and privileges to the members of the Confederation, but the influence and votes of the States in the Diet or Assembly are arranged and established according to the relative importance of the States, as will appear in a subsequent table. The organ and representative of the Confederation is a Diet of Plenipotentiaries, which sits in permanence in the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main. This body acts in one of two forms,—either as a General Assembly, or *plenum*, in which the States have votes according to their importance, but every State casting at least one vote; or as the Ordinary Assembly or Committee of the Confederation, in which 17 votes are divided among the 34 members according to a scale in the

table already referred to. In all cases where changes in the organic laws of the Confederation are to be considered or made, or when a new member is to be admitted into the Diet, or when peace or war is to be declared, the proceedings must be in *plenum*, or in General Assembly. But in other cases the Ordinary Assembly, or

Committee of Confederation, may act either in a legislative or executive capacity.

The following are the members of the Confederation as now constituted, with their votes in the General Assembly, and their votes in Committee of Confederation. By the Fifth Article of the Act of June 8, 1815, Austria is invested with the right of presiding in the Diet.

Members of the Confederation.	Votes in General Assembly.	Votes in Committee of Confederation.	Members of the Confederation.	Votes in General Assembly.	Votes in Committee of Confederation.
Archduchy of Austria, Bohemia, Styria, Tyrol, Moravia, and part of Illyria.....	4	1	Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
Prussia, exclusive of the provinces of Posen and Prussia.....	4	1	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	1	1
Bavaria.....	4	1	Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	1	1
Saxony.....	4	1	Oldenburg	1	1
Hanover	4	1	Anhalt.....	1	1
Württemberg	4	1	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
Baden.....	3	1	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
Hesse-Cassel.....	3	1	Lichtenstein.....	1	1
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	3	1	Waldeck.....	1	1
Holstein and Lauenburg.....	3	1	Reuss-Greiz	1	1
Luxemburg and Limburg.....	3	1	Reuss-Schleiz.....	1	1
Brunswick	2	1	Schaumburg-Lippe.....	1	1
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	2	1	Lippe-Detmold	1	1
Nassau.....	2	1	Hesse-Homburg	1	1
Saxe-Weimar	1	1	Lübeck	1	1
Saxe-Meiningen.....	1	1	Frankfort	1	1
			Bremen.....	1	1
			Hamburg	1	1
			Total,—Thirty-four States.....	65	17

The Committee of Confederation has not exerted much influence of late years. It was, consequently, proposed in 1863 to popularize the German representative system. On the 16th of August, the sovereign German Princes and the Burgomasters of the Free Cities assembled at Frankfort, when a plan of reform was laid before the Assembly by the Emperor of Austria. This plan proposes for the legislative and administrative affairs of the Confederation: (1) A Directory consisting of the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria, and two other princes taken from the minor States; (2) a Federal Council consisting of Commissioners casting 17 votes for the whole Confederation, subject to the revision of the Federal Assembly; (3) an Assembly of Delegates elected

by the representative bodies of the several States; (4) an Assembly of the Princes and of the Chief Magistrates of the Free Cities; (5) a Federal Tribunal.

In the Assembly of Delegates, the votes of the several States were to be as follow:—Austria and Prussia, 30 each; Bavaria, 10; Saxony, Hanover, and Württemberg, each 6; Baden, 5; Electoral and Grand Ducal Hesse, each 4; Holstein, Luxemburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Nassau, and Weimar, each 2; Meiningen, Coburg, Altenburg, Oldenburg, Anhalt, the two Schwarzburgs, Waldeck, Lippe, Lichtenstein, Frankfort, Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck, each 1,—making in all 128 votes. No definitive action has been arrived at on these propositions.

THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATION.

By the Act of the Congress of Vienna of June, 1815, the contribution of the various States to the army of the Germanic Confederation was fixed at one per cent. of the population, that is, the population possessed at that particular period, without taking into account a further increase or decrease of numbers. One-seventh of this army was to consist of cavalry; and ten pieces of artillery, with a proportionate number of artillerymen, were to be furnished with every 1000 men. On this basis, the army of the Confederation consisted of

301,637 men, rank and file. Various changes were introduced into this military organization subsequently; and by a vote of the Diet of March 10, 1853, the total strength of the army was largely increased. The actual strength of the army of the Confederation consists of 391,634 infantry, 60,758 cavalry, and 50,680 artillery, divided into ten *corps d'armée*, and a number of troops of reserve,—total, 503,072 men. The distribution is as follows among the thirty-four States:—

	<i>Corps d'Armée.</i>	Number of Troops.			
		Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Austria.....	I., II., III.	122,072	19,755	16,210	158,037
Prussia.....	IV., V., VI.	103,174	16,939	13,656	133,769
Bavaria.....	VII.	44,925	7,417	6,992	59,334
Saxony.....	IX. 1	15,767	2,500	1,733	20,000
Hanover.....	X. 1	16,991	2,720	2,046	21,757
Württemberg.....	VIII. 1	17,472	2,908	2,879	23,259
Baden.....	VIII. 2	12,165	2,083	2,419	16,667
Hesse-Cassel.....	IX. 2	7,455	1,183	828	9,466
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	VIII. 3	8,071	1,291	963	10,325
Holstein.....	X. 2	4,559	750	601	6,000
Luxemburg.....	IX. 2	1,739	967	.....	2,706
Brunswick.....	X. 1	2,755	437	301	3,493
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	X. 2	4,603	747	527	5,967
Nassau.....	IX. 2	5,490	15	604	6,109
Saxe-Weimar.....		3,316	.....	34	3,350
Saxe-Meiningen.....		1,899	.....	19	1,918
Saxe-Altenburg.....		1,621	.....	17	1,638
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	X. 2	1,841	.....	19	1,860
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	X. 2	997	.....	200	1,197
Oldenburg.....		2,910	460	370	3,740
Anhalt.....		2,108	.....	20	2,128
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....		744	.....	7	751
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....		890	.....	9	899
Lichtenstein.....		91	.....	.....	91
Waldeck.....		857	.....	9	866
Reuss-Greiz } Reuss-Schleiz }		1,229	.....	12	1,241
Schaumburg-Lippe.....		347	.....	3	350
Lippe-Detmold.....		1,190	.....	12	1,202
Hesse-Homburg.....		330	.....	3	333
Lübeck.....	X. 2	536	85	58	679
Frankfort.....		1,110	.....	9	1,119
Bremen.....	X. 2	638	101	9	748
Hamburg.....	X. 2	1,742	400	21	2,163
		391,634	60,758	50,680	503,072

Five German fortresses—namely, Mayence, Luxemburg, Landau, Rastatt, and Ulm—are garrisoned by Federal troops. The strongest and most important of these fortresses, Mayence, is garrisoned by Austrians and Prussians, in equal moieties;

Luxemburg, by Prussians chiefly; Landau, by Bavarian troops; Rastatt, by troops of Baden and Prussia; and Ulm, by troops of Württemberg, Bavaria, and Austria.

THE ZOLLVEREIN (COMMERCIAL UNION).

Within the Confederation (but not embracing all of the German States) is a Commercial Union, called the Zollverein. Formerly each of the States had its own separate system of custom-houses, tariffs, moneys, weights, and measures, the existence of which was a serious embarrassment to commerce. It is the object of the Zollverein to consolidate all of these under one general system. The first measures towards the formation of the Commercial Union were proposed by Prussia in 1828, and since then the progress of the Zollverein is shown in the following statement:—

1828, Feb. 14, Union of Prussia with Hesse-Darmstadt.

“ July 17, Adherence of Anhalt-Dessau.

1829, July 3, Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

1831, April 16, Waldeck.

“ Aug. 25, Hesse-Cassel.

1833, Mar. 22, Bavaria and Württemberg.

1833, May 30, Saxony.

“ May 11, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Altenburg, and the two Schwarzburgs.

1835, Feb. 20, Hesse-Homburg.

“ May 12, Baden.

“ Dec. 10, Nassau.

1836, Jan. 25, Frankfurt.

1841, Oct. 18, Lippe-Detmold.

“ “ 19, Brunswick.

1847, April 2, Luxemburg.

1851, Sept. 7, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Schaumburg Lippe.

The treaties which bind these States into the Zollverein are not of a permanent nature, but open to dissolution at stated terms.

The total revenue of the Zollverein in 1859 was 23,757,542 thalers. The thaler is about 73 cents of American money.

[For what concerns each of the individual States in the Germanic Confederation, see those States in their alphabetical order.]

XXI. GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Government, Constitutional Monarchy. *Parliament*, of Queen, Lords, and Commons. *Area of United Kingdom*, 112,406 square miles. *Population*, 1861, 29,334,788. *Capital*, London.

SOVEREIGN.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; born May 24, 1819, succeeded William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838; married Feb. 10, 1840, to her cousin H.R.H. Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, who deceased on the 14th Dec. 1861.

ROYAL FAMILY; CHILDREN OF THE QUEEN.

1. Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa, Princess Royal; born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Frederick William, Prince of Prussia.
2. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Dublin, Baron Renfrew; born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark, who was born Dec. 1, 1844.
3. Alice Maud Mary; born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse.
4. Alfred Ernest Albert; born Aug. 6, 1844.
5. Helena Augusta Victoria; born May 20, 1846.
6. Louisa Carolina Alberta; born March 18, 1848.
7. Arthur William Patrick Albert; born May 1, 1850.
8. Leopold George Duncan Albert; born April 7, 1853.
9. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore; born April 14, 1857.

ROYAL FAMILY, OTHER THAN THE QUEEN'S CHILDREN.

Duke of Cambridge, George Frederick William Charles, cousin to the Queen; born March 26, 1819.
Duchess of Cambridge, Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa of Hesse, aunt to the queen by marriage, in 1818, with the late Duke of Cambridge; born July 25, 1795.

King of Hanover, George Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, cousin to the queen; born May 27, 1819.

Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, cousin to the queen, and daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge; born July 19, 1822.

Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, cousin to the queen, and daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge; born Nov. 27, 1833.

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

Viscount Palmerston.....*First Lord of Treasury*.
Lord Westbury.....*Lord High Chancellor*.
Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.....*Chancellor of the Exchequer*.
Earl Granville, K.G.....*Lord President of the Council*.
Duke of Argyll.....*Lord Privy Seal*.
Rt. Hon. Sir G. Gray, Bt.....*Home Department*.
Earl Russell.....*Foreign Affairs*.
Duke of Newcastle.....*Colonies*.
Earl De Grey and Ripon....*War*.

Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, Bt. *India*.
Duke of Somerset.....*First Lord of the Admiralty*.
Rt. Hon. T. M. Gibson.....*President of the Board of Trade*.
Lord Stanley of Alderley....*Postmaster-General*.
Rt. Hon. Edw. Cardwell.....*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*.
Rt. Hon. C. Pelham Villiers.....*President of the Poor Law Board*.

[The foregoing form the Cabinet.]

Sir Robert Peel.....*Chief Secretary for Ireland*.
A. Fonblanque.....*Director of Statistical Department*.

MILITARY EXECUTIVE.

Duke of Cambridge.....*General Commanding-in-Chief*.
Major-Gen. Sir J. G. Scarlett.....*Adjutant-General*.
Major-Gen. Sir R. Airey.....*Quartermaster-General*.
Right Hon. W. Hutt.....*Paymaster-General*.

ADMIRALTY.

Duke of Somerset,
Vice-Admiral Sir F. W. Grey,
Rear-Admiral Charles Eden,
Rear-Admiral Charles Frederick,
Capt. Hon. J. R. Drummond,
James Stanfield, Esq., M.P.,
Rear-Admiral Lord Clarence Edward Paget.....*First Secretary*.
} *Lords Commissioners.*

LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Sir Roundell Palmer.....*Attorney-General*.
Robert Porrett Collier.....*Solicitor-General*.
J. Manning.....*Queen's Sergeant*.
Sir T. R. Phillimore.....*Queen's Advocate-General*.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Queen's Bench.

Sir A. J. E. Cockburn—*Lord Chief-Justice*.
Sirs W. Wightman, C. Crompton, C. Blackburn, and J. Mellor—*Judges*.
Hon. H. E. Campbell—*Associate to Lord Chief-Justice*.

Court of Common Pleas.

Sir W. Erle—*Lord Chief-Justice*.
Sirs E. V. Williams, J. S. Willes, J. B. Byles, and H. S. Keating—*Judges*.
T. W. Erle—*Associate to Lord Chief-Justice*.

Court of Exchequer.

Sir F. Pollock—*Lord Chief Baron*.
Sirs S. Martin, G. W. Bramwell, and W. F. Channell—*Barons*.
H. Pollock—*Associate to Lord Chief-Justice*.

Admiralty Court.

Right Hon. S. Lushington—*Judge*.

The PARLIAMENT of Great Britain is composed as follows:—viz., A House of Lords, containing 465 Peers, who sit in the House by hereditary right, of whom 421 are English and Welsh, 28 Irish, and 16 Scotch; and a House of Commons, of 658 members, chosen by the qualified electors of the United Kingdom. Of the members of the Commons, 500 are English and Welsh, 105 Irish, and 53 Scotch.

British Census of 1861.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, APRIL 8, 1861.

	Total of Persons.	Males.	Females.	Houses inhabited.
England and Wales.....	20,061,725	9,758,852	10,302,873	3,745,463
Scotland.....	3,061,329	1,447,015	1,614,314	393,300
Ireland.....	5,764,543	2,804,961	2,959,582	993,233
Islands in the British seas.....	143,779	66,394	77,385	23,000
Army, Navy, and Merchant seamen.....	303,412	303,412	.....	.....
Total.....	29,334,782	14,380,634	14,954,154	5,155,005

1861; *Births, Deaths, and Marriages—England, Wales, and Scotland.*

	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
England and Wales..	696,406	435,114	163,706
Scotland.....	107,036	62,287	20,828

1862; *Births, Deaths, and Marriages—England, Wales, and Scotland.*

	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
England and Wales..	711,691	436,514	165,222
Scotland.....	107,138	67,159	20,544

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1862.

Number of primary schools, 7560; aggregate of children in attendance, 964,849; aggregate expenditure for the above for salaries, books, buildings, and all expenditures, £774,743.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND IN THE YEARS 1851, 1861, AND 1862-3.

	England & Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Jan. 1851.	860,893	76,906	209,187
" 1861.	890,423	78,433	50,683
" 1863.	1,142,624	*78,724	65,847

Table showing the number of convictions for crime in the years named.

	England & Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1851.....	21,579	3,070	14,377
1861.....	13,879	2,428	3,271
1862.....	15,312	2,702	3,796

BRITISH FINANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1863.

Revenue.

From customs.....	£24,034,000
" excise.....	17,155,000
" stamps.....	8,994,000
" taxes.....	3,150,000
" property and income tax.....	10,567,000
" post-office.....	3,650,000
" crown lands.....	300,000
" sale of old naval and military stores, &c.....	720,506
" Miscellaneous.....	2,083,055
Total.....	£70,603,561

Expenditures.

For interest and management of public debt.....	£26,231,657
" civil list and civil charges.....	10,881,512
" army.....	17,314,790
" navy.....	11,370,588
" collection of revenue.....	4,553,461
Total expenditures.....	£70,352,008

BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT 31ST MARCH, 1863.

Funded debt.....	£783,306,739
Unfunded debt.....	16,495,400
Total debt.....	£799,802,139

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Table showing the Total Amounts of Imports and Exports into and from the United Kingdom for six years prior to 1863; and also the Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie exported in the same years.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports.....	187,844,441	164,583,832	179,182,355	210,530,873	217,485,024	226,592,720
Exports.....	146,174,301	139,782,779	155,692,975	164,521,351	159,632,498	167,189,398
Bullion exported...	33,566,968	19,628,876	35,688,803	25,534,768	20,811,648	29,326,191

* 14 May, 1862. The enumeration in Scotland is made on 14th May in each year.

TONNAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered as belonging to the United Kingdom, including Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man, at the end of each year named.

YEARS.	SAILING-VESSELS.		STEAM-VESSELS.		TOTAL.		YEARS.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
1848.....	24,520	3,249,380	1,118	151,429	25,638	3,400,809	1848
1849.....	24,753	3,326,274	1,149	159,684	25,902	3,485,958	1849
1850.....	24,797	3,396,659	1,187	168,474	25,984	3,565,133	1850
1851.....	24,816	3,475,657	1,227	186,687	26,043	3,662,344	1851
1852.....	24,814	3,549,968	1,272	209,310	26,086	3,759,278	1852
1853.....	25,224	3,780,092	1,385	250,112	26,609	4,030,204	1853
1854.....	25,335	3,942,513	1,524	306,237	26,859	4,248,750	1854
1855.....	24,274	3,968,699	1,674	380,635	25,948	4,349,334	1855
1856.....	24,480	3,980,494	1,697	386,462	26,177	4,366,956	1856
1857.....	25,273	4,141,274	1,824	417,466	27,097	4,558,740	1857
1858.....	25,615	4,205,270	1,926	452,468	27,541	4,657,738	1858
1859.....	25,784	4,226,355	1,918	436,836	27,702	4,663,191	1859
1860.....	25,663	4,204,360	2,000	454,326	27,663	4,658,687	1860
1861.....	25,905	4,300,518	2,133	506,308	28,038	4,806,826	1861
1862.....	26,212	4,396,509	2,228	537,691	28,440	4,934,400	1862

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Number of Emigrants from the United Kingdom to various Destinations.

YEARS.	To the North American Colonies.	To the United States.	To the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	To other Places.	Total.
1848.....	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849.....	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850.....	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851.....	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852.....	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853.....	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854.....	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855.....	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856.....	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857.....	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858.....	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859.....	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860.....	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861.....	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862.....	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214

COAL AND METALS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1861.

	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Coal.....tons	83,635,214	20,908,803
Pig iron....."	3,712,390	9,280,975
Fine copper....."	15,331	1,572,480
Metallic lead....."	65,634	1,445,255
White tin....."	7,450	910,762
Zinc....."	4,415	79,101
Silver from lead.....ounces	569,530	144,161
Gold....."	2,784	10,816
Other metals.....	.....	250,500
Total.....	88,012,748	£34,602,853

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Total Length, Capital, Passengers Conveyed, Receipts, and Working Expenses of Railways in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

YEARS.	Length of Lines open at the End of each Year.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans, &c.).	Number of Passengers Conveyed (including Season Ticket Holders).		Total of Traffic Receipts.		Total of Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
			Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.		
	Miles.	£	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1848.....	5,127	200,173,059	57,965,070	11,305	9,933,552	1,937	} Cannot be given previous to 1854.	
1849.....	6,031	229,747,778	63,841,539	10,585	11,806,498	1,957		
1850.....	6,621	240,270,745	72,854,422	11,003	13,204,668	1,994		
1851.....	6,890	248,240,896	85,391,095	12,309	14,997,459	2,176		
1852.....	7,336	264,165,672	89,135,729	12,150	15,710,554	2,141		
1853.....	7,686	273,324,514	102,286,660	13,318	18,035,879	2,346		
1854.....	8,054	286,068,794	111,206,707	13,807	20,215,724	2,510	9,206,205	11,009,519
1855.....	8,280	297,584,709	118,595,135	14,323	21,507,599	2,597	10,299,709	11,207,890
1856.....	8,707	307,595,086	129,347,592	14,855	23,165,491	2,660	10,837,456	12,328,035
1857.....	9,094	315,157,258	139,008,888	15,395	24,174,610	2,659	11,240,239	12,934,371
1858.....	9,542	325,375,507	139,193,699	14,587	23,956,749	2,516	11,668,225	12,288,524
1859.....	10,002	334,362,928	149,807,148	14,980	25,745,502	2,573	(Not ascertained).	
1860.....	10,433	348,130,127	163,483,572	15,669	27,766,622	2,661	13,187,368	14,579,254
1861.....	10,869	362,327,338	173,773,218	15,988	28,565,355	2,628	13,843,337	14,722,018

THE COTTON FAMINE IN ENGLAND.

Report showing the Ratio of Pauperism before the Cotton Famine, the Maximum since, and Present State.

The following table exhibits the pauperism at its *maximum* and in its present state. The first column of figures gives an average degree of pauperism in a period of great manufacturing activity, by showing the numbers weekly relieved in every 1000 of the population; the second column contains the actual mean of the numbers so relieved; the third column shows the highest numbers returned during the cotton famine; and the fourth column, the present numbers (Sept. 12, 1863).

Principal Cotton Manufacturing Unions.	Michaelmas Quarter, 1861.		Maximum Week, December, 1862.†	Sept. 12, 1863.
	Degree of Pauperism.	Number of Paupers.	Number of Paupers.	Number of Paupers.
Haslingden*.....	12	853	11,504	3,957
Ashton-under-Lyne.....	13	1,758	35,080	19,598
Oldham.....	15	1,689	16,177	7,441
Stockport.....	15	1,461	12,247	4,273
Chorlton.....	16	2,662	19,385	10,708
Burnley.....	18	1,356	8,812	3,057
Bury.....	19	1,962	11,883	7,038
Rochdale.....	22	1,995	14,027	6,736
Blackburn.....	23	2,720	24,067	6,769
Bolton.....	24	3,149	9,193	5,492
Salford.....	24	2,488	11,019	5,186
Preston.....	28	3,107	23,451	14,323
Wigan.....	28	2,619	6,293	5,829
Manchester Township.....	32	5,974	41,692	17,834
Macclesfield.....	37	2,292	4,106	3,188

* The least pauperized Union in 1861 is placed first; the others are in due sequence.

† The maximum for the whole district occurred in the first week of December, 1862; but in some Unions it fell earlier, and in some a little later.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Name of Country or Colony.	Mode and Date of Acquisition.	Area. Square statute miles.	Population from latest returns.	Revenue raised, 1859.	Military expenditure out of Revenue raised, 1859.
				£	£
England and Wales .....	.....	58,319	20,061,725	} 70,560,998 in 1860-1.	} 14,970,000 in 1861.
Scotland .....	.....	31,324	3,061,329		
Ireland .....	.....	32,481	5,792,055		
Man .....	.....	282	52,300		
Channel Islands .....	.....	112	91,316		
Heligoland	Ceded by Denmark, 1814.	5	2,300	.....	.....
MEDITERRANEAN.					
Gibraltar	Captured from Spain, 1704.....	1½	17,642	32,500	.....
Malta	Captured from French, 1800.....	115	145,802	147,385	6,200
Ionian Islands	Prot. Ass., 1815.....	1,041	233,973	130,262	25,000
NORTH AMERICA.					
Canada	Captured from French, 1759.....	350,000	2,506,755	2,202,802	12,300
New Brunswick	Ceded by France, 1713..	27,037	252,047	160,107	42
Nova Scotia	Ceded by France, 1711..	17,279	330,699	139,788	.....
Prince Edward Island	Captured from French, 1758.....	2,137	80,857	27,404	.....
Newfoundland	Settled, 1608.....	35,850	122,638	133,435	.....
Vancouver's Island	Settled	12,500	20,000	.....	.....
British Columbia	Settled	224,000	75,000	.....	.....
Territories of the Hudson's Bay Company	Settled	2,600,000	80,000	.....	.....
WEST INDIES, &c.					
Bermuda	Settled, 1609.....	20	11,982	11,619	.....
Bahama Islands	Settled, 1629.....	} 3,522	} 35,287 4,372	31,849	.....
Turks and Caicos Islands	Settled, 1629.....			7,419	.....
Jamaica	Captured from Spain, 1655.....	6,400	441,243	279,935	612
British Honduras	Ceded by Spain, 1670..	17,000	25,000	27,982	.....
Anguilla	Settled, 1650.....	40	1,650	.....	.....
Virgin Islands	Captured from Dutch, 1663.....	94	6,053	1,993	.....
St. Christopher's	Settled, 1623. South portion captured from French, 1702.....	68	24,303	17,845	1,089
Nevis	Settled, 1628.....	20	10,200	4,721	.....
Barbuda	Settled, 1628.....	90	1,300	.....	.....
Montserrat	Settled, 1632.....	47	7,053	3,248	.....
Antigua	Settled, 1632.....	108	36,593	34,446	1,580
Dominica	Settled, 1759.....	291	25,230	14,211	191
St. Lucia	Captured from French, 1803.....	300	26,713	12,832	.....
St. Vincent	Captured from French, 1762.....	131	30,128	18,041	303
Grenada	Captured from French, 1762.....	133	35,517	16,348	594
Barbados	Settled, 1625.....	166	152,262	87,595	128
Tobago	Ceded by Dutch, 1763..	97	15,410	9,110	.....
Trinidad	Captured from Spain, 1797.....	2,012	68,600	167,103	.....
British Guiana	Captured from Dutch, 1803.....	76,000	127,695	275,619	4,473
Falkland Islands	Settled, 1770.....	13,000	539	2,267	.....
AFRICA.					
Sierra Leone, &c.	Settled, 1787.....	300	40,400	29,912	.....
Gambia	Settled, 1631.....	12	6,940	10,952	.....

TABULAR VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. (Continued.)

Name of Country or Colony.	Mode and Date of Acquisition.	Area. Square statute miles.	Population from latest returns.	Revenue raised, 1859.	Military expenditure out of Revenue raised, 1859.
				£	£
Gold Coast.....	Settled, 1551; and purchased from Denmark, 1850.....	8,000	156,000	4,808	.....
Lagos.....	Settled, 1862.....	10	6,000	.....	.....
Ascension.....	Settled, 1827.....	36	400	.....	.....
St. Helena.....	Ceded, 1673.....	47	6,860	20,736	470
Cape Colony.....	Captured from Dutch, 1806.....	190,000	267,096	650,925	54,904
British Kaffraria.....	Separated from Cape Colony, 1858.....	2,500	64,212	.....	.....
Tristan d'Acunha.....	Settled, 1818.....	20	400	.....	.....
Natal.....	Settled, 1824.....	18,000	160,170	50,905	.....
Mauritius and Dependencies.....	Captured from French, 1810.....	708	313,047	609,517	25,963
ASIA.					
Bengal.....	Ceded, 1765.....	253,000	40,852,397	15,226,818	} 12,190,376
Northwest Provinces.....	Separated from Bengal, 1830.....	114,582	30,840,447	5,469,926	
Oudh.....	Annexed, 1856.....	25,000	6,000,000	.....
Punjab.....	Conquered, 1849.....	90,258	14,913,001	2,903,845	
Nagpoor.....	Annexed, 1853.....	76,250	4,650,000	.....
Pegu, Tenasserim, and Martaban.....	Conquered, 1826-52.....	70,250	1,287,995	.....	.....
Straits Settlements.....	Purchased, 1819.....	1,575	276,106	.....	.....
Bombay.....	Ceded by Portugal, 1661.....	} 140,407	12,038,113	6,200,354	4,040,176
Aden.....	Purchased, 1839.....				
Sindh.....	Conquered, 1843.....				
Madras.....	Ceded by France, 1749.....				
Tributary States.....	.....	136,872	23,301,697	6,259,845	4,634,835
	.....	436,037	37,605,950	.....	.....
Total British India.....	.....	1,344,231	171,765,706	36,060,788	21,081,339
Ceylon.....	Captured, 1795.....	24,700	1,876,469	747,037	64,039
Labuan.....	Settled, 1846.....	50	1,774	1,269	.....
Hongkong.....	Ceded by China, 1842.....	29	94,917	65,225	.....
AUSTRALASIA.					
New South Wales.....	Settled, 1788.....	280,000	350,553	} 2,339,491	21,528
Queensland.....	Separated from New South Wales, 1859.....	440,000	23,450		
Victoria.....	Settled, 1826.....	86,944	544,677		
South Australia.....	Settled, 1836.....	285,000	119,000		
West Australia.....	Settled, 1829.....	820,000	15,597		
North Australia, &c.....	.....	460,000	.....	.....	.....
Tasmania.....	Settled, 1804.....	22,629	89,977	429,425	400
New Zealand.....	Settled, 1839.....	95,000	129,392	459,640	.....
Norfolk Island.....	Settled, 1788.....	15	1,200	.....	.....
Auckland Island.....	Settled, 1840.....	200	150	.....	.....
Fiji Islands.....	Ceded, 1861.....	8,000	150,000	.....	.....
SUMMARY.					
United Kingdom.....	.....	122,124	28,915,109	70,569,998	14,970,000
Islands in British Seas.....	.....	394	143,616	.....	.....
Possessions in Europe.....	.....	1,163	399,717	310,147	31,200
Possessions in North America.....	.....	3,166,285	3,467,996	2,663,536	12,342
Possessions in West Indies and S. America.....	.....	119,529	1,028,745	1,073,568	8,970
Possessions in Africa.....	.....	219,633	1,020,525	1,377,755	81,337
Possessions in Asia.....	.....	1,369,010	173,738,866	36,874,319	21,145,378
Possessions in Australasia.....	.....	2,497,788	3,423,996	7,204,477	69,903
Total.....	.....	7,495,926	212,138,570	120,073,800	36,319,130

BRITISH ARMY (OFFICIAL 1863).

DESCRIPTION OF FORCES.	Officers.	Non-commissioned and privates.	Total.	HORSES.		
				Officers.	Troop.	Guns.
General Staff.....	113	.....	113	678	.....	.....
Royal Body-Guard.....	47	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry, 31 regiments.....	1,042	17,928	18,970	2,476	13,126	.....
Artillery, 220 batteries.....	1,669	29,041	30,710	958	13,318	624
Engineers, 34 companies.....	735	3,897	4,632	5	120	.....
Military Train, 6 battalions.....	109	1,722	1,831	265	768	.....
Infantry, 148 battalions.....	5,597	127,923	133,520	1,033	.....	.....
Commissariat.....	198	557	755	.....	.....	.....
Medical Department.....	322	.....	322	250	.....	.....
Hospital Corps.....	2	920	922	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Department.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Purveyor's ".....	112	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Military Store Department.....	230	.....	230	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain's Department.....	90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
Barrack Department.....	77	439	516	.....	.....	.....
Schoolmasters unattached.....	.....	71	71	.....	.....	.....
Total active regular forces...	10,355	182,498	192,853	5,665	27,332	624
<i>Other Military Forces of the British Empire.</i>						
Depot and garrison troops.....	1,300	24,183	25,457	232	1,577	.....
Colonial regiments and corps..						
British.....	74	1,881	1,935	15	.....	.....
Foreign and Colored.....	376	6,724	7,100	139	800	.....
Native troops, British India....	3,820	134,582	.....	138,402	.....	56
European officers.....	2,192	499	.....	2,691	.....	.....
Troops of reserve, United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	79,146	.....	.....	.....
Militia, &c.....	.....	.....	179,190	.....	.....	.....
Volunteers.....	.....	.....	52,573	.....	.....	.....
Troops of reserve abroad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BRITISH NAVY—PERSONS—(OFFICIAL, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1863).

Flag officers in commission and their retinues.....	223
Officers superintending dockyards.....	30
Commissioned officers above the rank of subordinates.....	3,661
Subordinate officers.....	842
Warrant officers.....	1,028
Petty officers and seamen.....	33,216
Boys (including 2500 in training-ships).....	9,000
Total.....	48,000

COAST-GUARD SERVICE.

Officers, seamen, and boys <i>afloat</i>	4,500
Officers and men <i>ashore</i>	4,500
Civilians.....	1,000
Aggregate.....	58,000

Among the flag-officers numbered above there were—3 Admirals of the Fleet, 7 Admirals of the Red, 7 Admirals of the White, 7 Admirals of the Blue, 9 Vice-Admirals of the Red, 9 of the White, and 9 of the Blue, 17 Rear-Admirals of the Red, 17 of the White, and 17 of the Blue; making in all 102 admirals.

ROYAL MARINES.

Generals.....	2
Lieutenant-Generals.....	3
Major-Generals.....	5
Staff-Officers.....	107
Other commissioned officers.....	410
Non-commissioned officers and men.....	17,473
Total Marine Force.....	18,000

BRITISH NAVY—SHIPS—(OFFICIAL, FEBRUARY 1, 1863).

A Return showing the Number of Steam-Ships Afloat and Building, together with the Number of Effective Sailing-Ships, on the 1st of February, 1863.

ADMIRALTY, }
12 February, 1863. }

CLASSES OF SHIPS.	STEAM.			Effective Sail- ing-Ships Afloat.	Total Steam and Sailing.
	Afloat.	Building.	Total.		
Armor-plated Ships, Iron, 2d Rates.... Screw	2	4	6	.....	6
do. Ships, Iron, 3d Rates.... Screw	3	1	4	.....	4
do. Ships, Wood, 3d Rates.... Screw	3	3	6	.....	6
do. Turret Ship, Iron, 3d Rates.... Screw	.....	1	1	.....	1
do. Turret Ship, Wood, 3d Rates.... Screw	.....	{ 1 }	1	.....	1
do. Corvette, Wood, 6th Rate.... Screw	.....	1	1	.....	1
do. Sloops, Wood..... Screw	.....	2	2	.....	2
do. Floating Batteries, Iron..... Screw	3	.....	3	.....	3
do. Floating Batteries, Wood..... Screw	4	.....	4	.....	4
Ships-of-the-Line..... Screw	56	*3	59	9	68
Frigates..... Screw	38	*6	44	} 13	73
“..... Paddle	16	.....	16		
Block Ships..... Screw	9	.....	9	.....	9
Corvettes..... Screw	26	*1	30	.....	30
Sloops..... Screw	37	*5	42	} 7	77
“..... Paddle	28	.....	28		
Small Vessels..... Paddle	15	.....	15	.....	15
Despatch Vessels..... Paddle	2	2	4	.....	4
Gun Vessels..... Screw	49	*5	54	.....	54
Gunboats..... Screw	160	*6	166	.....	166
Tenders, Tugs, &c..... Screw	4	.....	4	} 1	46
“..... Paddle	41	.....	41		
Mortar Ships..... Screw	4	.....	4	.....	4
Troop and Store Ships..... Screw	15	.....	15	.....	17
“..... Paddle	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Yachts..... Screw	1	.....	1	} 4	5
“..... Paddle	4	.....	4		
Mortar Vessels and Floats.....	.....	.....	.....	73	73
Total Screw.....	414	{ 13 }	456	.....	.....
Total Paddle.....	108	{ *29 }	110	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	522	2	566	103	669

* The building of these vessels has been suspended.

COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Canada.

One of the British North American provinces. Area, about 350,000 square miles. Population, census of 1861, 2,506,755. Dimensions not precisely established, but the length usually stated is about 1300 miles, with a breadth varying from 100 to 300 miles. Astronomical position, between latitudes $41^{\circ} 47'$ and $52^{\circ} 40'$ north, and between longitudes $61^{\circ} 54'$ and $90^{\circ} 20'$ west from Greenwich. Seat of Government, Quebec.

GOVERNMENT, January, 1864.

<i>Governor-General of</i>	} His Excellency The Right Hon. Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck.
<i>Brit. North America,</i>	
<i>Captain-General,</i>	
<i>Commander-in-Chief,</i>	
<i>&c. &c.</i>	

Executive Council, or Ministry.

President of the Council. Hon. Isidore Thibodeau.

Attorney-General, West. Hon. J. S. McDonald.

" " East. Hon. Antoine A. Dorion.

Provincial Secretary. Hon. Adam J. F. Blair.

Assistant Secretary, C.E. Etienne Parent, Esq.

" " (not of the Ministry).

" " C.W.E. A. Meredith, Esq.

" " (not of the Ministry).

Commissioner of Crown

Lands. Hon. Wm. McDougall.

Clerk of Crown Domain. F. T. Judah, Esq.

" " (not of the Ministry).

Receiver-General. Hon. Wm. P. Howland.

Minister of Finance. Hon. Luther H. Holton.

Postmaster-General. Hon. Oliver Mowat.

Commissioner of Public

Works. Hon. M. Laframboise.

Minister of Agriculture

and Statistics. Hon. Luc. Letellier de St.

Solicitor-General, East. Hon. L. S. Huntingdon.

" " West. (vacant.)

Chief Superintendent of

Public Instruction, C.E. Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau

" " (not of the Ministry).

Chief Superintendent of

Public Instruction, C.W. Rev. Egerton Ryerson

" " (not of the Ministry).

Clerk of the Executive

Council. Wm. H. Lee, Esq.

The Governor-General is appointed by the Crown, and is the Royal representative in the Colony. He selects the Executive Council from the majority side of the Provincial Parliament, and they are responsible for the Government.

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The legislative authority of the Province is exercised by a Provincial Parliament, consisting of a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The former is composed of Councillors, 70 in number, of whom 48 are chosen by the qualified electors for a term of years, and 22 are at present appointed for life. The Assembly is composed of 130 members, chosen from districts by the qualified electors thereof. Speaker of the Council, Hon. Ulric Joseph Tessier; Clerk of the Council, &c., J. F. Taylor, Esq.; Speaker of the Assembly, Hon. Lewis Wallbridge; Chief Clerk, W. B. Lindsay, Jr., Esq.

CITIZENSHIP.—All public offices and seats in the Legislature are open to the ambition of any can-

didate being a British subject and holding a limited amount of property. Three years' residence entitles a foreigner to all the rights of a native-born citizen, and aliens can buy, hold, and sell real estate.

JUDICIARY.—*Court of Error and Appeal.*—Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From the judgment of this court an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Privy Council, in cases over £1000, or where annual rent, fee, or future rights of any amount, are affected. *Judges*—Hon. Archibald McLean, President; Hon. Wm. H. Draper, C.B., Chief-Justice of Upper Canada; Hon. P. M. M. S. Vankoughnet, D.C.L., Chancellor of Upper Canada; Hon. William Buell Richards, Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas; Hon. J. C. P. Esten, Vice-Chancellor; Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, Vice-Chancellor; Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L., Judge Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. Jos. Curran Morrison, Judge Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. Adam Wilson, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. John Wilson, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. *Clerk and Reporter*, Alexander Grant.

Court of Queen's Bench.—The jurisdiction of this court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal, and mixed, within Upper Canada; and it may proceed in such, by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and award execution, thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods), as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief-Justice*—Hon. William Henry Draper, C.B. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L., and Hon. Joseph Curran Morrison. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas*—Charles Coxwell Small. *Reporter*—Chris. Robinson, Q.C.

Court of Common Pleas.—This court has the same powers and jurisdiction as a court of record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias issue alternately from either court. *Chief-Justice*—Hon. Wm. Henry Draper, C.B. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. William Buell Richards and Hon. Jos. Curran Morrison. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas*—Lawrence Heyden. *Reporter*—Edward C. Jones.

Court of Chancery.—This court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, account, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal, or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases

in which there is no adequate remedy at law.
Chancellor—Hon. P. M. M. S. Vankoughnet, D.C.L.
Vice-Chancellors—Hon. James Christie Palmer
 Esten, and Hon. John G. Spragge. *Special Exam-
 iners*—John Hector, Q.C., and Wm. V. Bacon.
Registrar and Reporter—Alexander Grant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bishops of the Church of England.

Right Rev. John Strahan, D.D., LL.D., Toronto.
 “ “ Francis Fulford, D.D., Montreal.
 “ “ Benjamin Cronyn, D.D., Huron.
 “ “ G. Hills, D.D., Columbia.
 “ “ J. Travers Lewis, LL.D., Ontario.
 “ “ J. W. Williams, D.D., Quebec.

Bishops of the Catholic Church.

Most Rev. P. F. Turgeon, D.D., Archbishop.
 Right Rev. C. F. Baillargeon, D.D., Bishop of Tioa,
 Administrator.
 Most Rev. T. Cooke, D.D., Bishop, Three Rivers.
 Right Rev. Mgr. Ig. Bourget Bourget, Bishop of
 Montreal.
 Right Rev. Mgr. J. La Roque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.
 Most Rev. Joseph E. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa.
 Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.
 “ “ J. J. Lynch, D.D., Bishop of Toronto.
 “ “ John Farrell, D.D., Bishop of Hamilton.
 “ “ P. A. Piasoneault, D.D., Bp. of Sandwich.

Bishops of the Methodist Church.

Rev. Philander Smith, D.D., Brooklyn.
 “ James Richardson, D.D., Yorkville.
 “ Augustus R. Green, Windsor.
 Right Rev. Willis Nazrey, Chatham.

FINANCES, 1862.—For the year named, the entire receipts of the Province were \$10,629,204, and the expenditures were \$11,395,923.

Principal Sources of Revenue.

Customs.....	\$4,652,183
Excise.....	500,314
Post-Office.....	391,443
Public Works.....	383,704
Territorial and Casual.....	641,097
Interest, &c.....	398,119

Debentures sold.....	\$2,039,204
Common School Land Fund.....	207,393
Indian Fund.....	165,790

Principal Items of Expenditures.

Interest on Public Debt.....	\$3,774,315
Sinking Fund.....	166,975
Redemption of Debt.....	279,831
Civil Government.....	486,621
Judiciary, East.....	346,376
“ West.....	318,312
Penitentiary Reformatories, &c.....	155,612
Legislature.....	433,048
Education, East.....	260,299
Education, West.....	273,271
Hospitals and Charities.....	307,687
Militia, &c.....	98,445
Agricultural Societies.....	108,349
Public Works and Buildings.....	421,053
Roads, Bridges, &c.....	259,583
Ocean and River Steam-Service.....	507,944
Light-Houses, &c.....	103,522
Redemption of Seigniorial Rights.....	379,849
Post-Office.....	436,587
Collection of Customs.....	379,403

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1862.

	Imports.	Exports.
From Great Britain.....	\$21,179,312	\$15,224,417
“ British Colonies.....	574,320	840,646
“ the United States... ..	25,173,157	15,063,730
“ other countries.....	1,673,844	550,252

Total Imports.... \$48,600,633 \$31,679,045

The total of exports does not include a sum of \$1,917,080, added in some of the Canadian Revenue tables on account of an estimated short return of the Exports for 1862.

Reciprocity Treaty.—The following figures afford a comparative view for six years of the value of goods of the growth and product of the United States imported into Canada under the RECIPROCITY Treaty:—

1857.....	\$8,642,043	1860.....	\$7,069,098
1858.....	5,564,615	1861.....	9,980,937
1859.....	7,106,116	1862.....	14,430,626

CARRYING TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE PROVINCIAL CANALS OF CANADA.

Summary Statement of the Business of the Welland, St. Lawrence, Chambly, Burlington, Ottawa, and Rideau Canals, St. Ours and St. Ann's Locks, showing the Total Quantity of each Description of Property passed through and on the same, and the Amount of Tolls collected, during the year 1862.

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canal.		Chambly Canal & St. Ours Lock.		Burlington Bay Canal.		St. Ann's Lock.		Ottawa and Rideau Canals.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
Vessels of all kinds	1,476,842	\$32,823	1,049,230	\$13,427	154,552	\$1,764	286,718	\$1,751	241,729	\$3,021	373,325	\$5,815
Passengers (No.)..	5,087	401	28,214	1,463	1,535	25	.....	.....	17,365	173	1,018	28
Produce of Forest.	238,213	26,385	381,305	13,172	87,296	5,731	47,467	3,314	212,268	3,009	316,506	9,593
Farm Stock.....	134	33	1,268	174	232	8	103	9	246	12	2	.....
Animal Produce..	9,116	2,367	7,526	1,470	438	55	3,142	1,633	728	36	903	93
Vegetable Food...	721,149	163,918	421,265	82,957	29,770	2,813	91,798	15,874	4,186	209	4,803	459
Agricult. Products	6,732	1,662	17,452	2,937	2,662	172	5,419	642	228	11	297	32
Manufactures.....	171,977	34,746	75,022	12,052	4,876	504	20,528	5,337	5,605	251	8,665	842
Merchandise.....	96,453	21,501	60,556	10,528	25,017	1,984	23,320	8,665	4,835	212	6,204	918

STATEMENT showing the Number, National Character, and Tonnage (computed from aggregate number of Trips made during the Season of Navigation) of Vessels which passed on and through the Welland, St. Lawrence, Chambly, Burlington Bay, Rideau, and Ottawa Canals, St. Ours and St. Ann's Locks, during the Year 1862, and Amount of Tolls collected thereon.

VESSELS.	From Canadian to Canad. Ports.		From Canad. to Am. Ports.		From Amer. to Can. Ports.		From Amer. to Am. Ports.		Total.		Amount of Tolls on Vessels
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Canadian Vessels and Steamers.											
Welland.....	1,537	216,915	853	138,340	932	151,297	33	5,703	3,355	511,355	\$7,363 25
St. Lawrence.....	10,364	994,077	237	20,965	103	13,588	.....	.....	10,704	1,028,633	13,271 87
Chambly and St. Ours Lock....	550	21,167	654	46,840	657	44,032	.....	.....	1,861	115,039	1,277 52
Burlington Bay.....	1,164	180,798	355	53,198	286	40,157	.....	.....	1,835	274,153	1,677 50
St. Ann's Lock.....	3,707	220,675	207	16,668	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,914	236,343	2,954 30
Rideau and Ottawa.....	6,086	370,953	.....	.....	2	110	.....	.....	6,088	371,063	5,781 65
Total Canadian Vessels..	23,408	2,006,685	2,336	275,014	1,980	249,184	33	5,703	27,757	2,536,566	\$32,326 12
American Vessels and Steamers.											
Welland.....	34	5,477	558	83,449	614	99,660	2,718	776,901	3,924	965,487	\$25,459 78
St. Lawrence.....	.....	.....	122	8,227	147	10,297	31	2,073	300	20,597	155 96
Chambly and St. Ours Lock....	7	358	312	18,398	330	20,211	8	546	657	39,513	486 74
Burlington Bay.....	10	963	44	6,575	29	5,027	.....	.....	83	12,563	74 00
St. Ann's Lock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2,693	43	2,693	86	5,386	67 33
Rideau and Ottawa.....	29	1,859	.....	.....	6	403	.....	.....	35	2,262	33 93
Total American Vessels..	80	8,657	1,036	116,649	1,169	138,291	2,800	782,213	5,085	1,045,810	\$26,277 74
Grand Tot.—Canada & America.	23,488	2,015,342	3,372	391,663	3,149	387,475	2,833	787,916	32,842	3,582,396	\$58,603 86

An Account of the Gross and Net Revenue, from all Sources, of the Provincial Canals of Canada, for the year 1862.

Gross Revenue from all sources.....	\$527,606 88
Less—Charges for Collectors' Salaries, Look-Tenders, &c.....	\$125,017 35
Do. Repairs and other Incidental Expenses.....	75,980 63
Do. Tolls refunded and not collected as per Order in Council, May, 1860..	288,815 55
	<u>\$482,813 53</u>
Net Revenue, all incidental expenses deducted.....	\$44,793 35

EDUCATION—CANADA EAST.

TABLE showing the Condition and Progress of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION in Canada East, for the years named.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Number of institutions.....	3,264	3,345	3,501
Number of pupils.....	172,155	180,845	188,635
Contributions.....	\$503,859	\$526,219	\$542,728
Normal Schools, males.....	102	98	90
“ “ females.....	126	109	110
“ “ total.....	228	207	300

EDUCATION—CANADA WEST, 1862.—The summary for Canada West, in the Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education for the year 1862, furnishes the following figures:—

	1862.	1861.
Number of Common Schools.....	4,104	4,019
Number of Common School pupils.....	343,733	329,918
Expense of Common Schools for the year.....	\$1,231,913	\$1,191,418
Number of Grammar Schools.....	91	86
Number of Grammar School pupils.....	4,982	4,766
Expense of Grammar Schools for the year.....	\$96,157	\$89,950
Other Educational Institutions.....	359	354
Number of their pupils.....	8,857	9,434
Receipts of said Institutions.....	\$184,783	\$173,943
Total of Schools of all kinds.....	4,554	4,459
Total of pupils in all schools.....	357,572	344,118
Total expenditures for educational purposes for the year.....	\$1,535,239	\$1,476,107

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1861.

Division of Population according to Origin.

	Canada East.	Canada West.
Native born (of French origin).....	847,320	33,287
Native born (not of French origin).....	167,578	869,592
England and Wales.....	13,139	114,290
Scotland.....	13,160	98,792
Ireland.....	50,192	191,231
United States.....	13,641	50,758
Other Countries.....	5,634	38,141
Total.....	1,110,664	1,396,091

Division of Population according to Religious Preference (1861).

	Canada East.	Canada West.
Catholics.....	942,724	258,141
Church of England.....	63,322	311,565
Presbyterians.....	43,607	303,384
Methodists.....	30,582	341,572
Baptists.....	7,751	61,559
Lutherans.....	857	24,299
Congregationalists.....	4,927	9,357
Quakers, Mennonists, &c.....	121	16,348
Bible Christians and Christians	482	13,819
All others.....	16,291	55,947
Total.....	1,110,664	1,396,091

Population of some of the Principal Cities and Towns (1861).

Montreal.....	90,323	Hamilton.....	19,096
Quebec.....	51,109	Ottawa.....	14,669
Toronto.....	44,821		

POSTAL STATISTICS FOR 1862.

Whole number of post-offices.....	1,858
Miles of post routes.....	14,927
Miles of mail travel, 1862.....	5,992,000
Whole number of letters carried.....	10,200,000
Revenue for the year.....	\$728,052
Expenditures.....	\$695,514

THE CANADIAN MILITIA (1863).—Returns made in September, 1863, show the total militia in Upper Canada to be 185,152, of all ranks and classes; and in Lower Canada, 119,994—total, 305,146. Another estimate in the same return makes the total militia of Lower Canada 190,000.

[The documents and materials from which the foregoing article on Canada is compiled were kindly furnished by the Hon. Wm. McDougall, Commissioner of Crown Lands, F. T. Judah, Esq., Clerk of the Crown Domain, Etienne Parent, Esq., Assistant Provincial Secretary, under direction of the Governor-General, and by Charles S. Ogden, U.S. Consul at Quebec,—to each of whom the publisher and editor are under great obligations.]

New Brunswick.

One of the British North American provinces. Area, 27,037 square miles. Population, 1861, 252,047. Dimensions: length, north and south, about 200 miles; breadth, 100 to 140 miles. Astronomical position, between latitudes 45° 05' and 48° 04' north, and between longitudes 63° 47' and 67° 53' west from Greenwich. Seat of Government, Fredericton.

GOVERNMENT, January, 1864.

*Lieut.-Governor, Com- His Excellency The Hon-
mander-in-Chief, &c.* } norable Arthur Hamil-
since Oct. 26, 1861. } ton Gordon, C.M.G.

Executive Council, or Ministry.

<i>Provincial Secretary</i>.....Hon. S. L. Tilley,	Salary.
<i>Attorney-General</i>.....Hon. J. M. John- son, Jr.,	\$2,400
<i>Surveyor-General</i>.....Hon. J. McMillan,	2,400
<i>Postmaster-General</i>.....Hon. J. Steadman,	2,400
<i>Chief Comm'r of Board of Works</i>.....Hon. G. L. Hathway,	2,400
<i>Solicitor-General</i>.....Hon. C. Watters,	1,000
[Without office].....Hon. E. Perley.	
" ".....Hon. W. H. Steeves.	
" ".....Hon. P. Mitchell.	

Other Executive Officers.

Provincial Treasurer.....B. Robinson, Esq.
Auditor-General.....J. R. Partelow, Esq.
Controller of Customs, &c. William Smith, Esq
Emigration Agent.....R. Shives.

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is the representative of royalty in the province. He selects the Executive Council from the majority side of the Provincial Legislature, and they are responsible for the government. Of the members of the Ministry above named, all are from the House of Assembly, excepting Messrs. Steeves and Mitchell, who are from the Legislative Council.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—This body consists of a Legislative Council, of 21 members, appointed for life by the Crown (with the concurrence of the Executive Council), and a House of Assembly, of 41 members, chosen by the qualified electors of the province for a term of four years. The qualification for membership of the Assembly is the ownership of a freehold of the clear value of £300,—about \$1200. All elections are by ballot; and every male British subject is a voter who is not legally incapacitated and who is assessed on the registry for real estate to the value of £25, or personal estate to the value of £100, or having an annual income of £100.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Chief-Justice	Sir James Carter, Knight.
Master of the Rolls.....	Hon. Neville Parker.
Judge.....	Hon. Robert Parker.
"	Hon. S. Ritchie.
"	Hon. L. A. Wilmot.

FINANCES (1862).—The receipts for the year were \$668,197; and the expenditures were \$675,189.

Principal Sources of Revenue.

Railway impost.....	\$93,000
Import duties	515,000
Export duties.....	55,000
Casual revenue, &c.....	20,000
Court fees.....	4,300
Proceeds of seizures	1,000
Auction duty.....	200

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Civil list.....	\$58,000
Legislature.....	47,343
Judiciary.....	12,130
Collection of revenue.....	40,346
Post-Office.....	26,400
Public Works.....	124,290

Education.....	116,275
Interest on railway debt.....	146,170
Interest on debentures, &c.....	45,364
Lunatic Asylum.....	16,000
Agriculture.....	9,734
Penitentiary.....	7,200

Public Debt.—The public debt of the Province appears to be divisible into three classes, as follows:—

Funded debt.....	\$398,733
Floating debt.....	649,553
Total of debt proper.....	\$1,048,286
Railway debt.....	4,739,880
Aggregate	\$5,788,168

The railway obligations were incurred on account of aid extended to the European & North American Railway and the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION (1862).—The total values of the exports and imports of the Province in 1862 stood as follows:—Exports, \$3,856,538; imports, \$6,199,701. Of the imports, \$2,960,703 were from the United States, and of the exports, \$889,416 were to the United States.

TABLE showing the Total Commerce of New Brunswick with all Countries for Eight Years, and showing the Commerce with the United States separately for the same years. The values are in pounds sterling.

	Imports from U.S.	Total Imports.	Exports to U.S.	Total Exports.
1855.....	£782,762	£1,431,330	£123,127	£826,381
1856.....	714,515	1,521,178	173,485	1,073,351
1857.....	682,510	1,418,943	158,097	917,775
1858.....	561,215	1,162,771	163,702	810,779
1859.....	675,095	1,416,034	236,014	1,073,422
1860.....	688,217	1,446,740	248,378	916,372
1861.....	628,070	1,238,133	175,654	947,031
1862.....	616,514	1,291,604	185,295	803,445

The number and tonnage of the vessels belonging to the Province for the same years are shown in the following:—

	No.	Tonnage.		No.	Tonnage.
1855.....	866	138,292	1859.....	811	134,055
1856.....	892	161,226	1860.....	825	147,083
1857.....	857	160,508	1861.....	813	153,240
1858.....	812	139,035	1862.....	814	157,718

The principal exports of the colony in the years 1860–61–62 were the following:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Produce of the forest.....	\$3,180,428	\$3,447,910	\$2,810,168
Produce of mines and minerals.....	395,540	332,970	220,163
Produce of fisheries.....	374,408	269,249	303,477

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—From the Report of John Bennett, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools, we compile the following statistics, exhibiting the condition of the Public Schools of the Province for the year 1862:—

Whole number of children between the ages of 6 and 16.....	64,000
Attendance during the year.....	29,500
Number of Teachers.....	810
Provincial expenditure on account of Schools.....	\$94,437
Amount of local contributions.....	\$106,624
Total expenditure for Schools.....	\$200,961
Expended for Superior Schools.....	\$5,288
Superior Schools in operation.....	23
Number of Pupils in Superior Schools.....	1,164
Average annual salary of Teachers in Superior Schools.....	\$566
Number of School-Houses built, 1862.....	68

In the Superior Schools, Greek was taught in 2, Latin in 15, French in 9, and the Mathematics in all. Besides the foregoing, there is a Training School for educating teachers, into which 167 applicants were admitted after passing an examination, at which 27 applicants were rejected. There are also 12 Grammar Schools, in which there were, in 1862, 397 pupils. Latin and the Mathematics were taught in all these schools; Greek in 7; and French in 8.

MILITIA OF THE PROVINCE.—The return of the enrolled militia for 1862 is as follows:—

Volunteers.....	1,738
1st Class.—Single men, and widowers without children.....	18,859
2d Class.—Married men, and widowers with children.....	6,131
Sedentary militia (over 45).....	3,714
Total.....	30,442

CENSUS OF 1861.

Inhabitants, males.....	129,948
“ females.....	122,093
Total.....	252,047
Native born.....	199,445
Foreign born.....	52,602
Indians.....	1,112
Colored.....	1,591
Religions, Catholics.....	85,238
“ Baptists.....	57,730
“ Episcopalians.....	42,776

Newfoundland.

One of the British North American colonies. Settled, 1608. Area, 35,550 square miles. Population, by census of 1857, 122,638. Dimensions of the Island: extreme length, about 420 miles; extreme breadth, about 300 miles. Astronomical position, between latitudes 46° 40' and 51° 39' north, and between longitudes 52° 44' and 59° 31' west from Greenwich. Seat of Government, St. John's.

GOVERNMENT, January, 1864.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral.....	His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight.
Governor's Private Secretary.....	Captain Coen.
Governor's Aide-de-Camp.....	Edward L. Jarvis, Esq.

Religions:—

Presbyterians.....	36,072
Methodists.....	25,637
Congregationalists.....	1,290
Christians.....	1,326
Universalists.....	646
Covenanters.....	559
All others.....	773
Deaf and Dumb.....	166
Blind.....	172
Insane or Idiotic.....	518
Births in 1860.....	8,722
Marriages in 1860.....	905
Deaths.....	2,390
Dwellings (inhabited).....	33,700
“ (uninhabited).....	1,537
Houses building.....	1,695
Stores, barns, &c.....	46,464

The increase of population in the Province in the 10 years from 1851 to 1861 was 30.05 per cent. Of the whole population, 49.76 per cent. are agricultural, or very nearly one-half. 21.71 per cent. are laborers; 15.90 per cent. are mechanics and handicraftsmen; 4.48 are engaged in commerce; 3.93 in the fisheries and at sea; 1.85 are professional; and the remainder miscellaneous.

Agriculture (1860).

Wheat, bushels.....	279,775
Barley, acres.....	5,227
“ bushels.....	94,079
Oats, acres.....	96,268
“ bushels.....	2,656,883
Buckwheat, acres.....	41,936
“ bushels.....	904,321
Indian corn, acres.....	635
“ bushels.....	17,420
Rye, acres.....	3,944
“ bushels.....	87,504
Potatoes, acres.....	57,467
“ bushels.....	4,041,399
Flax (scutched), lbs.....	4,501,477
Butter, lbs.....	218,067
Wool, lbs.....	638,757
Pork (slaughtered), lbs.....	9,692,169
Maple sugar, lbs.....	230,006
Hay, tons.....	324,169

[The materials and documents from which the foregoing article on New Brunswick is compiled were courteously furnished by the Lieutenant-Governor, through Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, Captain Harry Moody, Aide-de-Camp, and J. Q. Howard, Esq., U.S. Consul at St. John, to each of whom the publisher and editor make grateful acknowledgments.]

Executive Council, or Ministry.

President of the Council (in the absence of the Governor).....	Hon. Lawrence O'Brien.
Attorney-General.....	Hon. Hugh W. Hovles.
Colonial Secretary (acting).....	Hon. Robert Carter, R.N.
Receiver-General.....	Hon. John Bemister.
(Without office).....	Hon. Nicholas Stabb.
Postmaster-General (appointed for life, but not a Cabinet officer).....	John Delancy, Esq.

The Governor is appointed by the British Crown authorities, who prescribe his salary, but the colony pays it. While in office, the Governor is the re-

representative of the sovereign. The Executive Council is chosen by the Governor from the majority side of the Legislative Assembly, the views of which majority control the policy of the Government.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.—The legislative power of the Colony is exercised (subject to the revision of the Crown) by a Legislature, composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former consists of not over 15 members, appointed by the Crown, to hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure; and the latter consists of 30 members, chosen every four years by the qualified electors of the Colony. Householders for one year are voters. The qualification for a member of the House is that he shall have been a householder for two years and possess property of the clear value of £500, or have a net annual income of £100. Officers of the Legislative Council, Hon. Lawrence O'Brien, President; Hon. George H. Emerson, Clerk and Master in Chancery. Officers of the House of Assembly, Frederick B. T. Carter, Esq., Speaker; John Stewart, Esq., Clerk. The next election for members of the House is to be held in November, 1864.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Chief-Justice Sir Francis Brady.....
Assistant Judge..... Hon. Philip Francis Little.
Assistant Judge..... Hon. Brian Robinson.
Attorney-General..... Hon. Hugh W. Hoyles.
Solicitor-General..... John Hayward, Esq.
Chief Clerk, &c...... Matthew W. Walbank.

The spring term of this court commences May 20, and the autumn term, November 20.

Ecclesiastical Authorities.

Church of England..... Right Rev. Edward Field, D.D., Lord Bishop of Newfoundland.
Catholic Church..... Right Rev. J. T. Mullock, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. John's.
Methodist Church..... Rev. John S. Peach, Chairman of the District.
Church of Scotland..... Rev. Donald McRae, St. John's.
Presbyterian Church..... Rev. Moses Harvey, St. John's.
Congregational Church..... Rev. Charles Pedley, St. John's.

FINANCE, COMMERCE, BANKS, &c.—The revenue of the Colony for the year 1862 was £116,929; and the expenditure for the same year was £138,058. The revenue is derived entirely from customs, there being no other tax of any kind. The colonial debt is £173,642. The value of the exports from the Colony (1862) was £1,171,723; and of the imports, £1,007,082. The number of ships owned and registered in Newfoundland was (1863) 1386, measuring 87,030 tons. The number of arrivals was 1345; departures, 1159; vessels built during the year, 26. Of the imports in 1862, the value of £345,797 was from the United States; and of the exports, £47,729 was to the United States. There are two banks at St. John's,—the Union Bank, capital £50,000, and the Commercial Bank,

capital £50,000. There is also a savings-bank at St. John's, with deposits to the amount of £180,000.

Chamber of Commerce (St. John's) and U.S. Consulate.—President, Walter Grieve; Vice-Presidents, John Bowring and Stephen Rendell; Secretary, Ewen Stabb; U.S. Consul for Newfoundland, Convers O. Leach, Esq.

CENSUS OF 1857 (the last taken).

	Newfoundland.	French Shore.
Males	62,490	1,778
Females	56,814	1,556
Total.....	119,304	3,334
Church of England....	42,638	1,647
Catholics.....	55,309	1,586
Methodists.....	20,144	85
Church of Scotland....	302	.....
Free Kirk.....	520	16
Congregationalists.....	347	.....
Other Denominations..	44	.....
	119,304	3,334

A census of Labrador, taken by James L. Prendergast, Superintendent of Fisheries, estimates the number of residents from L'Anse Sablon to Sandwich Bay at 1650, of whom 1331 are Protestants and 319 Catholics.

EDUCATION.—Education on this colony is sectarian, so far as the Church of England and the Catholics are concerned. The money voted by the Legislature is divided according to population between the two denominations, the expenditure for the common schools being under the control of Boards of Education, appointed by the Governor in Council. In St. John's there are several classical academies, endowed by the Government, under the control of Boards of Directors taken from the principal religious bodies, viz:—

Catholic (called St. Bonaventure College).
 Church of England Academy.
 Wesleyan Academy.
 General Protestant Academy, and several other schools.

In Harbor Grace and Carbonear (the two next towns in population to St. John's) there are grammar schools established by act of the Legislature. The Colonial Church and School Society have a number of schools in the Colony. There are very few private schools. By the Colonial Act, 21 Vic. cap. 7, provision is made for the training of teachers, and also for two inspectors,—one Catholic and one Protestant,—who make an annual inspection of schools; but education, from the smallness of the teachers' stipends in the outports, and the peculiar pursuits of the people, is not far advanced. The following will show the condition of the schools, 1863:—

	Schools.	Scholars.	Average Attendance.
Protestant.....	152	8,643	5,400
Catholic.....	90	4,801	2,957
Total	242	13,444	8,357

[For the information contained in this article, the publisher and editor are indebted to Convers O. Leach, Esq., U.S. Consul for Newfoundland, and to the Colonial authorities.]

Nova Scotia.

One of the British North American colonies. Ceded by France, 1711. Area, 17,279 square miles. Population, 1861, 330,857. Dimensions,—length, northeast and southwest, 260 miles; breadth, 60 to 101 miles. Astronomical position, between 43° 70' and 45° 03', and between longitudes 59° 38' and 66° 20' west from Greenwich. Seat of Government, Halifax.

GOVERNMENT, January, 1864.

Lieut.-Governor, Commander-in-Chief, &c. { The Right Honorable Earl of Mulgrave, since 23d of January, 1858.

Prince Edward's Island.

One of the British North American colonies. Area, 2137 square miles. Population, 1861, 80,857. Settled, 1715. Conquest from the French, 1758. Dimensions of the island,—length, about 140 miles; breadth, from 15 to 34 miles. Astronomical position, between 45° 34' and 47° 10' north latitude, and between 61° 58' and 64° 38' west from Greenwich. Seat of Government, Charlottetown.

GOVERNMENT, January, 1864.

Lieutenant-Governor, Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral, &c. { His Excellency George Dundas, Esq., appointed Jan. 1859.

[George Dundas, Esq., formerly an officer of the Rifle Brigade; retired from the army, 1844; represented Linlithgow in Parliament, 1847-1855.]

Executive Council, or Ministry.

Hon. Hamilton Gray, *President*; Hons. Edward Palmer, James Yeo, John Longworth, James C. Pope, David Kaye, James McLaren, Daniel Davies, and William Henry Pope. *Clerk of the Executive Council*, Charles Des Brisay, Esq. *Assistant Clerk*, Donald Currie, Esq.

Principal Executive Officers.

Colonial Secretary.....Hon. Wm. H. Pope.
Treasurer.....George Wright, Esq.
Attorney-General.....Hon. Edward Palmer.
Comptroller of Customs...Hon. Francis Longworth.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor-General } Hon. John Aldous.
Postmaster-General.....Lemuel C. Owen, Esq.

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is the royal representative in the colony. The Executive Councillors are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor from the majority side of the Colonial Parliament, and they are responsible for the Government while in office.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.—The legislative power of the colony is exercised (subject to the revision of the Crown) by a Legislature composed of a Council and a House of Assembly. Formerly the members of the Legislative Council were appointed by the Crown for life; but they are now (since Feb. 1863) elective. They are 13 in number, chosen by the property-holders of the colony for a term of eight years,—6 of those now in office to retire at the end of four years,—so that one-half the Council may be renewed every fourth year. The members of the House of Assembly are 30 in number, and are chosen by the

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, SHIPPING, &c., 1862.—In the year named, the gross value of the exports was \$5,646,961, and the gross value of the imports was \$8,445,942. The number of registered vessels was 3408, measuring 277,718 tons; and the number built during the year was 201, measuring 39,383 tons.

[This is all the information of recent date that could be obtained from Nova Scotia. The same means were used to procure it from this province as from the others, but without avail.]

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

Chancellor.....The Lieut.-Governor.
Master of the Rolls.....Hon. James H. Peters.
Registrar.....Charles Des Brisay, Esq.

Supreme Court.

Chief-Justice.....Hon. Robert Hodgson
Assistant Judge.....Hon. James H. Peters.
Puisne Judge.....John Barrow, Esq.
Clerk and Prothonotary..Daniel Hodgson.

Besides the foregoing tribunals, there is an Instance Court of Admiralty, of which the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court is Judge; a Court of Probate of Wills, &c., of which Hon. Charles Young is Surrogate; and a Court of Marriage and Divorce, composed of the Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council. The terms of the Supreme Court commence on the first Tuesday in January and May, and on the last Tuesday in June and October.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Church of England,—The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Right Rev. Hibbert Binney, D.D., has jurisdiction of the island.

Catholic Church,—Right Rev. Peter McIntyre, D.D., Bishop of Charlottetown.

FINANCE, COMMERCE, &c.—For the year ending January 31, 1863, the revenue of the colony was £25,861 sterling, and the total expenditure was £34,451 sterling. At the close of the same year the public debt was £54,803 sterling. The exports for the year amounted to £150,549, and the imports to £211,240. In 1860, sixty-six vessels were built, of the aggregate value of \$309,225. There are two banks at Charlottetown,—the Bank of Prince Edward's Island, and the Union Bank. The capital of the latter is £30,000, = \$120,000.

AGRICULTURE.—By the census of 1861, it appears that in 1860 the products of some of the staples were as follow:—Wheat, 346,125 bushels; barley, 223,195 bushels; oats, 2,218,578 bushels; buckwheat, 50,127 bushels; potatoes, 2,972,235 bushels; turnips, 348,784 bushels; hay, 31,100 tons. The

number of horses was 18,765; of neat cattle, 60,015; of sheep, 107,242; and of hogs, 71,535.

COUNTIES, TOWNS, AND POPULATION.—The island is divided into three counties,—Queen's county, Prince county, and King's county. The whole population of the colony, according to the census of 1861, was 80,857, of whom 40,880 were males, and 33,937 were females. Divided according to their religious faith, there were 44,975 Protestants, and 35,832 Catholics. The population of Charlottetown was, by the same census, 6706. Georgetown, in King's county, has a population of about 800.

EDUCATION.—The Prince of Wales College, established at Charlottetown in 1860, is the most important educational institution of the colony. It is supported from the public revenue. St. Dunstan's College is a private establishment near Charlottetown. In 1856, a normal school for the

training of teachers was established. The number of common schools in the same year was 260, and of pupils, 11,000. In 1861, there were 302 public school-houses, and 280 teachers; but we have no returns of the number of pupils for that year. The amount of money disbursed from the Colonial treasury, in 1862, for public education, was £11,000 sterling,—say \$55,000. In 1863, an act was passed by the Legislature transferring a portion of this expense to the people individually.

[For the materials from which the foregoing article is compiled, and for much more interesting matter which limited space compels us to omit, the publisher and editor are indebted to His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Dundas, and to Donald Currie, Esq., Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Council.]

Vancouver's Island and British Columbia.

British North American colonies. Area, 236,500 square miles. Population (estimated), 95,000. Situation,—west coast of America, north and west of Washington Territory. Seat of Government, Victoria. Governor, James Douglas, Esq.,

C.B.; appointed Governor of Vancouver, May 16, 1851, and of British Columbia, Sept. 8, 1858. Of the population, about 20,000 are estimated to be on Vancouver's Island, and about 75,000 in British Columbia.

British Colonial Governors.

RETURN of the Names of all Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Persons administering the Governments of the different Colonies, stating their Salaries, in British Money, the Dates of their Appointments, the Places of their Residence, and the Countries or Districts over which they preside.

Colony	Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
NORTH AMERICA.					
Canada.....	Capt.-Gen'l and Governor-in-Chief....	Viscount Monck....	Nov. 2, 1861..	Quebec	£7,000
Nova Scotia.....	Lieut.-Governor	The Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave	Jan. 23, 1858	Halifax	3,000
New Brunswick...	Lieut.-Governor	Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, C.M.G.....	Sept. 14, 1861	Fredericton.....	3,000
Prince Edw. Island	Lieut.-Governor	Geo. Dundas, Esq...	Jan. 7, 1859..	Charlottetown	1,500
Newfoundland.....	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	{ Sir A. Banner-			
		man, Knt.....	Feb. 14, 1857	St. John.....	2,000
Bermuda	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	{ Lieut.-Col. H. St.			
		George Ord, R.E.	Feb. 16, 1861	St. George's.....	2,746
Vancouver Island.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	{ James Douglas,			
		Esq., C.B.....	May 16, 1851	} Victoria	*1,800
British Columbia..	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	{ James Douglas,	Sept. 2, 1858.		
		Esq., C.B.....			
WEST INDIES.					
Jamaica.....	Capt.-Gen'l and Governor-in-Chief...	{ Sir Chas. H. Dar-			
		ling, K.C.B.....	Feb. 14, 1857	Kingston	5,000
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	{ President of the Council of Gov't.	Alex. W. Moir, Esq.	Aug. 4, 1862.	Grand Turk.....	800
British Honduras..	Lieut.-Governor.....	F. Seymour, Esq....	†Feb. 12, 1862	Belize	1,800
Bahamas	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	{ Charles J. Bayley,			
		Esq., C.B.....	Feb. 14, 1857	Nassau	2,000
Barbadoes & Windward Islands.....	{ Gov'r and Commander-in-Chief	{ James Walker,			
		Esq., C.B.....	Dec. 9, 1861..	Bridgetown.....	4,000

* The Governor of British Columbia has received for the past year a special allowance of £1200 from the Colonial revenue.

† Was Superintendent of Honduras from November 29, 1856, to February 12, 1862.

BRITISH COLONIAL GOVERNORS.—Continued.

Colony.	Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
St. Vincent.....	Lieut.-Governor.....	A. Musgrave, Esq.	May 10, 1862	Kingstown.....	£1,300
Grenada.....	Lieut.-Governor.....	Cornelius H. Kortright, Esq.....	Nov. 16, 1856	St. George	1,200
Tobago	Lieut.-Governor.....	J. V. Drysdale, Esq.	April 1, 1857	Scarborough.....	1,300
St. Lucia	Administrator of the Government.	Jas. M. Grant, Esq.	Mar. 12, 1862	Castries.....	700
Antigua and Leeward Islands.....	{ Gov'r and Commander-in-Chief	{ Ker B. Hamilton, Esq., C.B.....	Apr. 25, 1855	St. John's.....	3,000
Montserrat	President and Senior Member of the Council administering the Government	W. Robinson, Esq.....	Mar. 31, 1862	Plymouth	500
St. Christopher....	Lieut.-Governor.....	Sir Benj. C. Campbell Pine, Knt....	May 2, 1859..	Basseterre	1,300
Nevis.....	President and Senior Member of the Council administering the Government	{ Sir Carlo Arthur Henry Rumbold, Bart.....	Feb. 5, 1857..	Charlestown	500
Virgin Islands.....	President and Senior Member of the Council administering the Government	{ James R. Longden, Esq.....	Oct. 25, 1861.	Tortola.....	800
Dominica.....	Lieut.-Governor.....	Thos. Price, Esq....	Oct. 21, 1861.	Roseau	1,300
British Guiana.....	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	{ Francis Hincks, Esq., C.B.....	Dec. 9, 1861..	Georgetown	5,000
Trinidad	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	{ Robert William Keate, Esq.....	Nov. 11, 1856	Port of Spain	3,500
MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.					
Gibraltar.....	Gov'r and Commander-in-Ch'f }	{ Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B.....	May 5, 1859..	In fortress.....	5,000
Malta	Gov'r and Commander-in-Ch'f }	{ Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. G. le Marchant, G.C.M.G.....	Apr. 10, 1858	Valetta.....	4,500
Cape of Good Hope	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	{ Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K.C.B....	Nov. 2, 1861.	Cape Town.....	5,000
	Lieut.-Governor.....	{ Lieut.-Gen. R. H. Wynyard, C.B....	Mar. 10, 1859	Graham's Town....	1,000
Natal.....	Lieut.-Governor.....	John Scott, Esq.....	July 15, 1856	Pieter-Maritzburg..	1,200
St. Helena.....	Governor	Sir Edw. H. Drummond Hay, Knt....	Mar. 30, 1855	James Town.....	2,000
Sierra Leone.....	Capt.-Gen'l and Governor-in-Chief...	{ Col. Stephen J. Hill, C.B.....	Nov. 21, 1854	Freetown	2,000
Gambia.....	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	{ Col. Geo. Abbas Kooli D'Arcy...	June 22, 1859	Bathurst, St. Mary's	1,000
Gold Coast.....	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Richard Pine, Esq.,	..... 1862	Cape Coast Castle..	1,200
Lagos	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	{ Henry Stanhope Freeman, Esq.,	Mar. 13, 1862	Lagos	*500
AUSTRALIAN POSSESSIONS.					
New South Wales.	Capt.-Gener'l and Gov'r-in-Chief..	{ Right Hon. Sir J. Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Mar. 5, 1861.	Sydney	7,000
Queensland	Capt.-Gen'l and Governor-in-Chief...	{ Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.....	June 6, 1859.	Brisbane.....	4,000

* Receives also a salary of £500 as Consul.

BRITISH COLONIAL GOVERNORS.—Continued.

Colony.	Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
Tasmania	Capt.-Gen'l and Governor-in-Chief...	{ Col. T. G. Browne, C.B.	Mar. 13, 1862	Hobart Town.....	*£4,000
South Australia ...	Capt.-Gen'l and Governor-in-Chief...	{ Sir Dominic Daly, Knt.	Nov. 2, 1861..	Adelaide.....	4,000
Victoria	Capt.-Gen'l and Governor-in-Chief...	{ Sir H'nry Barkly, K.C.B.....	Oct. 9, 1856..	Melbourne.....	†10,000
Western Australia	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	{ John S. Hampton, Esq.....	Nov. 2, 1861..	Perth	1,800
New Zealand.....	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	{ Sir George Grey, K.C.B.....	Aug. 12, 1861	Auckland.....	3,500
EASTERN COLONIES, FALKLAND ISL'DS, AND HELIGOLAND.					
Mauritius.....	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	{ Sir Wm. Stevenson, K.C.B.....	May 16, 1857	Port Louis.....	7,000
Ceylon	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	{ Sir Chas. Justin MacCarthy, Knt.	Aug. 28, 1860	Colombo	7,000
Hong-Kong	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	{ Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Knt. ...	June 22, 1859	Victoria	5,000
Labuan	Gov'r and Commander-in-Chief..	{ Jeremiah Thos. Fitz-Gerald Cal- laghan, Esq.....	Apr. 14, 1862	Labuan	800
Falkland Islands..	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	{ Capt. Thos. E. L. Moore, R.N.....	July 6, 1855..	Stanley	900
Heligoland.....	Lieut.-Governor.....	{ R. Pattinson, Esq....	Mar. 7, 1857..	In the town.....	500

XXII. GREECE.—Kingdom.

Area (including Ionian Islands), 19,250. Population (1861, including Ionian Islands), 1,330,933. Government, Constitutional Monarchy. Legislature, composed of two Chambers. Capital, Athens. Religion, Greek Confession.

The reigning sovereign of Greece is King George I., who was born 24th of Dec. 1845, and accepted at Copenhagen the crown of Greece on the 6th of June, 1863. He is younger son of the present King Christian of Denmark. The principal events which led to his election as King of the Greeks were briefly as follow:—On the 13th of October, 1862, Otho, the late king, departed from Athens, ostensibly for a tour in the Peloponnesus. On the 19th a revolution, having for its object the expulsion of the reigning dynasty, broke out at Missolonghi, followed on the 20th at Patras, and on the 22d at Athens. On the 23d, a Provisional Government was formed, and a proclamation was issued announcing the overthrow of the dynasty of King Otho, and the formation of a new government; which was followed, next day, by a proclamation of King Otho, date dat Salamis, declaring his departure from Greece to prevent the effusion of blood. The country remained under the control of the Provisional Government and the National Assembly until June, 1863. Meanwhile, on the 30th of March, 1863, the National Assembly proclaimed Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein King of the Greeks,

under the title of George I.; and on the 6th of June, 1863, that prince accepted, as stated above, with the condition that the Ionian Islands should be reunited to Greece. On the 27th of June, the National Assembly at Athens declared King George, then in his nineteenth year, to be of age. Upon his arrival in Athens, the young king made proclamation as follows:—

HELLENES:—On ascending the throne to which I have been called by your suffrages, I feel the desire to say a few words to you. I bring to you neither experience nor wisdom, qualities which you cannot expect at my age; but I come to you with confidence and sincere devotion, as also with a firm belief in the prosperity of our future, to which I promise to devote my whole life.

I shall respect and conscientiously observe your laws, and especially the constitution, that keystone of the Greek edifice. I shall also endeavor to love and respect your customs and language, every thing that is dear to you, as I love you already.

I shall collect around me the best and the wisest men among you, without any regard to past differences. Assisted by their intelligence, I shall endeavor to foster the numerous and happy germs of the material resources of your noble country, which henceforth is mine.

My ambition is to make Greece the model State of the East.

* An allowance of £2500 has been granted for contingent expenses of Governor's establishment, under a local act, which has been confirmed by the Queen.

† Under the Constitutional Act, an allowance of £5000 is granted for his staff, travelling-expenses, &c.

The Almighty will give strength to my weakness and enlighten my efforts. He will aid me not to forget the obligations which I have contracted towards you.

Whereon I pray God to have you in his safe keeping. GEORGE.

ATHENS, Friday, Oct. 30.

FINANCES, ACCORDING TO THE BUDGET OF 1862.—The estimated receipts and expenditures for that year were as follows: receipts, 22,030,000 drachmes; expenditures, 24,785,797. The drachm is about 17½ cents of American money. It is stated (as if by authority), in London, in 1863, that the revenues of Greece may be increased to 35,000,000 drachmes, and that the expenditures may be reduced to 19,500,000 drachmes.

ARMY AND NAVY.—In July, 1863, the army was almost entirely disorganized. The navy, in 1861, consisted of 32 vessels, carrying 154 guns, and manned by 1225 men. Of the 32 vessels above

mentioned, 7 were steamers, of an aggregate force of 415 horse-power.

COMMERCE OF GREECE IN 1860.—In the year named, the exports were of the value of 26,931,413 drachmes, and the imports were of the value of 53,979,899 drachmes. The effective force of the merchant marine was 4070 vessels, measuring 263,075 tons. The number of Greek seamen was 23,842. The arrivals for the same year were 77,958 vessels, measuring in the aggregate 2,298,158 tons; and the departures were 78,107 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,321,048 tons.

The exports of the Ionian Islands in 1862 were of the value of £1,108,519, and the imports were of the value of £1,273,134.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Athens and the Piræus.....	47,723
Hermopolis (Island of Syra).....	35,000
Patras	20,000
Zante (town).....	20,000
Corfu (town).....	15,000

XXIII. HAMBURG.—Republic.

One of the Free Cities of Germany. Area, 135 square miles. Population (1860), 229,941. Government, Republican. Legislature, Senate and Assembly.

GOVERNMENT, 1863.

First Burgomaster and

President of the Senate.—Nicholas Ferdinand Haller.

Second Burgomaster......A. William Lutteroth Legat.

Syndics { Charles Hermann Merck,
Hermann L. Behn.

LEGISLATURE.—The Senate is composed of 18 Senators, chosen for life by the Burgherschaft, or Assembly; and the latter consists of 192 members, chosen for six years, 84 of whom are elected by a direct vote of all the people, 48 by the voters having a limited property qualification, and the other 60 are chosen by the colleges and guilds. One-half of the Burgherschaft retire every three years. The President (1863) was J. Wolffson.

FINANCES, 1862.—According to the budget of 1862, the expenditures were 4,112,172 thalers, and the receipts were 4,532,217 thalers. In 1863 the expenditures and receipts were estimated, each, at 4,178,753 thalers. The total of the public debt, January 1, 1862, was 29,568,183 thalers. This thaler is about 73 cents of American money.

COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, &c., 1862.—The importations into Hamburg for the year named are given as follows:—

By sea.....	331,832,930	marcs banco.
By land and the Elbe.....	309,009,030	“ “

Total imports..... 640,841,960 “ “

Of the importations there was from the United States the value of 12,997,300 marcs banco. The marc banco is about half a thaler, or about 36 cents of American money. Since 1857 no accounts of exportation can be given, owing to changes in the commercial regulations at that time. The sea-going vessels of Hamburg, in 1862, were as follows:—Sailing-vessels, 486, measuring 128,442 tons, and 20 steamers, of the capacity of 10,306 tons. The arrivals for the year were 5083, measuring 1,299,822 tons; and the departures were 5054, measuring 1,283,128 tons.

POPULATION.

Hamburg City (1860).....	175,683
Geestland (1855).....	25,613
Marschlande (1854).....	16,669
Ritzbüttel (1851).....	6,035
Bergeisdorf (1857).....	5,941

Total..... 229,941

XXIV. HANOVER.—Kingdom.

One of the States of Germany. Area, 14,600 square miles. Population, 1,888,070. Government, Constitutional Monarchy. Legislature, two Chambers. Capital, Hanover. Religion, Evangelical.

MONARCH.

King George V., who was born May 27, 1819, and succeeded his father, King Ernest Augustus, Nov. 18, 1851.

Ministers.

Minister of WarBaron de Brandis.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.....Count de Platen Hallermund.

Minister of King's House-

hold.....Charles O. de Malortie.

Minister of Interior.....William C. de Hammerstein.

Minister of Public Wor-

ship.....Charles W. Lichtenberg.

Minister of Justice.....Louis Windhorst.

Minister of Finance.....Charles A. Erxleben.

FINANCES.—The budget for 1863–1864 estimated the annual receipts at 20,001,032 thalers, and the annual expenditures at 20,066,011 thalers.

PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt of Hanover, Jan. 1, 1862, was as follows:—

General Debt.....	15,680,762 thalers.
Railroad Debt.....	20,440,955 “
Total.....	46,121,717 “

ARMY.—The Hanoverian army is constituted as follows:—

General and staff officers..	32
Cavalry.....	3,078
Infantry.....	20,464
Artillery.....	2,666
Engineers.....	257

Total..... 26,497 officers and men.

The conscripts are obliged to serve seven years, of which one year is passed among the Reserves.

COMMERCE.—The effective of the Hanoverian merchant marine in 1861 was as follows:—

	No.	Capacity.
Steamers.....	11	1,036 tons.
Sea-going vessels.....	793	98,712 “
Total.....	804	99,748 tons.

POPULATION.—The population of Hanover (Dec. 1861) was as follows:—

Districts.	Inhabitants.
Hanover.....	388,973
Hildesheim.....	366,766
Lüneburg.....	367,669
Stade.....	296,626
Osnabrück.....	262,316
Aurich.....	192,329
Clausthal.....	33,391
Total.....	1,888,070

The population of Hanover, according to religious denominations, was divided, in 1861, as follows:—

Lutherans.....	1,555,448
Catholics.....	221,576
Reformed.....	97,018
Israelites.....	12,085
All other denominations.....	1,943
Total.....	1,888,070

Population of Principal Cities.

Hanover and suburbs.....	71,170
Hildesheim.....	17,134
Osnabrück.....	16,180
Lüneburg.....	14,411
Celle and suburbs.....	14,139
Gottingen.....	12,452

XXV. HAYTI.—Republic.

Area, 11,730 square miles. Population (1862), 560,000. Government, Republican. Capital, Port-au-Prince.

HISTORICAL NOTICE.

Spanish colony from 1492 to 1630, when French *flibustiers* became masters of the west coast. Colony adopted by French Government, 1677. Insurrection of the negroes against French, Aug. 23, 1791. Capture of Cap François, and massacre of whites, June 21–23, 1793. Toussaint L'Ouverture recognized by Directory as general-in-chief of all the troops in St. Domingo, 1794. Spain cedes east part of isle to France in 1795. May 9, 1801, Toussaint grants Constitution independent of France; is made prisoner; is sent to France, and dies, 1803. New insurrection, headed by Gen. Dessalines (negro), 1803, and the French evacuate the island, Nov. 1803. Dessalines elected emperor (Jacob I.), Oct. 8, 1804; is assassinated, Oct. 17, 1806. Empire divided in two parts (1808),—viz.: Kingdom of negroes, under Christophe (Henri I., who died 1820), and the Republic of mulattoes, President Petion. The two states reunite, and form one state (Nov. 26, 1820), under President Boyer (mulatto), who is nominated Regent for life. France recognizes independence, 1825. Boyer deposed, 1843. St. Domingo separates from Hayti, and forms itself into a Republic, under General Santana, Feb. 27, 1844. Republic of San Domingo recognized by France, 1843, and by Great Britain in 1850. President Soulouque assumes the title of Emperor Faustin I., Aug. 26, 1849. Revolution at Gonaives, Dec. 22, 1858, when General Fabre Gef-

frard proclaims a Republic. Faustin abdicates, Jan. 15, 1859. San Domingo reunited to Spain, March 18, 1861, by proclamation of General Santana. Acceptance of the Queen of Spain, May 20, 1861. Since then an attempt to conquer Hayti, and reduce the whole island to the dominion of Spain, has been in progress.

GOVERNMENT, 1863.

President.....General Nicholas Fabre Geffrard, inaugurated Jan. 23, 1859.

Secretary of Interior, Agriculture, and Police.....General J. Bance.

Secretary of War and the Navy.....General Philippeau.

Secretary of Public Instruction.....General J. B. Damier.

Secretary of Finance and Commerce.....General A. Dupuy.

Secretary of Justice and Public Worship.....Valmé Lizaire.

The Constitution of Hayti provides a ministry of from four to seven members, who may attend the sessions of the Legislature, and who may be required to attend for the purpose of giving information to that body. The ministers are responsible for the official acts of the President, which they countersign.

Legislature.

The legislative power of the Republic is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives. The

	Florins.
Direct Taxes.....	20,579,950
Excise.....	17,755,000
Indirect Taxes.....	12,489,000
Navigation Licenses.....	4,729,384
Public Domains.....	1,243,800
Post-Office.....	2,050,000

Subsidies of the Colonial Administration.....	Florins. 23,871,480
Contribution of the Colonies to interest of the Public Debt.....	9,800,000

[Principal Items of Expenditures.

	Florins.
Royal Household.....	900,000
Executive (Council of State).....	578,732
Foreign Affairs.....	526,211
Justice.....	2,919,261
Interior.....	17,085,030
Religion (Non-Catholic).....	1,769,496
" (Catholic).....	661,388
Navy.....	8,205,721
Public Debt.....	30,696,588
Finances (Office).....	6,564,857
War.....	12,783,000
Colonies.....	15,280,645
Contingencies.....	50,000

Public Debt, 1863.—The public debt is reported (1863) as 1,023,018,982 florins, bearing an annual interest of 29,630,588 florins. Converted into dollars, the debt of Holland amounts to \$424,552,877.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.—In 1861, the total imports into Holland were of the value of 469,163,478 florins; the total exports were of the value of 401,263,959 florins. The arrivals of vessels in 1861 were 9063, aggregating 1,746,351 tons; the departures were 9131 vessels, aggregating 1,771,389 tons. In the same year, the merchant marine of Holland was reported as follows:—2332 vessels, measuring in the aggregate 540,949 tons.

ARMY (EUROPEAN), 1863.

	Officers.	Men.
Generals and Staff.....	217	
Infantry.....	911	43,191
Cavalry.....	184	4,519
Engineers.....	106	843
Artillery.....	383	9,813
Pontonniers.....	7	205
Company of Instruction.....	5	206
Mounted Patrol.....	10	362
Total.....	1,823	59,139

NAVY, July 1, 1863.*Steam-Vessels.*

Screw frigates of 45 to 51 guns.....	5
Screw corvettes of 19 guns.....	2

Screw corvettes of 14 to 16 guns.....	10
Screw goelettes of 7 to 10 guns.....	29
Side-wheel steamers of 1 to 8 guns.....	12

Total steam-vessels..... 58

The above carry an aggregate of 786 guns.

Sailing-Vessels.

Floating batteries of 26 to 32 guns.....	5
Ships-of-the-line, 2d class, of 74 guns.....	2
Frigates, 1st class, of 52 guns.....	3
Frigates, 2d class, of 32 guns.....	4
Corvettes, 1st class, of 22 guns.....	4
Corvettes, 2d class, of 10 to 20 guns.....	2
Brigs of 12 to 18 guns.....	5
Goelette-brigs of 6 to 10 guns.....	3
Schooners of 1 to 3 guns.....	3
Transport corvette of 10 guns.....	1
Gunboats (33 large and 2 small).....	35
Gun-goelettes of 5 guns (coast defence).....	13
Sloop (iron-clad) of 2 guns.....	1
Receiving and school ships.....	6

Total sailing-vessels..... 87

The whole number of vessels is 145, and the total armament 1780 guns, of which 994 guns are carried by the sailing-vessels and 786 by the steam-vessels. The organization and *personnel* of the navy was at the date given as follow:—1 admiral, 2 lieutenant-admirals, 1 vice-admiral, 5 rear-admirals, 20 captains of ships-of-the-line, 40 captain-lieutenants, 309 lieutenants, 96 surgeons, 70 pursers, and 173 cadets. On the 1st of January, 1863, the active force of seamen was 6197 men. The marine infantry was 45 officers, 4 cadets, and 1962 sub-officers and men.

POPULATION OF THE DUTCH COLONIES, Dec. 31, 1861.

East India Possessions.....	17,549,785
West India Possessions.....	85,898
Coast of Guinea.....	110,118

Total..... 17,745,801

Population of Principal Cities, Dec. 31, 1862.

Amsterdam.....	263,204	Utrecht.....	55,541
Rotterdam.....	111,403	Leyden.....	37,339
The Hague.....	82,620	Groningen.....	36,192

Division of Inhabitants according to Religions, 1859.

Protestants.....	1,942,387	Lutherans.....	64,539
Catholics.....	1,234,486	Israelites.....	63,890
All others, 3,826.			

XXX. ITALY.—Kingdom.

Area, 98,075 square miles. Population, 1862, 21,776,953. Government, Constitutional Monarchy. Capital, Turin. Religion, Catholic.

The reigning sovereign of Italy is King Victor Emanuel II., who was born March 14, 1820, succeeded his father as King of Sardinia, March 23, 1849, and, by virtue of an act of the Italian Parliament, took the title of King of Italy, March 17, 1861.

MINISTRY, Dec. 1863.

President of the Council
and *Minister of Finance*, Chev. Marco Minghetti.
Minister of Grace, Justice,
and *Ecclesiastical Affairs*..... Jos. Pisanelli.

Minister of Foreign Af-

fairs..... Chev. Emile Visconti-Venosta.

Minister of Public In-
struction..... Prof. Michel Amari.

Minister of the Interior... Chev. Ubaldo Peruzzi.

Minister of Public Works, Lieut.-Gen. Count Louis
Fred. Menabrea.

Minister of War..... Lieut.-Gen. Chev. Alexan-
dre della Rovere.

Minister of the Navy..... Major-Gen. Effisio Cugia.

Minister of Agriculture,
Industry & Commerce... Jos. Manna.

PARLIAMENT AND CONSTITUTION.—The legislative power is exercised by a Parliament, consisting of

the King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of the Royal Princes (when of age), and of other members (unlimited in number), who are nominated by the king for life, and who must have attained the age of forty years. The members of the Chamber of Deputies are chosen by the qualified electors of the kingdom. A deputy must be thirty years of age, must have a slight property qualification, and he cannot be declared elected unless at least one-third of the electors of the district have cast their votes at the election. For the purpose of choosing deputies, the whole kingdom is divided into districts. Every male who pays taxes to the amount of \$8 is a voter. The term of election is five years, which is the duration of a Parliament, unless dissolved by the king; and the Parliament must be assembled annually. The Chamber of Deputies of 1862 numbered 443 members.

The Constitution of the kingdom of Italy is an expansion of the Charter of March 4, 1848, granted by King Charles Albert to his Italian subjects. The executive power is exercised by the king through responsible ministers, and the legislative power is vested as already stated.

THE STATES OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.—To the kingdom of Sardinia there was added by the Treaty of Villa Franca, July 11, 1859, and by the Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10, 1859, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, Lombardy, and part of the Papal States. On the 22d of March, 1860, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany was annexed to the kingdom, and on the 17th of December, 1860, the Marches, Umbria, and the Two Sicilies. These States, covering an area of nearly 100,000 square miles and containing a population (1862) of 21,776,953, are divided into 58 provinces.

FINANCES.—The following statement will exhibit the aggregates of the financial operations of the Government for the years 1861–62–63:—

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
	Francs.	Francs.
1861.....	468,500,000	973,000,000
1862.....	623,411,144	974,347,398
1863.....	614,811,652	935,387,425

Reduced to dollars, at the rate of 5 francs to the dollar of American money, the operations of 1863 show an income of about \$122,962,330, and an expenditure of \$187,077,485.

Principal Sources of Revenue, 1863.

	Francs.
Salt Tax.....	194,525,379
Direct Taxes.....	130,446,242
Public Property, &c.....	209,881,745
Railroads.....	27,168,000
Telegraphs.....	2,500,000
Post-Office.....	14,560,000
Treasury.....	28,719,334
From the Departments—Justice.....	3,441,600
Foreign Affairs.....	360,000
Interior.....	1,802,200
Public Instruction.....	985,152
Agriculture.....	422,000
Total.....	614,811,652

Principal Items of Expenditure.

	Francs.
Finance Department.....	351,983,090
Justice.....	30,801,264
Foreign Affairs.....	3,388,129
Public Instruction.....	15,503,720

	Francs.
Interior.....	63,193,599
Public Works.....	107,174,875
War.....	259,508,090
Navy.....	95,974,795
Agriculture.....	7,859,663
Total.....	935,387,425

Public Debt, Jan. 1, 1863.

	Francs.
Consolidated 5 per cent.....	2,514,120,617
“ 3 “.....	214,054,107
Miscellaneous.....	374,976,255

Total.....	3,103,150,979
Consolidated 5 per cent. added Jan- uary and March, 1863.....	714,320,000

Total..... 3,817,470,979

Converted into dollars, at the rate of 5 francs to the dollar, the capital of the above debt is \$763,494,195.

ARMY—ON THE FOOTING FOR 1864.

	Officers.	Total of Officers and Men.
Grand Staff.....	210	210
Infantry.....	8,910	266,000
Cavalry.....	903	22,000
Artillery, with Grand Staff.....	1,066	30,300
Engineers, Sappers, with Grand Staff....	480	6,800
Trains, &c.....	256	8,500
Gendarmerie.....	533	19,500
Administration.....	175	6,000
Garrisons, Schools, Veterans, &c.....	2,800	17,000
Total.....	15,333	376,310

The army of Italy is still in progress of organization, and is to be filled up to the number of 400,000 men.

NAVY (1863).

Screw Steamers.

Ship-of-the-line, 2d class.....	1	64 guns.
Frigates, 1st class.....	8	400 “
Frigate, 2d class.....	1	36 “
Frigates, 3d class.....	3	64 “
Frigate (armored), 1st class.....	1	36 “
Frigates (armored), 2d class.....	2	52 “
Frigates (armored), 3d class.....	2	40 “
Gunboats.....	14	44 “
Transports.....	11	20 “
Total screw steamers.....	43	756 guns.

Side-Wheel Steamers.

Corvettes, 1st class.....	3	32 guns.
Corvettes, 2d class.....	12	60 “
Mail transports.....	10	28 “
Transports.....	12	14 “

Total side-wheel steamers..... 37 134 guns.

Aggregate of steam-vessels, 80; of the total force of 20,960 horse-power, and carrying 890 guns.

Sailing-Vessels.

Frigates, 1st class	2	72 guns.
Frigates, 2d class.....	1	20 "
Corvettes, 1st class	2	24 "
Corvettes, 2d class.....	4	40 "
Brigs	3	30 "
Lighters	5	12 "

Total sailing-vessels..... 17 198 guns.

Besides the foregoing, there are in course of construction (1863) 3 first-class iron-clad frigates, 4 second-class iron-clad frigates, and one ram.

Personnel of the Navy, 1863.—The *personnel* of the navy in 1863 consisted of 2 admirals, 3 vice-admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 55 captains, 507 other officers, 11,193 sailors and machinists, 660 other workmen, and 2 regiments of marines, composed of 192 officers and 5688 men.

COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, &c., 1861.—The total value of the imports in 1861 was 476,791,930 francs,

and the value of the exports for the same year was 319,107,448 francs. The arrivals of vessels in 1860 were 85,907 vessels, of an aggregate capacity of 5,857,605 tons; and the departures for the same year were 85,057 vessels, of an aggregate capacity of 5,654,822 tons. The merchant marine of the kingdom in December, 1861, consisted of 16,448 vessels, of an aggregate capacity of 686,403 tons.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, Jan. 1862.

Naples.....	447,065	Catania.....	68,810
Turin.....	204,715	Ferrara.....	67,988
Milan.....	196,109	Lucca.....	65,435
Palermo.....	194,463	Ravenna.....	57,303
Genoa.....	127,986	Alexandria.....	56,545
Florence.....	114,363	Modena.....	55,512
Bologna.....	109,395	Pisa.....	51,057
Messina.....	103,324	Reggio.....	50,371
Leghorn.....	96,471	Parma.....	47,428
Ancona.....	46,090		

XXXI. LICHTENSTEIN.—Principality.

One of the States of Germany. Area, 61 square miles. Population, 7150. Government, Constitutional Monarchy. Religion, Catholic. The reign-

ing sovereign is Prince John II., who was born October 5, 1840, and succeeded to the principality November 12, 1848.

XXXII. LIPPE-DETMOLD.—Principality.

One of the States of Germany. Area, 415 square miles. Population, 1861, 108,513. Government, Constitutional Sovereignty. Religion, Reformed.

The reigning sovereign is Prince Leopold, who was born September 1, 1821, and succeeded to the principality January 1, 1851.

XXXIII. LIPPE-SCHAUMBURG.—Principality.

One of the States of Germany. Area, 170 square miles. Population, 1861, 30,774. Government, Constitutional Sovereignty. Religion, Reformed. The

reigning sovereign is Prince Adolphe, who was born August 1, 1817, and succeeded to the principality November 21, 1860.

XXXIV. LÜBEC.—Republic.

One of the Free Cities of Germany. Area, 142 square miles. Population, 1862, 50,614. Government, Republican. Legislature, Senate and Assembly.

GOVERNMENT, 1863.

Council.

First Burgomaster.....Charles Louis Roeck.
Second Burgomaster.....J. J. F. Torkuhl.
Syndic.....P. L. Elder.
President of Deputation,
*of Works, and Schools.*Senator Henry Brehmer.
*Department of Finance.*Senator Henry W. Hach.
Fire Insurance......Senat'r J. D. Eschenburg.
Military Affairs, Post-
*Office, and Railroads.*Senator Dr. T. Curtius.
*Charitable Institutions.*Senator A. F. Siemssen.
Police.....Senator J. Christian Büse.
*Poor and Penitentiaries.*Senator Henry T. Behn.

Senators belonging to the Council, but not holding executive office, Louis Muller, George Christian Tegtmeier, and Henry Charles Dittmer.

Legislature.—The Senate is composed of 14 Senators, 6 of whom must be learned in the law, 2 others must be of the educated classes, 5 merchants, and 1 taken at large. The Assembly consists of 120 members. The President of the Assembly to July, 1865, is Hermann Henry Meeths. The Vice-Presidents are Dr. Holtermann and Dr. Charles Müller.

FINANCES, 1863.—The budget of 1863 gives the

receipts and expenditures for the year as follow:—Receipts, 1,334,450 marcs; Expenditures, the same. The public debt, December 31, 1861, was 12,077,550 marcs. In January, 1863, there was added to the debt the sum of 8,750,000 marcs, incurred for aid to the direct railroad from Lübec to Hamburg. The marc of Lübec is about 30 cents of American money.

COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, &c.—In 1862, the imports into Lübec were as follow:—

	Marcs.
By sea.....	19,998,948
By railroad.....	36,925,248
By wagons.....	4,039,510
By river.....	814,356
Total.....	61,818,062

The arrivals of sea-going vessels in 1862 were 1251, of the capacity of 176,874 tons. Of these, 357 were steamers. The departures were 1270 vessels, of the capacity of 181,254 tons. The merchant marine in 1862 consisted of 55 vessels, measuring in all 12,710 tons, of which 14 were steamers.

POPULATION, 1862.

Lübec and suburbs.....	31,898
Rural districts.....	12,459
Bergedorf (in Lübec).....	6,257
Total.....	50,614

XXXV. LIBERIA.—Republic.

Area, 23,859 square miles. Population (1863), 422,000, of whom 16,000 were born in the United States, and 6000 were rescued from slave-ships. Government, Republican. Capital, Monrovia.

PRESIDENT—DANIEL BASHIELL WARNER (1864-66).

[The first President was Joseph Jenkins Roberts; he was succeeded by Stephen Allen Benson,—each of whom served four terms of two years each. Daniel Bashiiell Warner, the third President of Liberia, entered upon his duties on the first Monday in January, 1864.]

FORM OF GOVERNMENT, &c.—The form of government in Liberia is Republican,—having an elected President, and two Houses (Senate and House of Representatives) of the Legislature. The Vice-President and President are elected for two years, the House of Representatives for two years, and the Senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 8 of the Upper House,—each county sending 2 members to the Senate. Hereafter, as the population augments, each 10,000 persons will be entitled to an additional representative. The Vice-President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property of the value of \$600; and, in case of the absence or death of the President, he serves as President. He is also President of the Senate, which, in addition to being one of the branches of the Legislature, is a Council for the President of the Republic, he being required to submit treaties for ratification and appointments to public office for confirmation. The President must be thirty-five years of age, and have property of the value of \$600. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, and such subordinate courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

For political and judicial purposes, the Republic is divided into counties, which are further subdivided into townships. The counties are four in number,—Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and Maryland. The townships are commonly about eight miles in extent. Each town is a corporation, its affairs being managed by officers chosen by the inhabitants. Courts of monthly and quarter sessions are held in each county. The civil business of the county is administered by the four Superintendents appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The county system of government is capable of indefinite extension over new districts of territory that may be acquired, giving all the advantages which local self-government affords to the inhabitants.

The government of Liberia is entirely in the hands of colored men, and is successfully maintained. Its independence has been formally acknowledged by thirteen of the Powers of Europe and America,—England and France being among the former, and the Government of the United States among the latter. Treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation have been concluded between it and most of the nations referred to above, besides several others.

HISTORICAL NOTICE, PROGRESS, &c.—On the 15th of December, 1821, Commodore Robert F. Stockton, U.S.N., and Dr. Eli Ayres, acting for the American Colonization Society,—which was formed in Washington City on the night of the 20th of December, 1816,—purchased Cape Mesurado, upon which is now situated Monrovia, the capital of Liberia. There was subsequently added six hun-

dred miles of the West African coast, with an average depth interiorwards of twenty miles.

In 1839, the several settlements planted by American benevolence on the shores of Western Africa were united as a commonwealth. In 1847, this gave place, at the desire of the settlers and with the consent of the Colonization Society, to the present Republic of Liberia.

POPULATION, &c.—16,000 persons of color have been settled in Liberia by the Colonization Society. The great majority of these were born in the United States. Besides these, about 6000 native Africans, rescued from slave-ships by American naval vessels, have been provided with homes in the Republic. An aboriginal population, estimated at 400,000, reside upon the soil, and are amenable to the laws of Liberia. Many of the natives have become useful citizens, serve on the jury, act as magistrates, and one of them was elected and creditably served as a member of the Liberian House of Representatives.

EDUCATION.—A system of common-school instruction is provided by the Liberian Government; and several institutions of a more advanced character are supported by the benevolence of the American people. A college-building, erected at a cost of \$20,000, is open at Monrovia, having a faculty of 3 (colored) professors, and about 25 students.

CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, &c.—From an address to the colored people of Pennsylvania, by Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia,—a gentleman feeling a deep interest in the prosperity of the Republic of Liberia and well informed concerning its affairs,—we extract the following passages relating to its climate, soil, productions, &c.:—

"On Christmas afternoon, 1862, our good ship anchored off Monrovia. The appearance of the surrounding country from the anchorage is superb, being adorned with all the luxuriant vegetation of that sunny clime, although it wanted many of those improvements which the hand of man can bestow in more favorable circumstances. The sloping banks, carpeted with the richest tropical verdure, the city on the hill, the fort and its flag, the light-house, store-houses, &c., formed a scene which excited admiration.

"The climate of Liberia varies but little in temperature throughout the year. Properly speaking, there are but two seasons,—spring and summer. Vegetation is not interrupted. While some products of the earth are in blossom, others are coming to maturity. The two seasons which divide the year are called the wet and the dry; the former extends from the beginning of June to the end of October. During the wet season the rains are by no means incessant, and in the dry season there are some refreshing showers. The temperature in the warmest weather seldom exceeds 90° Fahrenheit, and it has not often been known to fall below 68°.

"The soil of Liberia is in all respects excellent: it is so exceedingly fertile that many articles which require so much labor in other countries are here produced spontaneously, or with very little effort on the part of the husbandman. The vegetable productions of the country are of countless variety, some of them very valuable. The forests produce mahogany, hickory, teak, rosewood, boxwood, and many other kinds of timber

suitable for carpenters, ship-builders, and cabinet-makers; also camwood and other dye-woods of great value. The acacia, which produces the gum-arabic of commerce, is found in some parts of the interior; likewise the copal, from which the celebrated varnish is extracted. There are several varieties of the palm-tree, of which the nut-bearing palm is the most valuable, as it produces the palm-oil of commerce. The returns of imports from Western Africa by England during 1860 gave the value of palm-oil as reaching £1,684,532,*—equal to \$8,000,000. There are also medicinal plants in great variety. Indian corn and rice (the latter of a superior quality) are produced in great abundance; also yams, sweet potatoes, cassada (which in flavor resembles the Irish potato), and many other vegetables suitable for table use. All the common garden-vegetables of America may be cultivated in Liberia. Pigs and goats, and the various kinds of domestic fowls, thrive well. Wheat, barley, and oats may be produced in some localities. The fruits are abundant and of great variety, many of them extremely delicious. Among them are the mango, orange, lemon, lime, guava, tamarind, cocoanut, banana, rose-apple, and African peach. The cultivation of sugar is also very promising, and is already carried on to a considerable extent.

"But, in conformity with the opinion which I have often expressed here and in Africa, the cultivation of coffee holds out the strongest inducements to agriculturists. Since the production of this article in Brazil has greatly decreased, owing to local causes, the supply in all parts of the world has fallen far short of the demand; and, as a consequence, prices have considerably advanced. Coffee is a native of Africa, and the coffee-plantations of the world owe their origin to plants obtained from that continent. There is now much of coffee-growing in Liberia and its neighborhood, and the quality of Liberia coffee is deemed to be equal if not superior to that of any other, not excepting the celebrated Mocha. Immense fortunes will be made by the cultivators of this article, all circumstances being now favorable for the successful prosecution of this branch of industry. There is nothing to prevent Liberia from becoming the principal coffee emporium of the world.

"Mineral wealth of the richest qualities abounds."

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.—The Liberians have built and manned 30 coast traders, and they have a number of large vessels engaged in commerce with England and the United States. The principal articles of export are coffee, sugar, palm-oil, and camwood.

FINANCES.—The revenue of the Republic in 1861 was \$149,550, and the expenditures for the same year were \$142,831.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.—Mr. E. S. Morris contributes the following letter, containing a personal sketch of the recently-inaugurated third President of this interesting Republic:—

"OFFICE, 916 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
January 8, 1864.

"GEORGE W. CHILDS, Esq., Publisher, &c.

"Knowing you are about issuing 'The National Almanac and Annual Record,' and as I have lately

returned from a visit to the promising young Republic of Liberia, I take the liberty of forwarding for your disposal the following sketch of one who has contributed much to the moral and physical advancement of Liberia.

"Daniel B. Warner, the third President of that Republic, was inaugurated on the 1st of this month. He is an able statesman, a republican of the right stamp, a good writer, a patriotic citizen, and, I may add, a *working-man* in its broadest signification.

"Mr. Warner is of unmixed African blood. His personal appearance is manly, and calculated to command respect. His moral traits are excellent, and his intellectual qualities are of a high order. He is sagacious, persevering, diligent in every pursuit, and strictly correct in all his dealings. He possesses much firmness of character, though his manners are agreeable and his disposition amiable. Few men in any country can compare with Mr. Warner with regard to the variety of services he has rendered to the public. He has done active duty in the army and navy, in the counting-house and in the Cabinet. He has also been an efficient local preacher in the Methodist Church. In short, he is what Dr. Franklin considered the most honorable of human beings,—'a doer of good to his fellow-men.' The writer of this sketch, while lately on a visit to Liberia, became personally acquainted with Mr. Warner: he has met with few men more deserving of universal esteem. The high estimation he obtains among his countrymen is sufficiently proved by his elevation to the chief magistracy. The zeal which Mr. Warner has always displayed in the public service gives us an assurance that the affairs of the nation will continue to flourish under his auspices. His policy is strictly industrial, and will no doubt be used to develop the agricultural and manufacturing resources of the country.

"What an example does the record of Mr. Warner offer to the industrious and enterprising young men of Liberia! It exemplifies the reality of the fact that the highest offices of the Government stand open for the most worthy, however humble his origin or however straitened his worldly circumstances. His record also addresses itself to the fathers of worthy and intelligent youth in America. I respectfully invite them to glance at that chair of state, by obtaining which their sons would become historical characters. And I am free to add that the chief magistracy of Liberia is the highest position a colored man can reach in this life; for on him rest the destinies of one hundred millions of human beings. Africa will be civilized and Christianized through and by Liberia, whose President will be both the fulcrum and the lever to assist in the mighty work.

"Our philanthropic and first American minister to the Republic of Liberia (Hon. Abraham Hanson) has thus written to Mr. Morris:—

"Allow me to record my honest and deep conviction that Liberia is destined to be the free and happy home of millions of the descendants of Africa, who shall return hither from the home of bondage, and live in the full enjoyment of the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

"Respectfully,

EDWARD S. MORRIS."

* In 1862, the imports of palm-oil from West Africa into the United Kingdom were of the value of £1,724,310.

XXXVI. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.—Grand Duchy.

One of the States of Germany. Area, 4701 square miles. Population (1861), 548,449. Government, Constitutional Sovereignty. Religion, Lutheran. The reigning sovereign is the Grand

Duke Frederick Francis, who was born February 28, 1823, and succeeded to the dukedom March 7, 1842.

XXXVII. MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.—Grand Duchy.

One of the States of Germany. Area, 997 square miles. Population (1860), 99,060. Government, Constitutional Sovereignty. Religion, Lutheran.

The reigning sovereign is the Grand Duke Frederick William, who was born October 17, 1819, and succeeded to the dukedom September 6, 1860.

XXXVIII. MEXICO.—Republic.

Area, 829,916 square miles. Population (1861), 7,360,000. Capital, City of Mexico.

GOVERNMENT, Dec. 1863.

President.....Benito Juarez, elected in 1861 for a term of four years.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Inter-Tejada.
Minister of War and Marine.....General Negrete.
Minister of Justice and Public Education.....Señor Don José M. Iglesias.
Minister of Finance and Public Credit.....Señor Don José Higinio Nunez.

Legislature.—The legislative authority of Mexico is vested in a Congress elected by the people, the number of members being (in the last Congress) 184.

FINANCES, DEBT, &c.—In consequence of the disturbed condition of Mexico for many years, there are no recent or authentic returns of the revenue and expenditures of the Government. The principal resources of the Federal treasury consist of duties on imports and duties on the exports of gold and silver. The product of these should be from \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000. Besides these, a royalty is charged upon the operations of the mints, and stamp duties are levied on paper for legal documents and contracts equal to about \$4,000,000 additional. From these sources (if there were no interruptions of internal or foreign war) it is calculated that the gross revenue would amount to \$16,000,000 or \$18,000,000. The expenditures in time of peace amount to about \$17,000,000. These statements are given on the authority of well-informed Mexican officials. The only other statement we have seen is the following, from a letter written at Vera Cruz in the summer of 1863:—

“The budgets of different Ministers of Finance for fifteen years—from 1824 to 1841, both inclusive (those for 1834–35 and 1836–37 having never been published)—give a total expenditure of \$274,737,317, or a yearly average of \$18,315,821; the accounts, however, of actual receipts and expenditures for fourteen of those years averaging only \$17,732,292 annually. During eleven years—from 1827 to 1837, both inclusive—the maritime custom-houses averaged \$6,619,900. Señor Lerdo y Tejada, in his ‘Memoria’ of 1857, estimates them at over \$8,000,000; but as we have the assurance of Antonio Garay, José Mariano Blasco, Luis María Mora, Francisco Lombardo, T. Echevarría, Señor Lerdo y Tejada, and others, Ministers of Finance at different periods, that the contraband amounted, at the very least, to as much

more (some placing it as high as three-fourths), it follows that the maritime custom-houses, properly administered, should from the years 1827 to 1837 have produced an average of \$13,229,800, and during the year 1857 upwards of \$16,000,000. We may fairly presume that the maritime custom-houses are capable of producing, under honest management, between \$16,000,000 and \$20,000,000 annually; and that this might, by a judicious system of internal taxation, be raised to \$30,000,000 annually I have not the least doubt.”

PUBLIC DEBT.—In December, 1861, the foreign debt of Mexico stood about thus, according to the account of the Mexican authorities:—

To English subjects.....	\$60,000,000
To English subjects (secured by treaty).....	4,000,000
To Spanish subjects (a great part of which was disputed).....	12,000,000
To French subjects (secured by treaty).....	180,000
Total	\$76,180,000

These figures represent the public debt as recognized by the Constitutional Government, and of course do not include the French, British, Spanish, and American claims which are in controversy between those Governments and Mexico. The latter (omitting American claims) are stated in the London “Times” as follow:—British claims, \$14,000,000; French claims, \$12,000,000; Spanish claims, \$5,000,000; total, \$31,000,000.

THE FRENCH CLAIM.—The history of this, as stated by a Mexican officer in the confidence of his Government, is as follows. In 1861 the French Minister, M. de Saligny, demanded the payment of a large sum alleged to be due to a Swiss banker, named Jecker, residing in the city of Mexico, he claiming the banker as a subject of the Emperor. Subsequently (in 1862) Jecker was gazetted in the “Moniteur” at Paris as a French subject. The origin of Jecker’s claim was a loan of \$750,000 made by him to Miramon while the latter was in possession of the city of Mexico in rebellion against the Constitutional Government. The sum demanded by M. de Saligny in satisfaction of this claim, and refused by the Mexican Government, was \$15,000,000. Other claims have been suggested by the French, but neither before nor since the war have they ever been specified.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The military force of Mexico in arms for the defence of the country in December, 1863, was about 50,000 men, distributed at that time in the States of San Luis Potosí, Guajalato, Jalisco, and Michoacan. Besides these regular forces, there were numerous bands of guerrillas on the roads from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, hovering about the French line of com-

munications. Mexico has no navy, the small force remaining in 1861 having been destroyed upon the arrival of the French, Spanish, and English squadrons in 1861.

EDUCATION.—Popular education in Mexico is provided for by a system of primary and secondary schools, the former being supported by municipal funds or from the treasures of the States respectively, except in the District of Mexico and the Territory of California, where the expenses are paid from the National Treasury. Some of these schools have, in addition, particular funds administered by private associations. Under their influence, popular education has been greatly stimulated, and very great progress has been made. In the primary schools, instruction is limited to reading, writing, the principles of arithmetic, and religious and moral training. There is in the city of Mexico an association, named "Compania Lancasteriana," protected by the Government, which company superintends all primary schools, encouraging publications, and every kind of labor favorable to this branch of education; and associations of a similar character exist in most of the States.

The secondary instruction is given in colleges supported either by particular funds or by the treasures of the States.

In the city of Mexico there have been, since the time of the Spanish Government, excellent colleges of this kind, where many of the notables of the Church, the bar, &c., have been educated. The most important are "Saint Ildephonso College," "The Lateran College," "The Conciliar Seminary," and "Saint Gregory College." All of these are extant but the last, which was suppressed by the Government a few years ago, its funds being transferred to a school of agriculture.

In the above-mentioned colleges, young men make their preparatory studies for the professions of lawyer and notary public, besides the special studies adapted to those professions.

The preparatory studies, which continue generally five years, consist of Latin and Spanish Grammar, translation from the French and sometimes the English languages, elements of Logic and Ethics, of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

After these follow the particular studies of the legal or medical profession, which are thorough and extensive. The law studies, which last four years, embrace Natural and International Law, Public Law, Roman or Civil Law, Spanish and Mexican Legislation, and Criminal or Penal Jurisprudence, besides the Canonical Legislation of the Catholic Church.

Medical studies are pursued in the city of Mexico in the "School of Medicine," a college organized according to the regulations and system observed in the "École de Médecine," of Paris. It has now a large and magnificent edifice, having an excellent "amphitheatre" for the chirological operations and autopsies, and every accommodation for keeping models, instruments, &c. This school has been very successful.

There is also a University, in which are conferred the degrees of doctor of divinity and of law; but the importance of this university is lost, since in modern times it has no more the superintendency of studies, trusted now to a committee composed of all the chief professors of the principal colleges, and named "Direccion de Estudios."

There is also in the capital an excellent college, called the "Colegio de Minería," established in the most splendid and magnificent edifice of that

city. It is designed for the education of experts in mineralogy, topographic and geographic engineering. Some of the young men educated in this college have proved very distinguished scientific professors.

The college has an astronomical observatory, and all kinds of instruments and apparatus for teaching the natural sciences.

It is supported by funds derived from a duty exacted from the owners of silver from all the mines of the republic. The students pursue their practical exercises in schools connected with the central establishment in Mexico, which are located in the mineral districts of "Real del Monte," "Guajajuato," "Zacatecas," and "Fresnillo."

Another special school, under the name of "School of Agriculture," is established near the city of Mexico, for the instruction of young men to be employed in managing farms and plantations. It is a new institution, founded five or six years ago, under very wise regulations; and it is expected that it will bring forth very efficient scholars for the improvement of agriculture. The college has an extensive farm, with all the necessary implements for rural industry belonging to it.

The public education for women is given in the city of Mexico, besides the primary schools for girls, in two principal colleges, named "Colegio de Niñas," and "Colegio de los Vixcaños," both established before the independence. The education is limited to sewing, embroidering, house-keeping, music, and dancing, besides religious practices.

In most of the capitals and principal cities of the States, there are colleges for men supported and organized in the same way as those in the city of Mexico. The most notable are in Puebla, Oaxaca, Morelia, Toluca, and Guadalajara. There are also institutions for girls, generally of the same kind.

Besides these colleges, there are, in Mexico and in other cities, many schools directed by private professors and supported by the pensions paid by the scholars. In some of them, almost every branch of knowledge is taught.

The commission of architect, and even of a topographic engineer, may be obtained by studying in another institution, the "Academia de San Carlos." It is established in an important edifice, and it has classes in mathematics, mechanics, stereotomy, theory of constructions, besides the teaching of drawing (lineal and natural), painting, sculpture, and engraving, which form the main objects of the Academy. It has a fine gallery of pictures by the principal European painters, especially of the Spanish school, as Murillo, Velasquez, and Rivera, abounding also with religious paintings of Mexican ancient artists well known by amateurs.

This Academy is supported by the Government, and, even in the most critical circumstances of the country, it has imparted the benefit of instruction to many young Mexican artists. Some of those distinguished for their talents are sent to Rome and are pensioned there to perfect their artistic education.

One of the persons thus educated is the young painter Juan Cordero, whose pictures have been admired in Europe, one of them having obtained a premium in an exposition at Paris.

THE WAR, AND THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS.—Since the arrival of the French, Spanish, and English expedition at Vera Cruz in December, 1861, Mexico has been engaged in a war of defence against invasion. The alleged cause for this invasion was

an act of the Mexican Congress suspending for two years the payment of certain foreign obligations of debt. That act, however, was promptly repealed; but the hostile forces remained, on the ground that Mexico provided no security for the fulfilment of her obligations. The troops of the expedition occupied the port of Vera Cruz without resistance, that place having been evacuated by the Mexican forces according to a plan of defence previously adopted. While there and on the road leading to the city of Mexico, the troops of the expedition suffered greatly from the excessive heat of the climate, and then negotiations were opened, ostensibly with a view to a settlement of the differences between the allied nations and Mexico without further hostilities. Meanwhile it was asked by the allies, and consented to by Mexico, that the invading army should occupy more salubrious quarters in Cordova, Orizaba, and Tehuacan, with the understanding that, if hostilities should be renewed, the troops of the expedition should first retire to the positions occupied before the agreement. Just previous to the opening of negotiations for a settlement, the representatives of the three allied nations had a meeting for the purpose of agreeing upon the claims they were to present to the consideration of the Mexican Government. It was at this meeting that the French Minister disclosed the enormous Jecker claim. The English Minister and General Prim, the Spanish commander, were surprised; and this, with other disclosures made to them, leading to the belief that the French Emperor intended to interfere in the domestic concerns of Mexico, caused them on the 9th of April, 1862, to declare the Convention of London transgressed, and to withdraw the troops of their Governments from the expedition. After that time the invasion was continued by the French alone. When hostilities were renewed, the French did not retire to their original positions, according to their agreement with the Mexican authorities, but retained possession of Orizaba. The prominent events subsequent to the period in question were as follow:—

September 22, 1862.—Proclamation of General Forey, promising the Mexicans a new Government

after the defeat of the Constitutional Government.

October 22, 1862.—Manifesto of the Mexican Congress, signed by 109 members, protesting against General Forey's proclamation and its interference in their political affairs.

February 24, 1863.—March of the French from Orizaba towards Puebla.

March 18, 1863.—Commencement of the siege of Puebla.

May 18, 1863.—Surrender of Puebla by General Ortega, after a most heroic defence of the city for two months, in which many of the assaults of the French were gallantly repulsed.

May 31, 1863.—President Juarez with the troops under his command evacuate the city of Mexico and transfer the national capital to San Luis Potosi. [Subsequently transferred to Monterey.]

June 5, 1863.—General Bazaine with the advance of the French army reach the city of Mexico.

June 10, 1863.—General Forey with the main body of the French enter the city.

June 16, 1863.—General Forey by a decree established a "Junta" of 35 members, whose first duty was to choose three Mexicans to exercise the Executive power provisionally, and, second, to choose 215 other citizens, who with themselves were to compose an Assembly of "Notables," charged with the duty of adopting the future form of government.

June 24, 1863.—General Forey's Junta select, as the provisional Executive, Juan Almonte, J. Mariano Salas, and Bishop Juan B. Ormaechea, who were installed the next day.

July 10, 1863.—General Forey's "Notables" selected by General Forey's Junta of 35 declare, by a vote of 231 to 19, that the Mexican nation adopts as its form of government hereditary limited monarchy, with a Catholic prince for sovereign, to bear the title of Emperor, and the crown to be offered in the first place to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria.

The French forces continue to occupy Vera Cruz, the city of Mexico, and the line of roads between the two cities, and many places in the interior; but the country is against them.

XXXIX. MONACO.—Principality.

The area of the Principality of Monaco is reduced to the territory covered by the city of Monaco. Population, 1687. The reigning prince is

Charles III., who was born December 8, 1818, and succeeded to the principality June 20, 1856.

XL. NASSAU.—Duchy.

One of the German States. Area, 1736 square miles. Population, 1861, 457,551. Government, Constitutional Sovereignty. Religion, Evangelical. Capital, Wiesbaden.

The reigning sovereign is Duke Adolphe, who was born July 24, 1817, and succeeded to the dukedom August 20, 1839. The population of Wiesbaden in 1861 was 20,797.

NORWAY.—See SWEDEN.

XLII. OLDENBURG.—Grand Duchy.

One of the German States. Area, 2170 square miles. Population, 1861, 295,242. Government, Constitutional Sovereignty.

The reigning sovereign is the Grand Duke Peter, who was born July 8, 1827, and succeeded to the grand dukedom February 27, 1853.

XLII. PARAGUAY.—Dictatorship.

Area, about 72,000 square miles. Population, 1857, 1,337,431. Government, Dictatorial. Capital, Asuncion.

President, or Dictator, Francis Solano Lopez, who placed himself at the head of public affairs (1862) on the death of his father, Charles A. Lopez, according to the will of the latter. By the Constitution, the President may appoint a successor by will in case of his death before the expiration of his term.

MINISTRY.

Secretary of the Interior, Francis Sanchez.

Secretary of War and of

the Navy.....Col. Venancio Lopez.

Secretary of For. Affairs, José Berges.

Secretary of the Treasury, Mariano Gonzalez.

FINANCES.—The receipts for 1859 amounted to \$2,438,499.

Public Debt.—The public debt of Paraguay in 1859 amounted to \$900,000 in Treasury notes, secured by specie in possession of the Government.

ARMY.—The standing army ordinarily consists of 15,000 men. The reserves on leave 46,000 men.

NAVY.—Effective of the marine amounts to 15 steamers.

COMMERCE.—The value of the imports and exports for 1859 was estimated as follows:—Imports, \$1,731,263; exports, \$1,500,788.

NAVIGATION.—The arrivals and departures for 1859 were estimated at 412 vessels, of an aggregate measurement of 16,650 tons.

XLIII. PERU.—Republic.

Area, 508,986 square miles. Population, 1859, 2,500,000. Government, Republican. Capital, Lima.

CONSTITUTION.—The government of Peru consists of a President, elected by the people for a term of six years, a Senate, composed of 2 members elected for each province, and a House of Representatives, chosen on the basis of one member for each 20,000 inhabitants. In 1860, the Senate was composed of 36 members, and the House of 86 members. The Ministers, together with Senators chosen by the Congress, form the Cabinet.

President.

General John Anthony Pezet.

Vice-President.

General Pedro Diez Canseco.

Grand Marshal San Ramon was elected President in April, 1862, for the term of six years; and at the same time General Pezet was elected First Vice-President, and General Canseco Second Vice-President; but in consequence of the death of Marshal San Ramon, April 3, 1863, General Pezet succeeded to the Presidency.

MINISTRY.

Minister of Foreign Af-

airs.....Juan Antonio Ribeyro.

Minister of the Interior...Cypriano Zegarró.

Minister of Justice.....Manuel Alvarès.

Minister of Finance and

Commerce.....Ignacio Noboa.

Minister of War and of

the Navy.....Manuel de la Guarda.

FINANCES.—The receipts and expenditures for 1861 were as follow:—Receipts, \$21,245,832, of which \$16,921,751 were derived from the sale of guano, and \$3,251,755 from customs. The expenditures were—

Army and Navy.....	\$10,284,980
Commerce.....	7,604,402
Interior.....	2,034,959
Justice.....	1,092,665
Foreign Affairs.....	429,460
Total.....	\$21,446,466

Public Debt.—The public debt of Peru in 1862 was as follows:—

Foreign debt (May 30, 1862).....	\$17,323,200
Domestic debt (Dec. 31, 1862).....	6,135,561

Total debt.....\$23,458,761

ARMY.—The Peruvian army in 1862 was constituted as follows:—

Infantry.....	8,400
Cavalry.....	1,200
Artillery.....	1,000
Gendarmierie.....	5,408
Total.....	16,008

NAVY.—The Peruvian navy in 1862 was composed of 6 steamers, carrying 72 guns, and having an aggregate force of 1298 horse-power; 1 armed sailing-brig of 12 guns; 3 transports, armed in the aggregate with 10 guns; 1 steam transport of 400 horse-power; and 6 hulks,—making a total of 17 vessels, with 84 guns. The *personnel* of the navy (1861) was—officers, 127, seamen, 1070, marines, 469, artilleryists; 335; total, 1874 men.

COMMERCE.—The official statement for 1860 puts the value of the exports at \$35,078,424, and the imports at \$15,428,305. The value of the imports does not include goods in transit on which no duty is charged.

NAVIGATION.—The merchant marine in 1861 amounted to 110 vessels, measuring 24,234 tons.

XLIV. PORTUGAL.—Kingdom.

Area, 34,500 square miles. Population, 1863, 3,693,362, exclusive of the islands and colonies. Government, Constitutional Monarchy of 1826-52. Legislature composed of king, peers, and deputies. Capital, Lisbon. Religion, Catholic.

The reigning monarch of Portugal is Luiz I., King of Portugal, the Algarves, &c., who was born 31st of October, 1838, and succeeded to the throne, 11th of November, 1861.

MINISTRY.

<i>Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council</i>	Duke de Loulé.
<i>Minister of the Interior</i>	Anselmo José Braamcamp.
<i>Minister of Finance</i>	Joaquin Thomas Lobo d'Ávila.
<i>Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and of Justice</i>	Counsellor Gaspard Pereira da Silva.
<i>Minister of War</i>	General Visconde de Sa da Bandeira.

<i>Minister of Marine and the Colonies</i>	Counsellor José da Silva Mendez Leal.....
<i>Minister of Public Works, Commerce, and Industry</i>	Duke de Loulé (<i>ad interim</i>).

THE CORTEZ (Legislature) consists of two Chambers, one of which, the Chamber of Peers, is composed of peers, appointed by the king from certain classes, according to the Constitution, who hold office for life; and the other, the Chamber of Deputies, is composed of members chosen by the qualified electors of the kingdom. All males who possess property to the amount of \$120, or earn that amount annually, are voters.

ARMY OF PORTUGAL, 31st of July, 1863.

	Officers.	Soldiers.	Total.
Infantry.....	889	14,473	15,362
Cavalry.....	205	2,374	2,579
Artillery.....	150	1,554	1,704
Engineers.....	71	325	396
Marshals, Generals, and Staff.....	77	.....	77
Medical Staff.....	15	106	121
Total of the active army.....	1,407	18,832	20,239
Municipal guards, veterans, &c.....	1,510	4,374	5,884
Total in the kingdom.....	2,917	23,206	26,123
Forces beyond the sea.—1st Class.....			9,781
“ “ 2d Class.....			13,834
Aggregate in and out of the kingdom.....			49,738

The nominal force of the army is 30,000 men; of whom the above mentioned 18,832 men are in active service, the remainder being on furlough. The active army employs 2306 horses. The organization of the general officers is as follows:—1 marshal-general, 10 lieutenant-generals, 15 marshals of camp, and 15 brigadier-generals.

THE PORTUGUESE FLEET, 1863.

	Guns.
1 ship-of-the-line.....	76
1 frigate.....	41
3 corvettes.....	40
1 brig.....	12
6 schooners and cutters.....	20
11 transports.....	10
5 steam corvettes.....	68
7 steamers.....	26
Total, 35 vessels of all classes.....	296

Of the above, 12 are steam-vessels, carrying 94 guns; and 23 are sailing-vessels, carrying 202 guns. Two steam vessels of war were in course of construction, to carry 26 guns. The personnel of the Portuguese navy is composed of 1 vice-admiral, 1 rear-admiral, 4 chiefs of division, 10 captains-of-the-line, 20 captains of frigates, 30 captain-lieutenants, 50 lieutenants of the first class, 100 of the second class, and 2887 men.

FINANCES OF PORTUGAL.—Budget of 1863–64.

Receipts.	Milreis.*
Direct taxes.....	4,791,854
Indirect taxes.....	8,075,755
National domains and miscellaneous... ..	2,068,532
Reduction of expenses.....	435,125

Total receipts (milreis)..... 15,371,266

Expenditures.	Milreis.
On account of the public debt (internal).....	2,675,618
On account of the public debt (external).....	2,733,307
Finance Department.....	3,729,159
Interior Department.....	1,496,754
Department of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.....	497,353
War Department.....	3,106,965
Navy Department.....	1,089,522
Foreign Affairs.....	188,953
Public Works.....	1,333,207
Extraordinary expenses.....	59,514

Total expenditures (milreis)..... 16,910,352

* A Portuguese milreis is about \$1.09 of American money; the receipts and expenditures are, therefore, about \$16,754,680 and \$18,612,284, respectively.

PUBLIC DEBT OF PORTUGAL.

Domestic and foreign debt (total at 3 per cent.).....	Milreis. 149,853,789
Deferred domestic and foreign debt....	5,368,057
Debt (interest)	1,701,064

Total debt (in milreis)..... 156,922,910

This, at \$1.09 to the milreis, would amount to \$171,045,972; but the difference of exchange between Lisbon and London makes the debt about \$180,000,000.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.—The latest returns of the commerce of Portugal are to 1856, when the entries and clearances of vessels were as follow:—

	Ent.	Ton'age.	Dep.	Ton'age.
Portuguese vessels...	6854	406,652	7029	424,896
Foreign vessels.....	2708	382,945	2950	554,042
Total.....	9562	789,597	9979	978,938

PORTUGUESE ISLANDS AND COLONIES.—The population of the Portuguese islands and colonies in 1863 was calculated as follows:—

Azores	240,548
Funchal (Madeira).....	101,420
Total of the Islands.....	341,968
<i>African Possessions:—</i>	
Cape de Verdes.....	85,400
Senegambia.....	1,035
St. Thomas and Prince Islands	12,250
Angola, &c.....	2,000,000
Mozambique, &c.....	300,000
Total of African Poss's..	2,398,745
“ Asiatic “ ..	1,288,483
Total of Islands and Colonies.....	4,029,196

XLV. PRUSSIA.—Kingdom.

Area, 107,300 square miles. Population, 1861, 18,491,220, of whom 268,372 are soldiers. Government, Constitutional Monarchy, with a Legislature composed of two Houses. Capital, Berlin. Religion, Evangelical.

The reigning sovereign is William I., who was born March 22, 1797, and succeeded his brother, King Frederic William IV., January 2, 1861.

MINISTERS.

<i>President, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs</i>	} Otho de Bismark-Schoenhause.
<i>Minister of Finance</i>	
<i>Minister of War and of the Navy</i>	Lieut.-Gen. de Roon.
<i>Minister of Commerce</i>	Count d'Itenplitz.
<i>Minister of Public Works</i>	Dr. de Muhler.
<i>Minister of Justice</i>	Count de Lippe.
<i>Minister of the Interior</i>	Count d'Eulenburg.
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i>	De Selchow.

FINANCES.—The budget for 1863 gives the following estimates of receipts and expenditures in Prussian thalers:—

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Department of Finance.....	86,912,212
“ Commerce, &c.....	38,053,379
“ Justice.....	10,150,300
“ Interior.....	681,416
“ Agriculture.....	1,157,944
“ Public Worship.....	96,343
“ War.....	413,486
“ Navy.....	19,882
“ Foreign Affairs.....	12,340
Total.....	137,497,302

Expenditures.

Department of Finance.....	19,179,219
“ Commerce.....	35,746,359
“ State.....	277,360
“ Foreign Affairs.....	898,595
“ Justice.....	11,388,905
“ Interior.....	5,521,963
“ Agriculture.....	1,848,057
“ Public Instruction, &c...	4,055,865
“ War.....	37,354,002
“ Navy.....	1,130,163
“ Public Debt and Legislation.....	15,960,976
Total.....	133,361,469

The Prussian thaler is worth 73.5 cents, money of the United States.

PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt of Prussia in 1863 was—

	Prussian Thalers.
Debt.....	254,154,840
Paper Currency.....	15,842,347
Total.....	269,997,187

ARMY.—The Prussian army is composed as follows:—

2 field-marshal generals, 34 generals, 61 lieutenant-generals, 63 major-generals, 200 colonels.

Regular Army.	In Time of Peace.	In Time of War.
Infantry.....	138,539	255,599
Cavalry.....	29,957	37,561
Artillery.....	16,381	27,918
Pioneers and Train-Guards....	6,156	35,454
Total.....	191,033	356,532
Depot Troops.....	123,923	
Garrison Troops (Landwehr)...	8,265	153,966
Total.....	199,298	634,421
Officers.....	9,127	11,127
Gensdarmes.....	2,250	2,250
	210,675	647,798
Landwehr (2d levy).....		95,496
Aggregate.....		743,294

The term of service in the line and landwehr is 19 years. There is annually a levy of 63,000 men, making in 16 years 1,008,000 men on leave; estimating casualties at 25 per cent, there remain 756,000 men trained for war: so that when the army is placed on a war-footing of 647,798 men, by calling out 437,123 men, there remain 318,877 men fit to serve.

NAVY.—The Prussian navy in 1863 was composed as follows:—

Steamers.	Guns.
2 screw corvettes.....	56
23 gun-boats.....	54
1 side-wheel corvette.....	9
2 advice-boats.....	6
Total, 28 steamers, with an aggregate of...	125
Sailing-Vessels.	Guns.
3 frigates.....	112
3 brigs.....	38
Total, 6 sailing-vessels, with an aggregate of	150
Rowing-Vessels.	Guns.
36 gun-boats.....	72
4 yawls.....	4
Total, 40 vessels propelled by oars, with an aggregate of.....	76

The whole navy, therefore, comprised 74 armed vessels of all classes, with an aggregate of 351 guns. There were also in process of construction 2 screw corvettes of 28 guns, and 2 sailing-corvettes of 17 guns. The *personnel* of the navy on a peace-footing was in 1863 as follows:—

1 admiral, 3 captains of ships-of-the-line, 5 captains of corvettes, 50 lieutenants, 120 ensigns, cadets, &c., 1758 sailors, &c., 30 officers of marines, 839 marines,—making a total of 209 officers and 2697 men.

COMMERCE.—The arrivals and departures at the Prussian ports in 1862 were as follows:—

	Vessels.	Measurement.
Arrivals.....	11,963	2,009,816 tons.
Departures.....	12,138	1,883,398 "
Total.....	24,101	3,893,214 tons.

Of these, the following shows the movement of the steam navigation:—

	Vessels.	Measurement.
Arrivals.....	1,344	351,640 tons.
Departures.....	1,351	344,382 "
Total.....	2,695	696,022 tons.

The effective of the merchant marine in 1861 was 1043 vessels, of 336,832 tons, and 10,251 men. Of these vessels, 69 were steamers.

POPULATION.—Population of Prussia in 1861:—

Provinces.	
Prussia.....	2,566,866
Posnanian.....	1,485,550
Pomerania.....	1,389,739
Silesia.....	3,390,695
Brandeburg.....	2,467,759
Saxony.....	1,976,417
Westphalia.....	1,618,065
Rhine Provinces.....	3,215,784
Hohenzollern.....	64,675
Jahde.....	950
Soldiers abroad.....	14,720
Total.....	18,491,220

The division of the inhabitants according to religious denominations was as follows:—

Protestants.....	11,298,294
Catholics.....	6,906,988
Israelites.....	254,785
Independents.....	16,233
Mennonites.....	13,716
Greek Church.....	1,202

Population of the Principal Cities.

	Civil.	Military.
Berlin.....	524,945	22,628
Breslau.....	138,651	6,938
Cologne.....	113,083	7,485
Koenigsburg.....	87,092	7,487
Magdeburg.....	78,665	7,636
Dantzic.....	72,280	10,485
Aix La Chapelle.....	58,553	1,388

XLVI. PERSIA.—Kingdom.

Area, about 560,000 square miles. Population (estimated), 10,000,000. Government, Absolute. Capital, Teheran. Religion, Mohammedan.

The reigning sovereign is Schah Nasser-ed-Din (having also the title of *Schahynschah*, or king of kings), who was born in 1823, and succeeded his father, Mohammed Schah, in 1848.

MINISTRY.

Grand Vizier.....
Keeper of the Seals.....Ferrouk Khan.
Foreign Affairs.....Said Khan.
War.....Mohammed Khan.
Commerce, Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works.....Ali-Goli-Mirza.

Finance.....Mirza Jussuf.
Justice.....Ibrahim Khan.

FINANCES.—There are two treasuries,—the ecclesiastical, and that of the crown. The receipts of the former are about 7,812,500 thalers, and of the latter 21,875,000 thalers. This thaler is about 73.5 cents of the money of the United States.

COMMERCE.—The total annual value of the exports of Persia is about 21,000,000 thalers, and of the imports about 20,950,000.

POPULATION.—Of the 10,000,000 inhabitants of Persia more than 3,000,000 are nomads; about 4,000,000 live in the rural parts of the country, and about 3,000,000 inhabit the cities. The population of the city of Ispahan is about 180,000, and that of Teheran 120,000.

XLVII. REUSS GREIZ AND SCHLEIZ.—Principalities.

German States. Area, 588 square miles. Population (1861), 125,490. Government, Constitutional Sovereignities. Seats of Government, Greiz and Schleiz. Religion, Lutheran.

The reigning sovereign of Reuss-Greiz is Prince Henry XXII, who was born March 28, 1846, and

succeeded to the principality 8th of Nov. 1859, under guardianship. The reigning sovereign of Reuss-Schleiz is Henry LXVII, who was born Oct. 20, 1789, and succeeded to the principality June, 19, 1854.

XLVIII. ROMAN PONTIFICATE, or STATES OF THE CHURCH.

Area, 4502 square miles. Population, 690,000. Government, Absolute. Religion, Catholic. Capital, Rome.

SOVEREIGN.

Pope Pius IX., who was born May 13, 1792, and was crowned Pope, June 21, 1846.

MINISTERS.

Secretary of State.....Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli.
Minister of Finance.....Giuseppe Ferrari.
Minister of the Interior.....Andrew Pila.
Minister of War.....F. S. de Merode.
Minister of Commerce.....Baron Constantini-Baldini.
Minister of Police.....Anthony Matteucci.

FINANCES.—The project of the budget for 1860 estimated the receipts at 14,453,325 scudi, and the expenditures at 15,019,346 scudi.

PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt (Jan. 1, 1858) was as follows:—

Loans.....	62,387,240 scudi.
Floating Debt.....	4,084,034 “
Total.....	66,471,274 “

The exact amount of the public debt is not known with any degree of certainty. It was stationary in 1859, but must have been largely increased in the years 1860–1862, as during that period the expenditures exceeded the receipts 31,000,000 scudi. The Almauach de Gotha for 1864 estimates the public debt of the Pontifical States at 80,000,000 scudi at the very least. The scudi is worth 106 cents money of the United States.

ARMY.—The army of the Pontifical States in June, 1863, was composed of 8513 officers and men.

COMMERCE.—The effective of the merchant marine Dec. 31, 1859, was as follows:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
Mediterranean ports	298	4,653	877
Adriatic ports.....	1,671	32,467	9,789
Total.....	1,969	37,125	10,666

The imports and exports in 1858 were valued in scudi as follows:—

Imports.....	13,510,143
Exports.....	11,690,258
Total.....	25,200,401

The entries and departures of the port of Civita Vecchia in 1862 were—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Entries.....	1,883	301,264 tons.
Departures.....	1,960	309,425 “
Total.....	3,843	610,689 tons.

POPULATION.—Since the annexation (in 1860) of the Romagna, the Marches, and Umbria to the Kingdom of Italy, *de facto* territorial extent of the Pontifical States only comprehends Rome and the Comark, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Vellerti, and Frosinone, without Ponte Corvo, having together a superficies of 4502 square miles, and about 690,000 inhabitants.

Population of the Principal Cities.

Rome (1862).....	197,078
Viterbo (1853).....	14,000

Velletri (1853).....	13,000
Alatri (1853).....	11,370
Civita Vecchia (1853).....	10,000

XLIX. RUSSIA.

Area (in Europe), 2,120,397 square miles. Population, in Europe (in 1855), 59,330,752; in Asia, 8,328,642; Kingdom of Poland, 4,800,000; Finland, 1,680,000: total population, 74,139,394. Government, Absolute Monarchy. Capital, St. Petersburg. Religion, Greek Church.

The reigning sovereign of Russia is the Emperor Alexander II. (Nicolajevitch), who was born 29th April (17th O.S.), 1818, and succeeded his father Nicholas I. (Paulovitch) 2d March (18th Feb. O.S.), 1855.

MINISTRY.

<i>Foreign Affairs</i>	Prince A. Gortchakoff.
<i>Interior</i>	Woeikoff.
<i>Finances</i>	M. de Reutern.
<i>Public Domains</i>	Lieut.-General Zelenoi.
<i>Public Works</i>	Lieut.-Gen. Melnikoff.
<i>War</i>	Lieut.-Gen. Miloutine.
<i>Navy</i>	Rear-Admiral N. Krabbe.
<i>Imperial Household</i>	General V. Adlerberg.
<i>Public Instruction</i>	Privy Counsellor de Golovnine.
<i>Post-Office</i>	Privy Counsellor Ivan Tolstoy.
<i>Comptroller-General</i>	Privy Counsellor A. Tatarinoff.

IMPERIAL MILITARY STAFF.

<i>Minister of War</i>	Lieut.-Gen. Miloutine.
<i>Field-Marshal General</i>	Grand Duke Michael.
<i>Aide-de-Camp General</i>	Baranzoff.
<i>Inspector-General Engineers</i>	Grand Duke Nicholas.
<i>Assistant Inspector-General Engineers</i>	Lieut.-Gen. de Todtleben.
<i>Inspector-General of Chasseurs</i>	George Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz.
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	Lieut.-Gen. A. Veriguline.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The army is composed, in general,—1st, of active troops; 2d, of reserves; and, 3d, of irregular troops. According to the reports of the Minister of War, the effective forces of the country, after the reductions made in 1859, stood as follow:—

	Generals.	Officers.	Soldiers.
Active army.....	334	26,997	783,352
Reserves.....	23	3,054	66,873
Irregular troops.....	30	4,665	92,000
	387	34,716	942,225

Of the active army there are—of infantry, 42 divisions, composed of 112 regiments; of cavalry, 9 divisions, composed of 58 regiments; and of artillery, 9 divisions, composed of 153 batteries.

IMPERIAL NAVAL STAFF.

<i>General Admiral</i>	Grand Duke Constantine.
<i>Minister of the Navy</i>	Rear-Admiral N. Krabbe.

<i>Director (Chancellerie)</i>	Major-Gen. S. de Greigh.
<i>Director (Personnel)</i>	Rear-Admiral Prince Galitzin.
<i>Director (Hydrography)</i>	Rear-Admiral S. Zelenoi.
<i>Director (Commissariat)</i>	Counsellor of State de Schultze.
<i>Director (Naval Construction)</i>	Rear-Admiral A. Vojvodsky.
<i>Auditor-General</i>	Counsellor of State P. Gleboff.
<i>Director (Medical Affairs)</i>	Charles Rosenberger.
<i>Director (Ordnance)</i>	Major-Gen. N. Terentieff.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET, 13th June, 1862.

Steam-Vessels.

<i>Ships-of-the-line</i>	9
<i>Screw-frigates</i>	12
<i>Side-wheel frigates</i>	8
<i>Corvettes</i>	22
<i>Clippers</i>	12
<i>Floating battery (iron-clad)</i>	1
<i>Frigate (iron-clad)</i>	1
<i>Gunboat (iron-clad)</i>	1
<i>Gunboats</i>	79
<i>Yachts</i>	2
<i>Schooners</i>	25
<i>Transports</i>	9
<i>Small steamers</i>	68
Total steam-vessels	249

Sailing-Vessels.

<i>Ships-of-the-line</i>	9
<i>Frigates</i>	5
<i>Corvettes</i>	3
<i>Brigs</i>	3
<i>Schooners</i>	13
<i>Gunboats (with oars)</i>	2
<i>Tenders</i>	2
<i>Transports</i>	13
<i>Yachts</i>	12
Total	62

The steam-vessels of the navy had (in 1862) an aggregate horse-power of 37,007, and 2387 guns. The sail-vessels had 1204 guns. The total of all classes of vessels was 311, carrying 3691 guns, exclusive of the armament of the iron-clad frigate. Besides the above, there were three floating docks and 300 vessels for port service.

Personnel of the Fleet, 1862.

<i>Admirals and generals</i>	95
<i>Staff officers and subalterns</i>	1,945
<i>Civil functionaries</i>	966
<i>Soldiers and sailors</i>	45,216
<i>Marine guards and conductors</i>	169
	48,391

FINANCES OF RUSSIA.

Official Estimates of Receipts and Expenditures for 1863, published in the "Journal of St. Petersburg," 31st May, 1863.

Receipts.

I. Ordinary Receipts.

	*Roubles.
1. Imposts	
Direct Taxes.....	43,529,521
Indirect Taxes.....	169,157,162
2. Royalties.....	13,686,666
3. Revenue from State Property...	50,700,213
4. Miscellaneous.....	38,675,244
5. Trans-Caucasian Provinces.....	3,081,838

Total..... 318,830,644

II. Extraordinary Receipts (Loans)...

Total ordinary and extraordinary receipts..... 334,538,414

Expenditures.

	Roubles.
On account of Public Debt.....	57,487,217
Grand Council of State.....	1,165,375
Clergy (Orthodox).....	5,133,816
Household (Imperial).....	7,755,444
Foreign Affairs.....	2,102,532
War.....	115,432,380
Navy.....	18,029,793
Finances.....	37,219,756
Imperial Domains.....	9,149,332
Southern Colonies.....	431,619
Interior Department.....	8,846,244
Public Instruction.....	5,889,795
Works and Ways.....	18,164,121
Post-Offices.....	329,923
Ministry of Justice.....	6,338,311
Trans-Caucasian Provinces.....	3,260,183
Expenses of Collection.....	32,887,278
Other Expenditures.....	915,295

Total expenditures..... 330,538,414

Add delinquent receipts..... 4,000,000

334,538,414

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, 1861.

	Exports. Roubles.	Imports. Roubles.
Maritime Commerce.....	137,702,143	115,651,243
Overland Commerce.....	39,473,888	44,028,010

Totals..... 177,176,031 159,679,253

Exports of gold and silver coin and bullion in 1861, 15,790,353 roubles; imports of same, 1861, 7,138,396 roubles.

Merchant Marine in 1859.—In the year named—which is the most recent for which we have returns—the merchant marine of Russia consisted of 1416 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 172,605 tons, and manned by about 10,500 seamen.

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels in 1861.—Arrivals, 10,634; tonnage, 1,024,103; departures, 10,739; tonnage, 1,025,972.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

(From the Almanach de Gotha, 1864.)

Orthodox Greeks.....	49,809,891
Schismatics.....	759,880
Armenian Catholics.....	33,304
Roman Catholics.....	2,800,228
Protestants.....	1,952,117
Israelites.....	1,425,784
Mohammedans.....	2,321,679
Pagans.....	197,373

Total..... 59,300,256

POPULATION OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF RUSSIA, 1858.

St. Petersburg.....	520,131	Vilna.....	51,154
Moscow.....	336,370	Kherson.....	40,432
Odessa.....	104,169	Astracan.....	44,790
Kichineff.....	85,547	Nijni Novgorod.....	36,354
Riga.....	72,136	Cronstadt.....	29,116
Kasan.....	58,129		

L. SAN MARINO.—Republic.

Area, 21 square miles. Population (1858), 8000. Government, Republican. Legislature, Senate and Council of Ancients. Presidents (Sept. 1863), Robert Gillien Belluzzi, Michael Cecoli.

The revenue of the Republic in 1858 was 7000 scudi, the expenditures were 6500 scudi, and the public debt was 1000 scudi. A scudo is about one dollar of American money.

LI. SAXONY.—Kingdom.

One of the German States. Area, 5705 square miles. Population (Dec. 1861), 2,225,240. Government, Constitutional Monarchy with two Chambers. Capital, Dresden. Religion, Catholic.

Minister of Foreign Af-

fairs.....Baron de Beust.

FINANCES.—The budget for the financial period 1861–1863 estimates the annual receipts and expenditures as follows (the thaler being 73.5 cents of American money):—

Receipts.

	Thalers.
Public Domains.....	1,245,763
Royalties.....	2,789,333
Interest and profits.....	1,082,028
Direct taxes.....	2,033,000
Indirect taxes.....	2,685,300
Increased stamp tax.....	96,700
Profits on disposable capital.....	2,364,228
Total receipts.....	12,356,352

MINISTERS.

Minister of Justice.....J. H. de Behr.

Minister of Finance.....Baron de Friesen.

Minister of the Interior.....Baron de Benst.

Minister of War.....Bernard de Rabenhorst.

Minister of Public Wor-
ship.....John P. de Falkenstein.

* A rouble is valued at 79⁴⁴/₁₀₀ cents of American money.

Expenses.

	Thalers.
General expenses	3,921,588
Justice	384,703
Interior	850,495
Finances	474,395
Army	2,175,096
Public Worship.....	390,833
Foreign Affairs.....	94,445
Germanic Confederation.....	35,000
Pensions	590,336
Public Works	3,339,461
Reserve.....	100,000

Total expenditures..... 12,356,352

PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt of Saxony (Jan. 1, 1863) amounted to 68,480,642 thalers, of which 7,000,000 were non-interest-bearing Treasury notes.

ARMY.—The active army of Saxony is estimated as follows:—

General and staff officers.....	60
Infantry.....	19,753
Cavalry.....	3,208
Artillery and pontonniers.....	2,420
Total	25,441

POPULATION.—The population of Saxony (Dec. 3, 1861) was as follows:—

Circles.—Dresden	583,213
Leipsc.	506,294
Zwickau.....	827,245
Budissin.....	308,488

Total 2,225,240

The population, according to religious denominations, is divided as follows:—

Lutherans	2,175,392
Catholics	41,363
Reformed	4,515
German Catholics.....	1,722
Israelites	1,655
Greek Church.....	460
Church of England.....	233

Total..... 2,225,240

Population of the Principal Cities, Dec. 3, 1861.

Dresden.....	128,152
Leipsc.	78,495
Chemnitz.....	45,432

LII. SAXE-ALTENBURG.—Duchy.

One of the German States. Area, 491 square miles. Population (1861), 137,162. Government, Constitutional Sovereignty. Capital, Altenburg. The reigning sovereign is the Duke Ernest, who

was born Sept. 18, 1826, and succeeded to the dukedom Aug. 3, 1853.

The population of the town of Altenburg in 1861 was 17,168.

LIII. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.—Duchy.

One of the German States. Area, 790 square miles. Population (1861), 159,431. Government, Constitutional Sovereignty.

The reigning sovereign is Ernest II., who was

born June 21, 1818, and succeeded to the dukedom Jan. 29, 1844.

The population of the city of Gotha in 1861 was 16,609; and that of the city of Coburg was 10,690.

LIV. SAXE-MEININGEN.—Duchy.

One of the German States. Area, 968 square miles. Population (1861), 172,341. Government, Constitutional Sovereignty.

The reigning sovereign is the Duke Bernard, who was born Dec. 17, 1800, and succeeded to the

dukedom, under guardianship, Dec. 24, 1803; assumed the government Dec. 17, 1821.

The population of the city of Meiningen in 1861 was 6921.

LV. SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH.—Grand Duchy.

One of the German States. Area, 1403 square miles. Population (1861), 273,252. Government, Constitutional Sovereignty.

The reigning sovereign is the Grand Duke

Alexander, who was born June 24, 1818, and succeeded to the grand dukedom July 8, 1853.

The population of the city of Weimar in 1861 was 13,887; that of Eisenach was 11,517; and that of Jena was 6984.

LVI. SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.—Principality.

One of the German States. Area, 405 square miles. Population (1861), 71,913. Government, Constitutional Sovereignty.

The reigning sovereign is the Prince Günther,

who was born Nov. 6, 1793, and succeeded to the principality April 28, 1807.

The population of the town of Rudolstadt in 1861 was 6033.

LVII. SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.—Principality.

One of the German States. Area, 358 square miles. Population (1861), 64,895. Government, Constitutional Sovereignty.

The reigning sovereign is the Prince Günther,

who was born Sept. 24, 1801, and succeeded to the principality Aug. 19, 1835.

The population of the town of Sondershausen in 1861 was 5818.

LVIII. SPAIN.

Area, 176,480 square miles. Population (according to an account of the Spanish Legation at Washington, 1863), 18,819,866. Government, Constitutional Monarchy. Legislature composed of Queen, Senate, and Deputies. Capital, Madrid. Religion, Catholic.

The reigning sovereign of Spain is Her Majesty Isabella II., who was born Oct. 10, 1830, and succeeded to the throne Sept. 29, 1833, under guardianship until Nov. 8, 1843, when she was declared of age by the Cortez; married Oct. 10, 1846, to Francis d'Assise, her cousin-german, son of the Duke of Cadiz.

MINISTRY.

Council of State.

President of Council.....

Fiscal.....Don Pedro Nolasco Au-

rioles.

General Secretary.....Juan Sunyá.

*Council of Ministers.**

President and Minister of

Foreign Affairs.....Marquis de Miraflores.

Minister of Justice.....Don Rafael Monares.

Minister of War.....Lieut.-Gen. Concha, Mar-

quis de la Habana.

Minister of Finance.....Victor Fernand Lascotti.

Minister of Marine.....Lieut.-Gen. Francois de

Mata y Alos.

Minister of Public Works.Don Manuel Alonzo Mar-

tinéz.

Minister of Colonies.....Don Francisco Permanyer

Chief Secretary of Minis-

terial Council.....Alexander Shee Saavedra.

CORTZ (Legislature).

The Cortez consists of two chambers, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies; the former composed of 267 members for life, and the latter of 350 members chosen from districts by the qualified electors of the kingdom.

FINANCES OF SPAIN.—Budget of 1862, and six months of 1863.

Receipts.

	† Reals.
Direct taxes.....	784,305,000
Indirect taxes.....	755,290,500
Stamps, tobacco, salt, &c.....	1,158,256,000
Excess of colonial chests.....	178,500,000

Total ordinary receipts.....2,876,351,500

Extraordinary receipts—sales of national property.....556,498,166

Total receipts.....3,432,849,666

Expenditures.

	Reals.
Royal household.....	74,025,000
Legislature.....	6,232,478
Public debt.....	575,985,913
Indemnities.....	21,915,512
Pensions, &c.....	221,495,321
President of Council.....	654,000
Statistics.....	14,183,667
Foreign Affairs.....	24,194,816

* Resigned January 16, 1864.

† The Spanish 100 real gold coin is valued at our Mint at \$4.93: a real is thus about 5 cents of our money, and the above sums may be converted into dollars by dividing by 20.

	Reals.
Justice.....	48,432,935
Public Worship.....	265,294,276
War.....	570,941,272
Navy.....	176,560,158
Interior.....	153,078,404
Public Works.....	142,187,813
Finances.....	702,525,669

Total ordinary expenses.....2,997,710,268

Extraordinary expenses.....565,966,733

Aggregate ordinary and extraordinary expenses.....3,563,697,001

The above receipts and expenses, converted into dollars, will stand about thus:—Receipts, \$171,642,483; Expenditures, \$178,184,850. They were for eighteen months, from January, 1862, to June 30, 1863.

PUBLIC DEBT.—On the 1st of December, 1861, the funded debt of Spain amounted to 14,274,734,301 reals, or about \$713,736,715, paying an annual interest of about \$15,090,910.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, 1860.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
	Reals.	Reals.
Europe.....	978,661,818	683,961,124
Africa.....	4,820,246	23,318,820
America.....	467,883,068	533,846,266
Asia.....	31,946,366	9,081,245
Total (reals).....	1,483,313,498	1,298,203,445
or, in dollars.....	\$74,165,675	\$64,910,172

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels, 1861.—The arrivals were 10,127 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,351,988; the departures were 9097, tonnage, 1,244,520. This does not include the *cabotage*, or coasting trade, in which the arrivals were 48,932 vessels, measuring 1,895,721 tons, and the departures were 48,812, tonnage, 1,879,827.

Merchant Marine, 1861.

	Number.	Ton'age.	Men.
Sea-going vessels.			
Under sail.....	1,446	245,312	15,617
Under steam.....	36	12,035	712
<i>Cabotage.</i>			
Under sail.....	3,293	101,724	19,083
Under steam.....	65	8,719	793
Totals.....	4,840	367,790	36,205

The sea-going steamers were of the aggregate force of 5185 horse-power, and the coasters of 4498 horse-power.

THE SPANISH ARMY.—The armies of Spain, according to information received from the Spanish

Legation at Washington in October, 1863, is composed as follows:—

Marshals.....	5
Lieutenant-generals.....	70
Marshals of camps.....	161
Brigadier-generals.....	425
Other officers.....	8,476
Soldiers.....	392,268
Horses.....	19,186

The "Almanach de Gotha" for 1864 states the composition of the Spanish army as follows, for the year 1862:—Captain-generals, 8; lieutenant-generals, 50; marshals of camp, 110; brigadiers, 312; other officers, 8723; soldiers, 227,098,—total officers and men, 234,261. Horses, 21,600.

THE SPANISH FLEET, 1862.—According to the "Almanach de Gotha" for 1864, the Spanish navy contained the following numbers and classes of vessels in 1862, viz:—

Sailing-Vessels.

Ships-of-the-line of 84 guns.....	2
Frigates of 32 to 42 guns.....	3
Corvettes of 16 to 30 guns.....	4
Brigs of 12 to 18 guns.....	8
Brig goelette of 6 guns.....	1
Goelettes of 1 to 7 guns.....	10
Feluccas of 1 to 4 guns.....	6
Transports of 5 guns.....	10

Total sailing-vessels..... 44 44

Steam-Vessels.

Side-wheel steamers of 16 guns.....	3
" " 6 ".....	7
" " 2 ".....	1
" " 2 to 6 guns.....	2

Side-wheel steamers of 1 to 5 guns.....	14
" " 2 guns.....	6
Total side-wheel steamers.....	33

Screw ship-of-the-line of 100 guns.....	1
" frigates of 37 to 51 guns.....	18
" corvettes of 3 to 4 guns.....	11
" goelettes of 2 to 4 guns.....	20
" transports of 2 guns.....	12
" gunboats of 1 gun.....	30

Total screw steamers..... 92

Total of all vessels..... 169

At that time the following vessels were in course of construction: viz, 2 ships-of-the-line of 82 guns each; 6 frigates of 40 guns each; 4 steam frigates of 50 guns each; 11 goelettes and 12 gunboats of 2 guns each.

An account of the navy received from the Spanish Legation at Washington, Oct. 1863, differs very greatly from the foregoing. According to this account, the navy consists of 2 ships-of-the-line, 19 frigates of 36 to 50 guns, 7 corvettes of 16 to 30 guns, 8 brigs of 6 to 9 guns, 21 goelettes of 1 to 7 guns, 19 transports of 2 to 4 guns, 24 side-wheel steamers of 1 to 6 guns, 18 steam gunboats.

Population of Spain, the Balearic Islands, and the Spanish colonies in 1863, is communicated to us from the Spanish Legation in the following figures:—

Continent.....	18,819,865
Balearic Isles.....	467,526
Canaries.....	376,437
Colonies.....	7,634,291

Total..... 27,298,119

LIX. SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Area, 292,440 square miles. Population of Sweden (1860), 3,859,728; of Norway (1855), 1,490,047,—total, 5,349,775. Government, Constitutional Monarchy. Each country has a separate Legislature. Capital, Stockholm. Religion, Lutheran.

The reigning sovereign of Sweden and Norway is King Charles XV., who was born May 23, 1826, succeeded to the throne July 8, 1859, and was crowned at Stockholm, May 3, 1860, for Sweden, and at Trondhjem, Aug. 5, 1860, for Norway.

MINISTRY FOR SWEDEN.

<i>Minister of State and of Justice.....</i>	Baron de Geer.
<i>Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs.....</i>	Count Manderström.
<i>Minister of Finance.....</i>	Baron Gripenstedt.
" <i>Navy.....</i>	Rear-Admiral Count de Platen.
" <i>Interior.....</i>	Henry Gerhard de Lagerstrale.
<i>Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.....</i>	Charles John Thyselius.
<i>Minister of War.....</i>	Maj.-Gen. Reuterskjöld.
(Without portfolio).....	Charles J. Malmsten.
" ".....	Henry G. Bredberg.
" ".....	Maj.-Gen. de Thulstup.

THE DIET (LEGISLATURE) FOR SWEDEN.

The Swedish Diet, or States-General, is composed of the four orders of the State:—1st. The

nobility 2d. The clergy. 3d. The burghers of the cities and towns. 4th. The peasantry or landholders not noble. These form four separate Chambers. The nobles of the kingdom number about 2300, but only about 500 of them assemble in the Diet. The clergy consist of 12 bishops and 60 diocesan deputies, and are presided over by the Archbishop of Upsala. The burghers are 97 in number, of whom 10 are from Stockholm; and the deputies of the peasantry number 144. The Diet assembles every third year, and their next meeting will be in 1865.

FINANCES OF SWEDEN. Budget to 31st December, 1863.—According to the Budget for the triennial period ending with 1863, the annual receipts were 28,971,500 rix-dollars of the Swedish mint; and the annual expenses were 26,911,710 rix-dollars. The rix-dollar of the mint is about 28 cents of American money.

The Public Debt of Sweden (Dec. 31, 1862) was 43,847,066 rix-dollars.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF SWEDEN (1861).—In the year named, the value of the imports was 106,570,000 rix-dollars, and the exports were 81,084,000 rix-dollars. Of these amounts 6,425,000 of the imports were from the United States, and 841,000 of the exports were to the United States. The effective of the merchant marine was 3313 vessels, measuring 306,952 tons: of these there were 219 steamers, of an aggregate force of 8970 horsepower.

THE ARMY AND NAVY OF SWEDEN (1862).—The total available military of the kingdom is 124,807 men; but these are, of course, not embodied in an army. The navy was as follows:—3 ships-of-the-line, of which 2 were steamers; 6 frigates, of which 1 was a screw-steamer; 7 corvettes, of which 3 were steamers; 4 brigs, 18 schooners; 88 gunboats, of which 12 were steamers; 6 small steamers, 112 gun-launches, and 12 small transports. Total, 24 steamers and 237 sailing-vessels, carrying 1215 guns.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, 1861.

Stockholm.....	112,391	Malmöe.....	20,149
Göteborg ...	38,504	Carlsrona.....	15,523
Norrköping....	20,828		

West India Colony.—Island of St. Barts: population, 8500.

MINISTRY FOR NORWAY.

<i>Department of Revision.</i>	Frederick Stang.
<i>Public Worship and Instruction.</i>	Hans Ritterwold.
<i>Interior.</i>	Christian Zedlitz Bretteville.
<i>Finances and Customs.</i>	Eric Roering Müinichen.
<i>Navy and Post-Office.</i>	Augustus Christian Mautey.
<i>Army</i>	Maj.-Gen. Harold Nich. Storm Wergeland.
<i>Justice</i>	Henry Lawr'ce Hellesien.

Councillors of State at Stockholm.

<i>Minister of State.</i>	George Christian Sibbern.
	Hans Gerard Colbjørnsen Meldahl.
<i>Councillors</i>	Wolfgang Wendell Haffner.

CONSTITUTION OF NORWAY (LEGISLATURE).

Norway is a limited hereditary monarchy united with Sweden under one sovereign. The legislative power is exercised by the Stor-Thing, or Great Court, the members of which are chosen by the qualified electors of the kingdom for a term of three years. This body is divided into two chambers, the Lag-Thing and Odels-Thing, consisting of one-fourth and three-fourths respectively of the Great Court. The king's veto is effectual unless the measure has passed three successive Stor-Things without modification.

FINANCES OF NORWAY.—According to the triennial Budget for the period ending Dec. 31, 1866, the annual expenditures are estimated at 4,770,000 thalers, and the receipts at the same sum. The Norwegian thaler is about \$1.10 of the money of the United States.

The Public Debt (1860) was 7,651,800 thalers.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION (1860).—The imports in 1860 were of the value of 15,597,750 thalers; and the exports were of the value of 10,742,217 thalers. The merchant marine in 1862 consisted of 5433 vessels, measuring 552,154 tons, manned by 33,953 seamen.

THE ARMY AND NAVY OF NORWAY.—The total military force of the line is 19,511 officers and men; the Landwehr numbers 15,604,—total, 35,115. The navy consists of 4 frigates, of which 2 are screw-steamers; 5 corvettes, of which 3 are screw-steamers; 3 schooners, of which 1 is a screw-steamer; 4 screw bomb-vessels, 125 gunboats, and 5 screw tugs,—making in all 146 armed vessels, carrying 854 guns. The available force for maritime conscription is 46,000 men.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Christiania (city and suburbs, 1855).....	38,958
Bergen and suburbs.....	25,770
Tröndhjem	16,012

LX. SWITZERLAND.

Area, 15,261 square miles. Population, 2,510,494. Government, Confederate Republic. Federal Assembly (Legislature) composed of Council of the States, and National Council. Capital, Berne.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY OF SWITZERLAND.—The executive authority of Switzerland is vested in a Federal Council (Bundesrath) of 7 members, who are appointed for 3 years by the Federal Assembly. To the 7 members thus appointed, the administration of the executive departments is allotted. In 1863, the distribution of duties stood as follows:—

<i>Pres. of Federal Council.</i>	Constant Fornerod, of Canton Vaud.
<i>Vice-Pres.</i>	“ “ Dr. Jacques Dubs, of Zurich.
<i>Departm't of State</i>	Constant Fornerod, President.
“ “ <i>Interior</i>	John Baptiste Pioda, of Tessin.
“ “ <i>Justice</i>	Dr. Jacques Dubs, Vice-President.
“ “ <i>Mil. Affairs.</i>	Dr. Jacob Staempfli, of Canton Vaud.
“ “ <i>Finance</i>	Martin Knusel, of Lucerne.
“ “ <i>Commerce</i>	Frederick Frey-Herosée, of Argovie.
“ “ <i>Post-Office</i>	Dr. William Naeff, of St. Gall.

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY (LEGISLATIVE).—The legislative power of Switzerland is vested in a Council of States (Staenderath), composed of 44 members, 2 from each canton; and a National Council (Nationalrath), composed of Deputies chosen by the people of the cantons respectively for three years, one Deputy for each 20,000 inhabitants. The number of Deputies in 1863 was 123, as follows:—Zurich, 13; Berne, 23; Lucerne, 7; Uri, 1; Schwyz, 2; Underwald (Upper), 1; Underwald (Lower), 1; Glaris, 2; Zug, 1; Fribourg, 5; Soleure, 3; Bâle (city), 2; Bâle (rural), 3; Schaffhausen, 2; Appenzell-Roads (without), 2; Appenzell-Roads (within), 1; St. Gall, 9; Grisons, 5; Argovie, 10; Thurgovie, 5; Tessin, 6; Vaud, 11; Neuchâtel, 4; Valais, 5, Geneva, 4; total, 128.

FINANCES OF SWITZERLAND FOR 1862.—In the year named, the gross revenue of the Republic was \$19,911,656 francs, and the gross expenditures were \$19,286,038 francs.

Principal Sources of Revenue. Francs.

Customs.....	8,156,457
Post-Office.....	7,426,354
Telegraphs.....	563,916
Powders.....	1,199,433
Mint.....	2,021,971
Telegraphic workshops.....	76,951
Polytechnic School.....	38,823

Principal Items of Expenditure. *Francs.*

Federal Council.....	61,000
Federal Assembly.....	83,664
Judiciary.....	11,090
Executive Departments.....	634,986
Army.....	3,254,155
Customs.....	3,420,104
Post-Office.....	7,426,354
Telegraphs.....	502,002
Powders.....	1,042,403
Mint.....	2,021,971
Polytechnic School.....	329,517
Telegraphic workshops.....	68,753

THE SWISS FEDERAL ARMY.—According to the Report of the Military Department, the Federal army comprises the following:—

Regular Army.....	82,280
Reserves.....	42,781
Landwehr.....	62,260

Total 187,321

The Regular army is made up of the men from 20 to 34 years old in the ratio of 3 per cent. of the population; the Reserves are composed of the men from 34 to 40 years old (who have served their term in the Regular army) in the ratio of 1½ per cent. of the population; and the Landwehr comprises all men to the age of 44, able to bear arms, and who are not subject to duty in the Regular army or the Reserves.

POPULATION OF THE SWISS CANTONS IN 1860.

Zurich.....	266,265
Berne.....	467,141
Lucerne.....	130,504
Uri.....	14,741

Schwyz.....	45,039
Underwald (Upper).....	13,376
Underwald (Lower).....	11,526
Glaris.....	33,563
Zug.....	19,608
Fribourg.....	105,523
Soleure.....	69,263
Bâle (city).....	40,683
Bâle (rural).....	51,582
Schaffhausen.....	35,500
Appenzell-Roads (without).....	48,431
Appenzell-Roads (within).....	12,000
St. Gall.....	180,411
Grisons.....	90,713
Argovie.....	194,208
Thurgovie.....	90,080
Tessin.....	116,343
Vaud.....	213,157
Valais.....	90,792
Neuchâtel.....	87,369
Geneva.....	82,876

Total..... 2,510,494

The religious divisions of the population of Switzerland were as follow in 1860:—Protestants, 1,476,982; Catholics, 1,023,430; other Christians, 5866; Israelites, 4216.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN 1860.

Geneva.....	41,415
Bâle.....	37,918
Berne.....	29,016
Lausanne.....	20,515
Zurich.....	19,758
St. Gall.....	14,532
Lucerne.....	11,522
Fribourg.....	10,454
Neuchâtel.....	10,382

LXI. TURKEY (in Europe).

Area, 189,220 square miles. Population, 1844, 15,730,000. Government, Absolute Monarchy. Capital, Constantinople. Religion, Mohammedan.

The reigning sovereign of the Turkish dominions is the Sultan Abdul Aziz, who was born Feb. 9, 1830, and succeeded to the throne 26th June, 1861. He is the 32d Sultan of the line of Osman, and the 29th since the capture of Constantinople.

MINISTRY.

Grand Vizier, Pres. of Privy Council, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army.....	Mehemed Fuad, Pasha.
Chief of the Ulema (a body having charge of religious affairs, and the interpretation of the law), otherwise called Mufti.....	Sead Eddin, Effendi.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....	Mehemed Aali Emin, Pasha.
Minister of War.....	Insessel, Pasha.
Minister of Finance.....	Fazil Moustapha, Pasha.
Minister of the Marine.....	Mehemed, Pasha.
Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.....	Savfet, Pasha.
Minister of Police.....	Abdul Halim, Pasha.
Minister of Justice.....	Zia, Bey.
Minister of Public Instruction.....	Edhem, Pasha.

FINANCES AND DEBT.—There is no recent official information on this subject.

THE ARMY AND NAVY, 1861.—The active army (Nizam) was estimated in 1861 at 148,000 men,—viz.: 36 regiments of infantry, mustering 100,800 men; 24 of cavalry, mustering 17,280 men; 6 of field artillery, mustering 7800 men; engineers, 1600 men; detached divisions, 16,000 men; and 5200 men to serve the artillery of the forts. The navy was estimated in 1861 at 48 vessels, carrying in all 1218 guns, and manned by 34,000 soldiers and sailors. Of the 48 vessels, 18 were steamers, 2 were ships-of-the-line, 5 were frigates, 6 were corvettes, and 5 were brigs.

TURKISH POSSESSIONS IN ASIA AND AFRICA.—In 1844, the populations of the Turkish possessions out of Europe were as follows:—

Asia Minor, or Anatolia, with the Island of Cyprus.....	10,700,000
Armenia and Kourdistan.....	1,700,000
Syria.....	2,750,000
Arabia.....	900,000

Total of possessions in Asia.....	16,050,000
Egypt, Nubia, Sennaar, with Meroe.....	3,350,000
Tripoli, Barca, and Fez.....	1,500,000
Tunis.....	800,000

Total of Asia and Africa..... 21,700,000

DIVISIONS OF THE POPULATION BY RELIGIONS, 1860.

	Turkey in Europe.	Europe and Asia.
Mohammedan.....	4,550,000	*21,000,000
Greeks and Armenians...	10,000,000	13,000,000
Catholics.....	640,000	900,000
Israelites.....	70,000	150,000
Total.....	15,260,000	35,050,000

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF CITIES.

Constantinople.....	715,000
Adrianople.....	140,000
Cairo (Egypt).....	254,000
Salonica.....	70,000
Gallipoli.....	50,000
Alexandria (Egypt).....	150,000

LXII. URUGUAY.—Republic.

Area, 73,538 square miles. Population, 1859–60, 240,965. Government, Republican.

President.

Bernardo Prudencio Berro (1860–64).

Vice-President.

Edvardo Acevedo (died Aug. 1863).

MINISTRY.

Minister of Foreign Relations..... Juan J. Herrera.
Minister of the Interior..... Sylvestro Sienna.
Minister of War..... Luis Herrera.
Minister of Finance..... Juan Benito Blanco.

The Executive and Legislative power are exercised respectively by a President, elected for four years, and by a Senate and House of Representatives.

FINANCES.—The budget for the eighteen months commencing July 1, 1860, and ending Dec. 31, 1861, estimates the receipts at \$3,579,802, and the expenditures at the same amount.

PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt in Feb. 1860, amounted to \$20,000,000, not including a debt to England of 50,000 pounds sterling (\$242,000). The consolidated debt alone (1861) amounted to \$4,500,000, at 6 per cent. Claims against Uruguay

to the amount of \$6,000,000 acknowledged, but not definitively settled, also exist. The Government has (1863) issued \$2,500,000 additional Government obligations to cover the expenses of the war against General Flores.

ARMY.—The army of Uruguay is composed as follows:—

Garrison of the Capital.....	1,300
Garrisons in the Provinces.....	1,500
National Guard.....	20,000

COMMERCE.—The imports and exports of 1861, according to the Custom-House Registry, were as follows:—

Imports.....	\$3,642,522
Exports.....	7,576,257

A circular concerning the condition of Uruguay, issued in 1863 by Juan J. Herrera, Minister of Foreign Affairs, estimates the imports of 1862 at \$12,000,000, and the exports at \$10,000,000. Other estimates put the value of the regular imports of 1862 at \$10,189,752, and adding the contraband importations (30 per cent.) at \$13,586,380, and the exports at \$15,395,073.

NAVIGATION.—The arrivals and departures of the port of Montevideo in 1855 were 1626 vessels, measuring 315,098 tons.

POPULATION of Montevideo and suburbs, 1862, 45,765.

LXIII. VENEZUELA.—Republic.

Area, 426,712 square miles. Population, by census of 1857, 1,565,000. Capital, Caracas.

GOVERNMENT, December, 1863.

President (elected provisionally, June 17, 1863). General Juan C. Falcon.

Vice-Pres. (elected provisionally, June 17, 1863). General Antonio Guzman Blanco.

[The latter is also President of the Supreme Government Council.]

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Interior..... Dr. Guillermo Tellville-gas.

Minister of War and the Navy..... Manuel E. Bruzual.

Minister of Finance and Public Instruction..... Guillermo Iribarren.

Attorney-General..... Dr. Urbaneza.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

From the 24th of January, 1848, Venezuela was disturbed almost continuously by warring factions down to the month of June, 1863. At that time

the treaty of Caracas was signed by General Paez and General Falcon, the latter being elected President of the Republic. Since then there has been a period of increasing tranquillity, until the 7th of October, 1863, when Puerto Cabello, the last refuge of the insurgents, surrendered to the existing government, entirely accomplishing the pacification of the country.

FINANCES, &c.—It is not easy to present any reliable figures relating to the financial affairs of this Republic. In time of peace the revenue amounted to about \$5,000,000, and the expenditures to an equal sum or more. The expenditures have been as high as \$8,250,000. The public debt is about \$50,000,000.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The peace establishment of Venezuela is an army of 2000 men. The navy consisted, in 1863, of 20 small vessels, mounting, in all, 50 guns.

EDUCATION.—In every ward in the several States, two public schools are provided by law for the education of children, the expenses to be paid from the revenue of the respective States; but the continual troubles of the country have, of

* Including the Mohammedans in Egypt.

course, interrupted their operations. There are, besides, two universities, a military school, and a number of private colleges and schools.

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC.—On the 10th of December, 1863, a convention consisting of 100 members—5 from each of the 20 States into which the Republic is divided—was to have assembled in the city of Caracas to form a new Constitution. Meanwhile the President decreed, on the 19th of August, the following provisional Constitution, to remain in force until the "fundamental compact of the States" should be issued by the convention:—

JUAN C. FALCON, General-in-Chief, President of the Republic:—

Considering that the revolution having triumphed, the democratic principles proclaimed by it and acquired by civilization should be placed among the laws, in order that Venezuelans might enter upon the full enjoyment of their political and individual rights, I do decree:—

ARTICLE FIRST.

To Venezuelans are guaranteed:—

1. Life: in consequence hereof, the penalty of death is abolished, and the laws which imposed it are abrogated.

2. Property; no proprietor can, therefore, be despoiled of it nor debarred by any authority from the enjoyment thereof, except it be by a judicial sentence.

3. Inviolability of private residences: only for preventing the perpetration of a crime, and in the legal form, can a house be entered with a search-warrant.

4. The secrecy of papers and correspondence: should this be violated, the magistrate, functionary, or person in whose possession they are found shall, from the fact itself, be supposed guilty of the crime.

5. The free expression of thoughts in words or writing: there is, in consequence, no crime in relation to printing.

6. Freedom of instruction: this does not exonerate the chief authority from establishing primary schools or extending its protection to secondary instruction.

7. The right of suffrage: without any other restriction than the minority.

8. The free right of peaceably assembling together and without arms.

9. The right of petitioning and obtaining decision.

10. Natural liberty: in virtue of which, one may do whatever is not injurious to another or prohibited by law.

11. Personal liberty: by which it is understood that one may enter, travel through, or leave the republic with his goods without the necessity of a passport; change his residence and dispose freely of his properties. Only a judicial resolution may limit the exercise of these rights.

12. The freedom of every lawful industry.

13. Equality before the law: which, without exception, shall be one for Venezuelans. All shall be equally admissible to public employments without any other consideration than that of their fitness and capacity.

14. Individual security: and, consequently,—

1. No one can be judged but by pre-existing laws, and never by special commissions, but by the territorial judges or those of the place where the crime is committed.

2. Nor be imprisoned for debt which does not proceed from crime or fraud.

3. Nor be incarcerated or arrested except by the competent authority in the places known as prisons, and not without being previously informed in writing of having committed a crime which deserves corporal punishment, with strong evidences of being the author: a warrant containing the reason must be sent to him before. It is in the power of any one to arrest a person detected in the commission of a crime, and conduct him immediately to the presence of a judge.

4. Nor deprived of communication by any pretext whatever.

5. Nor kept in prison after the failure of the accusations.

6. Nor be subjected to any other punishment besides the privation of liberty, it being prohibited to refuse him those conveniences which may be compatible with his safe keeping.

7. Nor sentenced before being summoned, heard, and convicted. In these judgments no one is obliged to bear testimony against himself, his relations to the fourth degree of consanguinity and second of affinity, or his consort.

8. Nor exiled from his native country. Banishment is therefore abolished.

ARTICLE SECOND.

Slavery is forever abolished in Venezuela. Every slave who places his feet upon her soil shall be considered free and taken under the protection of the republic.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The places called Bajo-Seco and La Rotunda, selected for tormenting freeman, can in future not be used as prisons.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The principles, guarantees, and rights comprehended in the preceding articles cannot be altered, and every functionary who breaks them loses his authority and may be treated as a traitor to the country.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

The present decree shall remain in force until the fundamental compact of the States is issued by the Constituent Assembly.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

The Secretaries of State will sign this decree, and the Secretary of State for Justice, Home, and Foreign Affairs is charged with putting it in execution and communicating it to whom it may concern.

Given in Caracas, this 18th day of August, 1863, the fifth year of the federation.

JUAN C. FALCON,

GUILLERMO TELLEVILLAGAS,

Sec. of State for Justice, Home, and Foreign Affairs.

M. E. BRUZUAL,

Secretary of War and the Navy.

GUILLERMO IRIBARREN,

Secretary of the Treasury, &c.

LXIV. WALDECK.—Principality.

One of the German States. Area, 454 square miles. Population, 1861, 58,604. Government, Constitutional Sovereignty. The reigning prince is George Victor, who was born Jan. 14, 1831, suc-

ceeded to the principality May 15, 1845, under guardianship, and assumed the government Aug. 17, 1852.

LXV. WURTEMBERG.—Kingdom.

One of the German States. Area, 7568 square miles. Population, 1861, 1,720,708. Government, Constitutional Monarchy, with two Chambers. Capital, Stuttgart. Religion, Lutheran.

MONARCH.

King William I., who was born Sept. 27, 1781, and succeeded his father, King Frederick, Oct. 30, 1816.

MINISTRY.

Minister of Justice.....Baron von Waechter Spittler.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.....Baron von Hugel.

Minister of the Interior.....Baron von Linden.

Minister of Pub. Worship.....Councillor von Golther.

Minister of War.....Lieut.-Gen. von Miller.

Minister of Finance.....Councillor von Sigel.

LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature is divided into a House of Lords and a House of Deputies.

President of the House of Lords.....Count Albert von Rech-berg-Rothenlöwen.

President of the House of Deputies.....F. Römer.

FINANCES.—The budget for the financial period of three years, from 1861 to 1864, puts the mean annual receipts and expenditures at 15,727,547 florins. The receipts for the three years were estimated as follows:—

Public Domains.....	20,414,404
Direct Taxes.....	10,995,000
Indirect Taxes.....	13,515,105
Other Resources.....	2,258,134

PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt was estimated at (June, 1863) 76,575,892 florins. The Wurtemberg florin is about 42 cents of American money.

ARMY.—The army of Wurtemberg consists of,—

	In Time of Peace	In Time of War.
Infantry.....	6,745	17,858
Cavalry.....	2,010	2,934
Artillery.....	1,362	3,880
Engineers.....	210	340
General and Staff Officers.....	44	53
Total.....	10,371	25,065

There exists a conscription, but with the right of furnishing a substitute. The term of service is six years.

The population of Wurtemberg was (Dec. 1861) as follows:—

Circles.	Inhabitants.
Neckar	497,375
Black Forest	431,676
Danube	376,753
Jaxt.....	414,904

Total 1,720,708

The population, according to creeds, was (Dec. 1861) divided as follows:—

Protestants.....	1,179,814
Catholics	527,057
Israelites.....	11,338
Other Creeds.....	2,499

Total..... 1,720,708

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Stuttgart.....	56,103
Ulm.....	22,736
Esslingen	15,059
Heilbrun.....	14,333

ADDENDA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

LXVI. JAPAN.—Empire.

Area, 152,604 sq. miles. Population, 35,000,000. Capital, Yeddo. Religion, Buddhic. The Empire of Japan is composed of the island of that name and of 3850 adjacent islands. The form of government requires two monarchs, one of whom is the Micado, who has jurisdiction of spiritual affairs, and whose residence is at Mjacco; and the other the Tycoon, who is the temporal monarch, and whose residence is at Yeddo. The personal name of the Micado is concealed from all excepting the Imperial Princes. The name of the Tycoon is Mina Motto I. Under the Tycoon there is a Great Council of 13, who administer the affairs

of government. The people are divided into eight castes, beginning with the *Daimios*, or Great Princes, and ending with the working-class. For purposes of Government the Empire is divided into 604 Principalities, Lordships, Imperial Provinces, &c. The aggregate revenue of the Empire from taxes is about \$180,000,000, American money. Under treaties with several foreign Powers made since 1854, the ports of Kanagawha, Hioga, Nagata, Hakodadi, and Nagasaki are open to commerce. The first of these treaties was that between the United States and Japan; concluded March 31, 1854.

LXVII. SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Kingdom.

Area, 6032 square miles. Population (1861), 69,800, of whom 2716 were foreign born. Capital, Honolulu. The reigning sovereign is Kamehameha V., who was born Dec. 11, 1830, and succeeded his brother, Kamehameha IV., Nov. 1863.

The Sandwich Islands are 15 in number, but only 8 are inhabited, viz.:—Hawai, Maui, Kauai, Oahu, Molakai Ranai, Nihau, Kadulaw.

FINANCES.—The report for the financial period—April 1, 1858—March 31, 1860—places the receipts at \$556,216, and the expenditures at \$643,088.

PUBLIC DEBT, April 1, 1860, \$128,777.

ENTRIES AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS.—For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1861, the entries were—ships, 37; barks, 25; brigs, 4; schooners, 2. Of these, there were in the whaling service, ships, 31; barks, 22. The departures for the same period were—ships, 34; barks, 23; brigs, 4; schooners, 2. The tonnage of merchant vessels entered was 8198; of whaling vessels entered, 20,298.

THE SUN'S DISTANCE FROM THE EARTH.

[POPULAR DISCUSSION OF A MATERIAL ERROR, BY J. R. HIND, OF BISHOP'S OBSERVATORY, TWICKENHAM, ENGLAND.]

It may occasion surprise to many who are accustomed to read of the precision now attained in the science and practice of astronomy, when it is stated that there are strong grounds for supposing the generally received value of that great unit of celestial measures—the mean distance of the earth from the sun—to be materially in error, and that, in fact, we are nearer to the central luminary by some 4,000,000 miles than for many years past has been commonly believed. The results of various researches during the last ten years appear, however, to point to the same conclusion, and, under the impression that the subject may be deemed one of more than scientific interest, Mr. Hind has drawn up the following popular outline of the actual state of our knowledge respecting it.

The measure of the sun's distance which has been generally accepted by astronomers depends upon an elaborate discussion of the observations of the transits of the planet Venus over the sun's disk in the years 1761 and 1769, published by Professor Encke, of Berlin. The great importance of these rare phenomena in the solution of what has been justly termed "the noblest problem in astronomy," was first pointed out by our countryman Halley, towards the close of the seventeenth century. The principle involved is the determination of the amount of displacement of Venus upon the solar disk, as viewed from distant stations on the earth's surface, whereby the parallax of the planet is found, and hence from the known proportion of her distance to that of the sun the distance of the latter body can be inferred. In practice this principle resolves itself into one of two methods. The first, and by far the best, consists in the comparison of the observed duration of the transit at places favorably situated for shortening and lengthening it, either by difference of latitude alone, or in certain cases with the additional effect of the earth's rotation on her axis, which will diminish or increase the interval of transit, according as the observer is carried to meet the motion of Venus or the contrary. This method is independent of the longitudes of the stations, which are often very imperfectly known, but unfortunately it cannot be applied advantageously in every transit, and is liable to fail entirely if atmospheric circumstances interrupt the observations either at ingress or egress (or of the first and last contacts of the planet with the sun's disk). The second method is by comparison of observations of the absolute times of ingress only, or of egress only, at stations widely differing in latitude; here the longitude enters as an indispensable element, and it must be pretty exactly known to allow of a trustworthy result.

At no period, probably, has an astronomical phenomenon excited a more wide-spread interest than previous to the year 1761, as the first of the transits of Venus drew nigh. The Royal Society, at that time under the presidency of the Earl of Macclesfield (a nobleman distinguished for his great attainments and zeal in the encouragement of this particular science), took action in 1760, and procured the fitting-out of two Government expeditions to points which had been judged favorable for the purpose in view. Mason and Dixon, originally destined for Bencoolen, were, fortunately

as it happened, delayed on their passage, and stationed themselves at the Cape of Good Hope, while Maskelyne proceeded to St. Helena. The scientific academies of Paris, St. Petersburg, and Stockholm, aided by their respective Governments, despatched observers to the island of Rodrigues, in the Indian Ocean, and various parts of the extreme north of Europe, Siberia, and Tartary; indeed, from Lisbon to Peking, and from Tornea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, to the Cape of Good Hope, preparations were made for observations which it was hoped would lead to a more precise knowledge of that unit of measures upon which all distances and dimensions beyond the moon depend. The result, however, disappointed expectation; the values of the solar parallax obtained by different calculators exhibited discordances which tended to throw doubt upon the whole, and hence it cannot be said that the transit of 1761 was of material service in the solution of the problem. Encke's researches assign $8''.49$ as the most probable parallax from this transit, but some of the cotemporary computers arrived at much larger numbers. The cause of this unsatisfactory conclusion is sufficiently evident. In 1761 it was impossible to fix upon stations so situated as to give the first method described above a chance of success, and hence the value of the observations depended upon an exact acquaintance with the longitudes of the observers, which are open to considerable uncertainty in several of the most important cases.

The transits of Venus generally happen in pairs, an interval of eight years elapsing between the two, while from the last of one pair to the first of the next either 105 or 122 years will intervene. The second transit is always more favorable for ascertaining the sun's distance than the first, which circumstance, added to the contradictory nature of the results derived in 1761, gave occasion to preparations in 1769 on even a greater scale than in the former year. The British Government again, at the instance of the Royal Society, equipped several expeditions to distant stations.

Captain (then Lieutenant) Cook proceeded to the Pacific, and with Mr. Green, one of the assistants at the Royal Observatory, had a favorable view of the transit in the island of Tahiti, from a position still known as Point Venus; observers were also despatched to Hudson's Bay and to Madras. The Danish Government sent to Wardhus (an island in the Arctic Ocean, at the northeast extremity of Norway) a Vienna ecclesiastic, Father Hell, who had witnessed the previous transit at the observatory of that city, and who succeeded in establishing a most unenviable notoriety in connection with the second. The entrance of the planet upon the sun's disk was seen at nearly all the European observatories, and its departure therefrom at several points in Eastern Asia, at Manilla, Batavia, &c.; while the entire duration was watched at Wardhus, at different places in Lapland, at Tahiti, St. Joseph in California, and elsewhere. If the weather had been propitious at all the northern stations, the combination of the data thus obtained, with the observations of Captain Cook and Mr. Green in the Pacific, would, in all probability, have led to a very reliable determination of the sun's distance; indeed, Pro-

fessor Encke, at the conclusion of his treatise on the subject, has a remark which virtually implies that complete observations at the eight northern stations, and a similar number in the Friendly Islands, would have given this distance more exactly than the whole 250 observations taken at both transits elsewhere. Unfortunately, clouds interfered at most of the selected stations, except Wardhus, and it consequently happens that the times noted by Hell and his assistants exercise a great influence on the final result. This would have been comparatively unimportant if the Viennese astronomer had not tampered with his observations to such an extent as to induce some of his contemporaries (Lalande among the number) to regard them as forgeries. He delayed their publication for nine months, and repeatedly prevaricated respecting them; even when given to the world they were found to exhibit serious discordances from those of other observers; but, although the suspicions of his dishonesty were pretty general at the time, it was not until 1834 that positive proof was forthcoming. In that year Professor Littrow, of the Vienna Observatory, discovered among Hell's manuscripts a note-book which there is every reason to suppose was the identical one used at Wardhus. It then became apparent that the principal figures had been erased so as to be for the most part illegible; but from a careful examination of such as remained it was thought that one observation of the ingress and one of the egress might be depended upon; this was Littrow's opinion, and Encke, accepting his reasons, discussed the whole anew, and found the solar parallax to be $8''.57$, or, for the earth's distance from the sun, 95,365,000 miles.

Although, for the reason stated, some suspicion has attached to the value of the solar parallax obtained from the transit of 1769, the first serious doubts as to its accuracy may perhaps be dated from the publication of Professor Hansen's elements of the moon's orbit in 1854. Several years previous Mr. Airy had brought to a conclusion one of the most valuable and laborious works ever undertaken in astronomy,—the reduction on a uniform system and comparison with theory of the immense mass of lunar meridional observations taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, between the years 1750 and 1830, the results of which were printed in 1847. These calculations furnished the means of improving the tables of the moon so far as depends upon observations in the meridian; but such observations are impracticable when she is near to the sun, and consequently several of the inequalities of her motion are not completely exhibited by them. It was for this reason, and to secure a hold upon her entire orbit, or very nearly so, that the Astronomer Royal some years since devised and erected at Greenwich an instrument specially intended for determining the place of the moon in any part of her diurnal path. The results given by this instrument, which is known as the altazimuth, have proved of great value in affording a check upon the amount of several irregularities indicated by theory, and particularly upon one technically called the parallactic equation, which is directly connected with the solar parallax, or, in other words, with the earth's distance from the sun. If the amount of this inequality, as given by observation, does not agree with that computed with an assumed value for the sun's distance, we know that the latter requires correction, and it is easy to ascertain to what amount. Professor Hansen found that the

Greenwich meridian observations required a material diminution in the sun's distance, and were confirmed by a long series taken at Dorpat, in Russia; while the same conclusion was drawn by Mr. Airy from the observations with the altazimuth instrument in other parts of the moon's orbit. The solar parallax finally given by Hansen is $8''.97$, about four-tenths of a second greater than was inferred from the transits of Venus, and corresponding to a diminution of more than 4,000,000 miles in the earth's distance from the sun.

Within the last few years M. Le Verrier has completed a most rigorous application of the theory of attraction to the motions of the earth, Venus, and Mars, as defined by a long course of observation at Greenwich and other astronomical establishments. Nothing can excel in completeness the three investigations of this eminent mathematician.

The theory of the earth was published in 1858, in the *Annales* of the Observatory of Paris, and contains one striking result bearing upon the subject of my communication. The inequality technically called the lunar equation was found to require an increase of one-twelfth part, which would render necessary an augmentation of Encke's solar parallax of nearly four-tenths of a second, and therefore a diminution of the assumed distance of the earth from the sun very nearly to the same amount assigned by Hansen's researches connected with the moon. M. Le Verrier adopts $8''.95$ for the parallax in his solar tables, but does not, in this place, insist upon its substitution for the number given by the transits of Venus. The earth's mass as referred to the sun's would, from the same cause, require increasing to the extent of nearly a tenth part of the whole.

In the theory of the planet Venus it is found impossible to account for the motion of the line of nodes (the points where her orbit intersects the ecliptic) with the received values of the planetary masses; but, if a correction be applied to the mass of the earth of about the same magnitude as indicated by M. Le Verrier's previous researches, the calculated motion of the nodes would agree with that resulting from observations as far back as they can be depended upon. In this case, however, it would be necessary to diminish the adopted measure of the earth's distance from the sun by a thirtieth part,—affording another and quite independent corroboration of the error with which it is affected. In 1861 the investigation of the orbit of Mars was completed, and forms, with the tables of the planet, a part of the last volume of the *Paris Annales*. M. Le Verrier announces, as the *fait capital* to which his discussion had led him, the absolute impossibility of representing the observations without a motion of the perihelion (or nearest point of the orbit to the sun) greater than is consistent with the planetary masses employed, and the equal impossibility of providing for the increase of disturbing force, except by the addition of at least a tenth part to the assumed mass of the earth, with the corresponding diminution in her distance from the sun.

Notwithstanding these very remarkable and confirmatory results, M. Le Verrier appears to have been at this time very strongly impressed with the exactness of Encke's parallax, and terms the unavoidable increase of the received value "a grave objection" to the augmented mass of the earth derived from his theories. He had previously detected a motion of the perihelion of the planet

Mercury, due to some unknown cause, and proposed to account for this and the other anomalous motions I have alluded to, by the following assumptions:—

1. There exists, besides the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars, a ring of asteroids between the Sun and Mercury, the aggregate mass of which is comparable to that of Mercury.

2. At the distance of the earth from the sun there is a second ring of asteroids, the mass of which is at most equal to a tenth of the earth's.

3. The total mass of the asteroids between Mars and Jupiter is at most equal to one-third of the mass of the earth.

4. The masses of the last two groups are complementary to each other: ten times the mass of the group at the earth's distance, *plus* three times the mass of the group situate between Mars and Jupiter, gives a sum equal to the mass of the earth. "This last conclusion," adds M. Le Verrier, "depends on the measure of the distance of the earth from the sun by the transits of Venus, which astronomers agree in considering as very precise."

Now, it is to be remarked that the first of these assumptions may be admitted in explanation of the motion of the perihelion of Mercury, without affecting the question of the earth's distance: indeed, it acquires additional probability from the fact that dark spots have from time to time been observed to traverse the sun's disk, and from their rapid motion and well-defined appearance have been considered bodies of a planetary nature revolving within the orbit of Mercury. The existence of a ring of asteroids in the vicinity of the earth's path, and with an aggregate mass sufficient to explain the observed motion of the node of Venus and the perihelion of Mars, is perhaps a more disputable point. I shall not, however, stop to inquire how far it may be favored or otherwise by our present knowledge of meteoric astronomy, but proceed to mention the further evidence which has been forthcoming since the publication of M. Le Verrier's investigations, and would rather induce us to adopt a diminished measure of the earth's distance from the sun, as the most probable solution of the difficulty.

M. Léon Foucault, of Paris, has succeeded in measuring the absolute velocity of light by means of the "turning mirror,"—an experimental determination of no little interest and significance. He concludes that it cannot differ much from two hundred and ninety-eight millions of French metres per second, or 185,170 English miles, which is a notable diminution upon the velocity previously derived from astronomical data alone. The time which light requires to travel from the sun to the earth is known with great precision; at the mean distance of the latter it is rather less than 8 minutes 18 seconds, and if this number be combined with M. Foucault's measure of the velocity it will be evident that the received distance is too great by about one-thirtieth part,—that light, in fact, has not so far to travel before it reaches the earth as generally supposed. The corresponding solar parallax is $8''.86$, which approaches much nearer to M. Le Verrier's theoretical value than to the one depending on the transits of 1761 and 1769. So curious a corroboration of the former deserves especial remark.

The very rare occurrence of the transits of Venus has naturally induced astronomers to consider other practical methods of approximating to the sun's distance, admitting of more frequent repetition, though not possessing in a single ap-

plication the same amount of accuracy. Among these the observation of the planet Mars at stations widely differing in latitude has received much attention. The orbit of this planet is so eccentric as to cause a material variation in its distance from the earth when in opposition, and consequently most favorably placed for observation. In some years it will not approach within two-thirds of the distance of the earth from the sun, while in others it will be separated from us by little more than one-third of the same, and in such cases we have opportunities of ascertaining the sun's parallax from that of the planet, either by a system of observations at different points of the earth's surface, or even by measuring its distance from neighboring stars, at a single station. The nearer we are to Mars, the greater the probability, *ceteris paribus*, of an exact result. Suppose we have a number of determinations of the planet's distance from the celestial equator at an observatory in north latitude (as Greenwich or Poulkova), and others on corresponding dates at an observatory in the opposite hemisphere (as the Cape or Melbourne), and that from the known rate of the apparent motion of Mars we reduce them to the same instant, care being taken to eliminate the effect of refraction, the declinations will still exhibit a discordance, which, neglecting error of observation, will be due to the sum of the parallaxes of Mars at the two observatories. From this quantity the sun's parallax can be inferred, since we know the exact proportion which the distance of the planet bears to that of the sun. In 1857 Mr. Airy drew attention to two oppositions of Mars, 1860 and 1862, peculiarly favorable for such observations, and strongly recommending that an attempt should be made to correct the received distance of the sun by means of them. In 1860 the observations wholly failed through an unusual prevalence of clouded skies at the best stations; but, in 1862, numerous comparisons of the planet with stars in his vicinity were procured at Greenwich, Poulkova, the Cape of Good Hope, and Williamstown, Victoria.

If those at Greenwich and Williamstown are combined, the sun's parallax is found to be $8''.93$, while Poulkova and the Cape give $8''.97$, numbers in close accordance with the theoretical values already mentioned. There is but little probability that any further light will be thrown on the question of parallax from observations of Mars during the next ten years, the planet's distance from the earth in opposition being always too great to afford that method a fair chance of success.

To recapitulate briefly: a diminution in the measure of the sun's distance now adopted is implied by—1st, the theory of the moon, as regards the parallactic equation, agreeably to the researches of Professor Hansen and the Astronomer Royal; 2d, the lunar equation in the theory of the earth, newly investigated by M. Le Verrier; 3d, the excess in the motion of the node of the orbit of Venus beyond what can be due to the received values of the planetary masses; 4th, the similar excess in the motion of the perihelion of Mars, also detected within the past few years by the same mathematician; 5th, the experiments of M. Foucault on the velocity of light; and 6th, the results of observations of Mars when near the earth about the opposition of 1862.

I subjoin a few of the numerical changes which will follow upon the substitution of M. Le Verrier's solar parallax ($8''.95$) for that of Professor's Encke,

on which reliance has so long been placed. The earth's mean distance from the sun becomes 91,328,600 miles, being a reduction of 4,036,000. The circumference of her orbit, 599,194,000 miles, being a diminution of 25,360,000. Her mean hourly velocity 65,460 miles. The diameter of the sun 850,100 miles, which is smaller by nearly 38,000. The distances, velocities, and dimensions of all the members of the planetary system of course require similar corrections if we wish to express them in miles; in the case of Neptune, the mean distance is diminished by thirty times the amount of correction to that of the earth, or about 122,000,000 miles. The velocity of light is decreased by nearly 8000 miles per second, and becomes 183,470 if based upon astronomical data alone. These numbers will illustrate the great importance that attaches to a precise knowledge of the sun's parallax, in our appreciation of the various distances and dimensions in the solar system.

The first of the ensuing pair of transits of Venus will take place on the 9th of December (civil reckoning), 1874, and the second on the 6th of December, 1882.

I have calculated the circumstances of both phenomena from M. Le Verrier's new tables of the sun and planet, the full details of which may be found in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Paris Academy of Sciences for July 22, 1861. For the transit of 1874, December 9, I find—

“The conjunction in right ascension at 4h. 59m. 13s. A.M., mean time at Greenwich, Venus north of sun's centre by 14m. 15s. External contact at ingress, 1h. 46m. 56s. A.M.; internal ditto, 2h. 15m. 57s. A.M.; internal contact at egress, 5h. 57m. 5s. A.M.; external ditto, 6h. 26m. 5s. A.M.

— “The first contact at ingress will take place in the zenith in longitude 151 degrees 22 minutes east, and latitude 22 degrees 57 minutes south, and the last contact at egress in longitude 81 degrees 36 minutes east, and latitude 22 degrees 58 minutes south. As viewed in an inverting telescope, the planet will enter upon the sun's disk at a point about 131 degrees from north towards the west, and will leave it about 160 degrees from north towards the east.”

Similarly, for the transit of 1882, December 6, my computation gives,—

“The conjunction in right ascension at 4h. 20m. 14s. P.M., mean time at Greenwich; Venus south of sun's centre 11m. 6s. External contact at ingress, 1h. 55m. 38s. P.M.; internal ditto, 2h. 15m. 56s. P.M.; internal contact at egress, 7h. 52m. 27s. P.M.; external ditto, 8h. 12m. 47s. P.M. The first contact at ingress will take place in the zenith in longitude 31 degrees 5 minutes west, and latitude 22 degrees 40 minutes south, and the last contact at egress in longitude 125 degrees 20 minutes west, and latitude 22 degrees 42 minutes south. As viewed in an inverting telescope, the planet will enter upon the sun's disk at a point about 35 degrees from north towards the west, and will leave it about 66 degrees from north towards the east.”

From the preceding numbers it will appear that no part of the transit of 1874 can be witnessed in England. The egress only will be visible in the southeast of Europe near sunrise—in Italy,

Turkey, &c. The entire duration may be observed in Australia, New Zealand, British India, China, Tartary, and the islands of the Indian Ocean, including Madagascar. The astronomical conditions, however, will not be very favorable for the investigation of parallax, either by the first or second method to which allusion has been made. Thus, for observations of the difference of duration of transit, we must rely upon stations selected so as to offer the greatest difference of latitude, without the possibility of introducing the additional effect of the earth's rotation. The Russian authorities, always energetic in matters of science, may provide for the observation of the phenomenon in Eastern Siberia, and observers might be located in various parts of Central Asia. For southern stations we have Australia, New Zealand, and several islands in the Indian Ocean, including Kerguelan's Land, but, as remarked by the Astronomer Royal (whose lucid address on this subject, published in the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society for May, 1857, I am here chiefly following), “the observable difference of durations will probably not be half of that in 1852.”

The successful application of the second method, viz., the comparison of differences of absolute times of ingress only or of egress only, will render necessary a precise determination of many distant longitudes between the Mauritius, or the Isle of Bourbon, and the Sandwich Islands. In the transit of 1882, the first and preferable method may be advantageously used under certain conditions. The entire duration will be observable in the United States and in a part of British North America, and in this region will be shortened not only by northern position, but by the effect of the earth's rotation, which must carry the observer to meet the motion of the planet. On the contrary, the duration would be lengthened by the latter cause and by southern position in those parts where an Antarctic continent was laid down some years since by Admiral Wilkes. Assuming that land is really to be found in that region and may be approached in December, there can be no doubt, on merely scientific considerations, that observers would be very advantageously placed upon it in 1882. For the application of the second method, the island in the western part of the Indian Ocean will have the ingress accelerated, while the Atlantic seaboard of North America will have it retarded. The egress will be retarded in part of the Australian continent, including New South Wales and Victoria, in New Zealand, the New Hebrides and many islands of the Polynesian group, and will be accelerated in the United States, the West India Islands, and the northeastern part of South America. In this case, also, numerous longitudes would require determination with greater accuracy than they are probably as yet known. The ingress will be visible in England, the first external contact at Greenwich taking place at 1h. 59m. 57s. P.M.

It is scarcely to be doubted that every possible use will be made of the transits of 1874 and 1882 to improve our knowledge of the great astronomical unit, the measure of the sun's distance, and that all the resources of modern science and all the facilities afforded by modern enterprise will be combined for that purpose. No other opportunity of the kind will occur until the year 2004.

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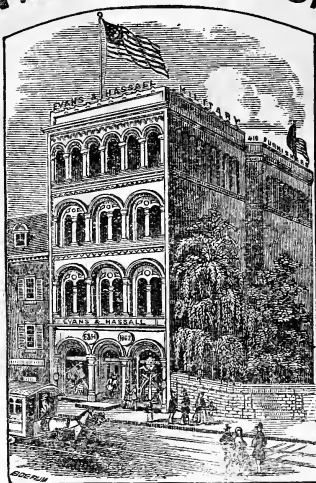
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An Important Feature in the Use of this Machine,

resulting from the wide range of its application, is the varying branches of business to which it is applied as fashion changes. Thus, a house or a person furnished with these Machines may, at different seasons, employ them in making Skirts, or Mantillas, or Ruffling, or Shirts, or Stitching Hats, Caps, etc. It is not as if they were limited and must remain unused unless that particular article be in demand. So long as Sewing is to be done, these Machines are sure of something to do.

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5	Green
12	Blue
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3	Inds.
2	Wis.
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40	Green
1864	

Election Returns

Louisiana 45,000

Illinois 25,000 10 Congressmen

Penn. 15, to 20,000 Home vote

Rhode Island 5,000 "

Missouri 5, or 6 "

Tex. Small army for the rebellion

S. Y. 5,000 Leaps, claims a few hundred men

November 11th 1864

Tex.	3	-	1 Sunday August 1865
K. H.	2	-	2 Tuesday March "
B. P.	2	-	" April "
Fl.	3	-	1 " Sept. "
Tr. Va.	3	-	4 " " "



No. 1000 Sect. Y Shelf 1

CONTENTS

Lincoln National Life Foundation
Collateral Lincoln Library

November 11th 1864

Fig. 0 - 3 -	1 Sunday August 1865
S. H. 0 - 2 -	2 Tuesday March "
B. S. 0 - 2 -	1 April "
7 L. 0 - 3 -	1 " Sept. "
Tr. Y. 0 - 3 -	4 Wednesday Oct. "

10 Congress

Home vote

5, or 6

to claim a few hundred maj

DAILY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1864.

Location of Indiana Regiments.

The following list of Indiana Regiments and Batteries, with their stations, is furnished by Adjutant General Noble, and published for information:

INFANTRY.

6th—Col. Hagerman Tripp, Marietta, Ga.
 7th—Lt. Col. Wm. C. Banta, City Point, Va.
 8th—Col. David Shunk, City Point, Va.
 9th—Col. Isaac C. B. Suman, Marietta, Ga.
 10th—Col. Marsh B. Taylor, Marietta, Ga.
 11th—Col. Dan. Macaulay, City Point, Va.
 12th—Col. Reuben Williams, Marietta, Ga.
 14th—Lt. Col. Jas. A. Redfield; New Orleans, La.
 17th—Col. John T. Wilder, Nashville, Tenn.
 18th—Col. H. D. Washburn, City Point, Va.
 19th—Lt. Col. Jno. M. Lindley, City Point, Va.
 20th—Col. Wm. C. L. Taylor, City Point, Va.
 22d—Col. Wm. M. Wiles, Marietta, Ga.
 23d—Col. Wm. L. Sanderson, Marietta, Ga.
 24th—Col. Wm. T. Spicely, Vicksburg, Miss.
 25th—Lt. Col. Jno. Rheinslander, Marietta, Ga.
 26th—Col. John G. Clark, New Orleans, La.
 27th—Col. Silas Colgrove, Marietta, Ga.
 29th—Col. David M. Dunn, Marietta, Ga.
 30th—Col. Joseph B. Dodge, Marietta, Ga.
 31st—Col. John T. Smith, Marietta, Ga.
 32d—Col. F. Erdelmeyer, Marietta, Ga.
 33d—Maj. T. F. Miller, Marietta, Ga.
 34th—Col. Robert B. Jones, City Point, Va.
 35th—Capt. James Gavisk, Marietta, Ga.
 36th—Lt. Col. O. H. P. Carey, Marietta, Ga.
 37th—Lt. Col. James S. Hull, Marietta, Ga.
 38th—Lt. Col. Dan'l F. Griffin, Marietta, Ga.
 40th—Col. John W. Blake, Marietta, Ga.
 42d—Lt. Col. Wm. T. B. McIntyre, Marietta, Ga.
 43d—Col. Wm. E. McDean, Little Rock, Ark.
 44th—Col. Simeon C. Aldrich, Marietta, Ga.
 46th—Col. Thos. H. Bringham, New Orleans, La.
 47th—Col. James R. Slack, New Orleans, La.
 48th—Col. Edw. J. Wood, Marietta, Ga.
 49th—Col. Jas. Keigwin, New Orleans, La.
 50th—Col. Samuel T. Wells, Little Rock, Ark.
 51st—Col. Abel D. Streight, Marietta, Ga.
 52d—Col. Edw. H. Wolfe, Memphis, Tenn.
 53d—Col. Wm. Jones, Marietta, Ga.
 57th—Col. Willis Blanch, Marietta, Ga.
 58th—Col. Geo. P. Buell, Marietta, Ga.
 59th—Col. Jesse I. Alexander, Marietta, Ga.
 60th—Col. Aug. Goelzer, New Orleans, La.
 63d—Col. Israel N. Stiles, Marietta, Ga.
 65th—Col. Thos. Johnson, Marietta, Ga.
 66th—Col. Roger Martin, Marietta, Ga.
 67th—Maj. Francis A. Sears, New Orleans, La.
 68th—Col. Harvey J. Espey, Marietta, Ga.
 69th—Col. Thos. W. Bennett, New Orleans, La.
 70th—Lt. Col. Sam Merrill, Marietta, Ga.
 72d—Col. Abram O. Miller, Marietta, Ga.
 73d—Maj. Alfred B. Wade, Marietta, Ga.
 74th—Lt. Col. Myron Baker, Marietta, Ga.
 75th—Col. Wm. O'Brien, Marietta, Ga.
 79th—Col. Fred. Knefer, Marietta, Ga.
 80th—Lt. Col. John W. Tucker, Marietta, Ga.
 81st—Lt. Col. Wm. C. Wheeler, Marietta, Ga.
 82d—Col. Morton C. Hunter, Marietta, Ga.
 83d—Maj. Geo. H. Scott, Marietta, Ga.
 84th—Col. Andrew J. Neff, Marietta, Ga.
 85th—Col. John P. Baird, Marietta, Ga.
 86th—Col. John F. Dick, Marietta, Ga.
 87th—Lt. Col. Ed. P. Hammond, Marietta, Ga.
 88th—Col. Cyrus E. Bryant, Marietta, Ga.
 89th—Col. Chas. D. Murray, Memphis, Tenn.
 91st—Col. John Mehringer, Marietta, Ga.

93d—Col. De Witt C. Thomas, Memphis, Tenn.
 97th—Col. Robert F. Catterson, Marietta, Ga.
 99th—Col. Alex. Fowler, " "
 100th—Col. Albert Heath, " "
 101st—Col. Thomas Doan, " "
 120th—Col. Richard F. Barter, " "
 123d—Col. John C. McQuiston, " "
 124th—Col. James Burgess, " "
 128th—Col. Richard P. DeHart, " "
 129th—Col. Chas. A. Hollinger, " "
 130th—Col. Chas. S. Arrish, " "
 132d—Col. Samuel C. Vance, Nashville, Tenn.
 133d—Col. Robert N. Hudson, Bridgeport, Ala.
 134th—Col. James Gavin, Louisville, Ky.
 135th—Col. Wm. C. Wilson, Bridgeport, Ala.
 136th—Col. John W. Foster, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
 137th—Col. Edward J. Robinson, Tullahoma, Tenn.
 138th—Col. James H. Shannon, Tullahoma, Tenn.
 139th—Col. Geo. Humphreys, Mumfordsville, Ky.

CAVALRY.

1st—Lt Col Julian D Owen, } Cos A, B, D, F, G, H,
 } Little Rock, Ark.
 1st—Capt James L Carey, Co C, City Point, Va.
 2d—Lt Col James Stewart, Marietta, Ga.
 3d—Col Geo H Chapman, } Cos A, B, C, D, E, F,
 } City Point, Va.
 3d—Lt Col Robert Klein, } Cos G, H, I, and K, Ma-
 } rietta, Ga.
 4th—Col Horace P Lansom, Marietta, Ga.
 5th—Col Thomas H Butler, " "
 6th—Col James Biddle, " "
 7th—Col J P C Shanks, Memphis, Tenn.
 8th—Col Thomas J Harrison, Marietta, Ga.
 9th—Col Geo W Jackson, Pulaski, Tenn.
 10th—Col Thos N Pace, " "
 11th—Col Robert R Stewart, Larkinsville, Ala.
 12th—Col Edward Anderson, Huntsville, Ala.
 13th—Col Gilbert M L Johnson, Decatur, Ala.

NOTE.—The regimental numbers of the Cavalry organization are: 1st cavalry, 28th regiment; 2d cavalry, 41st regiment; 3d cavalry, 45th regiment; 4th cavalry, 77th regiment; 5th cavalry, 90th regiment; 6th cavalry, 71st regiment; 7th cavalry, 146th regiment; 8th cavalry, 39th regiment; 9th cavalry, 121st regiment; 10th cavalry, 125th regiment; 11th cavalry, 126th regiment; 12th cavalry, 127th regiment; 13th cavalry, 121st regiment.

*Company C, 4th Cavalry, Capt. Andrew P. Gallagher, is with the Army of the Gulf. Address, New Orleans, La.

ARTILLERY.

1st—Capt. Lawrence Jacoby, New Orleans, La.
 2d—Capt. Hugh Espy, Jr., Fort Smith, Ark.
 3d—Capt. Jas. E. Cockefair, Memphis, Tenn.
 4th—Lieut. Henry J. Willets, Marietta, Ga.
 5th—Capt. Alfred Morrison, Marietta, Ga.
 6th—Capt. Michael Mueller, Memphis, Tenn.
 7th—Capt. Otho H. Morgan, Marietta, Ga.
 8th—Capt. George Estep, Marietta, Ga.
 9th—Capt. George R. Brown, Memphis, Tenn.
 10th—Capt. Wm. A. Naylor, Marietta, Ga.
 11th—Capt. George A. Sutermeister, Marietta, Ga.
 12th—Capt. Jas. E. White, Marietta, Ga.
 13th—Capt. Benj. S. Nicklin, Gallatin, Tenn.
 14th—Capt. Francis W. Morse, Marietta, Ga.
 15th—Capt. Alonzo D. Harvey, Marietta, Ga.
 16th—Capt. Charles R. Deming, Ft. Wash'n, Md.
 17th—Capt. Milton L. Miner, Harper's Ferry, Va.
 18th—Capt. Moses M. Beck, Marietta, Ga.
 19th—Lieut. Wm. P. Stackhouse, Marietta, Ga.
 20th—Capt. Milton A. Osborne, Marietta, Ga.
 21st—Capt. Wm. W. Andover, Marietta, Ga.
 22d—Lieut. Ed. W. Nickelson, Marietta, Ga.
 23d—Captain Jas. H. Myers, Marietta, Ga.
 24th—Capt. Alex. Hardy, Marietta, Ga.
 Wilder—Capt. H. T. Thomas, Marietta, Ga.
 1st Heavy Artillery—Col. John A. Keith, Baton Rouge, La.

21st Regiment.

The stations above mentioned, with a few exceptions, are the Department or District Headquarters of the Armies to which the regiments or companies are attached, and letters addressed to those stations, marked "To be forwarded," will reach their destination.

